LETTERS

Writ by a

Turkiſh Spy,

Who lived Five and forty Years, Undiſcovered, at

PARIS:

Giving an Impartial Account to the *Divan* at *Conſtantinople*, of the moſt Remarkable Tranſactions of *Europe*; And diſcovering ſeveral *Intrigues* and *Secrets* of the *Chriſtian* Courts, (eſpecially of that of *France*) from the Year 1637, to the Year 1682.

Written Originally in Arabick, *firſt Tranſlated into* Italian, *afterwards into* French, *and now into* Engliſh.

LONDON,

Printed by *J. Leake*, and are to be ſold by **Henry Rhodes**, next door to the *Swan-Tavern*, in *Fleet-ſtreet*, 1687.

UMI

TO THE READER.

I Here offer you a Book written by a *Turk*, whose Matter is as instructive and delightful, as the Manner of finding it, was strange and surprizing.

I do not doubt, but you would know where 'twas written; and perhaps, whether the Author be living; and whether you must expect a *Romance*, or a *real History*. Hear then, in short, what will fully satisfie you.

The Curiosity of seeing *Paris*, made a Man of *Letters*, leave *Italy*, in the Year 1682; where being arrived, he found such Diversions, as caused his stay longer than he intended.

Scarce had he been Two Months in *Paris*, when, by changing his Lodging, he discovered, by meer Chance, in a Corner of his Chamber, a great heap of Papers; which seem'd more spoil'd by Dust, than Time.

He was at first surprized to see nothing but barbarous Characters, and was upon the Point of leaving them without any further search, if a *Latin* Sentence, which he perceived on the top of a Leaf, had not retained him:

Ubi amatur, non laboratur; & si Laboratur, labor amatur.

The Surprize of the *Italian* was yet greater, when after having considered these Characters with more Attention, he found them to be *Arabick*; which Language was not altogether unknown to him, which made him look narrowlier into them; where he found, That they treated of Affairs of State; that they contained Relations of War and Peace; and discoursed, not only of the Affairs of *France*, but of those of all *Christendom*, till the Year 1682.

The curious *Italian* was in no small Impatience, to know how and where these *Memorials* had been writ, and by what Adventure they came to lie so neglected in a Corner of his Chamber. But before he further informed himself, he thought it expedient to transport these Manuscripts into another House, as a Place of greater Security.

He

He afterwards queſtioned his Landlord with great Precaution, concerning the Papers; and he inform'd him even to the leaſt Circumſtances.

He told him, That a Stranger, who ſaid he was a Native of *Moldavia*, Habited like an *Eccleſiaſtick*, greatly Studious, of ſmall Stature, of a very courſe Countenance, but of ſurprizing Goodneſs of Life, had lived long at his Houſe. That he came to lodge there in the Year 1664, and had ſtaid Eighteen Years with him; that being gone abroad one day, he returned no more, and they had had no certain News of him ſince. He was about Seventy Years old, had left Manuſcripts that no Body underſtood, and ſome Moneys, which was an Argument, that his Departure was not premeditated.

He added, That he had always a Lamp Day and Night burning in his Chamber; had but few Moveables, only ſome Books, a ſmall Tome of St. *Auſtin*, *Tacitus*, and the *Alcoran*, with the Picture of *Maſſaniello*, whom he praiſed very much, calling him the *Moſes of Naples*. He ſaid further, That this Strangers greateſt Friend, and whom he ſaw often, was a Man which moſt People took for a *Saint*, ſome for a *Jew*, and others ſuſpected to

he a *Turk*. According to the Landlord's Report, he came to *Paris* in the Year 1637, being then but Twenty eight Years of Age. At first he had lodged with a *Flemming*, he went oft to Court, Moneys never failed him, he had Friends, and passed for very Learned. As for his End, this Man thinks he died miserably; it being suspected, that he had been thrown into the River.

The *Italian* being sufficiently instructed by what he had heard, applyed himself to the Study of the *Arabian* Language; and as he had already some Knowledge in it, he quickly learnt enough to Translate these Manuscripts, which he undertook a while after; and he examined with care the Truth of what the *Moldavian* had writ; confronting the Events he met, with the Histories of those Times; and to succeed the better, searched the most approved *Memorials*, having had Access into the Cabinets of Princes and their Ministers.

These Letters contain the most considerable Intrigues of the *Court* of *France*, and the most remarkable Transactions of *Christendom*, which have been sent to several Officers of the *Ottoman* Court.

By these may be known the Perspicacity of this Agent of the *Turks*; and by him the

the Prudence of thoſe that command in that Nation, who choſe (the better to penetrate into the Affairs of *Chriſtians*) a Man, who could not be ſuſpected by his Exterior; who was deform'd, but prudent and adviſed; and for the better concealing him, deſtined his ordinary Abode in one of the greateſt and moſt peopled Cities of *Europe*.

During his being at *Paris*, which was Forty five Years, he has been Eye-witneſs of many great Changes; has ſeen the Death of two great Miniſters of State; has ſeen that Kingdom involved in War, without and within. He was ſcarce ſetled in *Paris*, but he was witneſs to the Birth of a King, who ſurpaſſes thoſe that preceded him; in a time, when the Queen's Barreneſs, cauſed the King, her Husband, to deſpair of ever having a Son that ſhould ſucceed him.

During the Courſe of ſo many Years, he hath ſeen Cities revolt, and return again to the Obedience of their Sovereign; Princes of the Blood, make War againſt their King; and Queen *Mary de Medicis*, Wife, Mother, and Mother-in-Law to ſome of the greateſt Kings in *Europe*, die in Exile in *Cologne*.

He ſpeaks frankly of the Princes of *Chriſtendom*, and explains his Sentiments

with Liberty. He ſaith, The *Emperor* commands Princes, the King of *Spain* Men, and the King of *France* ſees Men and even Kings obey his Orders. He adds, That the Firſt commands and prays, the Second ſees oft times more effected than he commanded, and that the Third commands many brave Souldiers, and is well nigh obeyed by Crowned Heads. There appears no Hate or Animoſity in him, in what he writes againſt the *Pope*. In Diſcourſing of the *Emperor* and King of *Spain*, he ſays, That both of them having Provinces of ſuch vaſt Extent, they are not much concerned at the Loſſes they ſuſtain.

He believed that *England* was more powerful than the *Empire*, and *Spain* [*he might have added* France] at Sea. He apprehended more the Counſels of the *Republick* of *Venice* than their Arms. He magnifies what paſſed in the Wars of *Candy*, which the *Venetians* ſupported with ſo much Bravery againſt the Forces of the *Ottoman* Empire. The *Genoeſes* with him are perfect *Chymiſts*. He ſpeaks of the laſt Plague, and laſt War, that this *Commonwealth* hath been afflicted with; he touches ſomething of the late Conſpiracy againſt this *State* by *Raggi* and *Torne*; and to ſhew that he under-

derſtood their Hiſtory; he ſays ſomewhat of *Vachero* and *Balbi*.

Thou wilt ſee, Reader, by the Progreſs of the Work, what this ſecret Envoy of the *Ottoman Port*, thought of the other Princes of *Italy*, and thoſe of the *North*: and I have drawn his Picture, becauſe thou maiſt underſtand better what I give thee of him.

This *Arabian* (for he declares himſelf in his Writings, to have been of that Nation) having been taken and made a Slave by the *Chriſtians*, was brought into *Sicily*, where he apply'd himſelf to Learning. He ſtudied *Logick* in his Captivity, and applied himſelf much to *Hiſtory*; he overcame them by ſuffering with Patience the Blows of his Maſter, who often beat him for endeavouring to acquire thoſe Lights, which this Brute had not; and finally, after much Labour, great Aſſiduity and long Watchings, he came, as he writes himſelf, to underſtand *Greek* and *Latin* Authors; he had commerce afterwards with the beſt Maſters; and during his ſojourning in the *French* Court, he joyned Experience to the Knowledge he had acquired.

He explains himſelf neatly, and ſpeaks of Things with great Frankneſs. His Style ſhews a great liberty of Spirit, and

never Paſſion; and if it appear that he accommodes himſelf to the Faſhion of the Court, one may ſee that it is not out of deſign to pleaſe, but that he wiſely conforms himſelf ſometimes to the *Genius*'s of Nations.

Thou wilt find in his Letters *Wit* and *Learning*. If ſometimes he appears tart, 'tis to ſhew his Vivacity, not diſoblige; and he appears all over fully inſtructed in *Ancient* and *Modern* Hiſtory. He is very reſerved when he blames, and ſeems perſwaded when he praiſes. When he ſpeaks to the great Men of the *Port*, his Style is very grave; and he changes when he writes to meaner Perſons. He never tells News that he is not aſſured of, nor thinks of divining Things that ſeem obſcure to him.

He gives rare Leſſons when he writes of the Revolutions of *Catalonia*, the Kingdoms of *Naples*, *Portugal* and *England*, which happened in our Days; with ſtrange Circumſtances, terrible Murders, and the Death of a potent King, Martyr'd by his own Subjects upon a Scaffold, before his own Door.

He weighs much the Duke of *Guiſe*'s hardy Reſolution of going to *Naples*, to ſuccour the revolted there; and he reaſons not as a *Barbarian*, but like an able States-

States-man, and wiſe Philoſopher, on the Riſe and Ruine of States. He always diſcourſes with Liberty, and what he ſays, is filled with ſolid and agreeable Thoughts. He ſpeaks ſometimes of the Cruelty and Tyranny of the *Turks*, of the Violence of the Miniſters of the *Port*, and upon the precipitated Death which many of the *Sultans*, *Baſha's*, and *Vizirs* are forced to ſuffer. But this Language is only to his Friends and Confidents.

However, thô theſe Letters be neither *Greek* nor *Latin*, nor written by a *Chriſtian*, they contain nothing of Barbarous; and thô the Ignorant be in great Numbers amongſt the *Turks*, there are yet Men of great Underſtanding, that write the *Annals* of the *Ottoman* Empire, thô they are not eaſily come by; for their Books not being Printed, they ſcarce ever reach us. We may notwithſtanding believe, That amongſt this Nation, that we term Barbarous, there are great and wiſe Captains, good Men, and learned Authors; as we have amongſt us *Generals* without Conduct, Hypocritical *Votaries*, and ignorant Fellows that pretend to be Maſters.

To juſtifie what I affirm of the *Turks*, let us but conſider their Victories, which have gained them ſo many Kingdoms, their

their Power at Sea, their Exactneſs to puniſh Crimes and to reward Merit. As for Printing, they would never endure it amongſt them. A *Grand Vizir*'s judgment of it was remarkable, which ſhews rather their Prudence than any effect of their Ignorance. A famous Printer of *Holland*, by Religion a *Jew*, came to *Conſtantinople*, bringing Preſſes with him, with Characters of all Sorts of *Idioms*, particularly *Arabick*, *Turk*, *Greek*, and *Perſian* Letters, with deſign to introduce the uſe of Printing into that great City. As ſoon as the *Vizir* was informed of it, he cauſed the *Jew* to be Hang'd, and broke all his Engins, and millions of Characters which he had brought; declaring, it would be a great Cruelty, that One Man ſhould, to enrich himſelf, take the Bread out of the Mouths of Eleven thouſand Scribes, who gained their Livings at *Conſtantinople* by their Pens.

Peruſe, Gentle Reader, what I offer, without fear of tiring thy ſelf, or being deceived. As *Chriſtian* Authors think of nothing ordinarily, but of writing *Panegyricks* in hopes of Reward, we have reaſon to believe not to find all the Truth in their Works. Intereſt and Paſſion do often make good Princes paſs for Tyrants, and unjuſt and cruel Princes are ſometimes trans-

transferred to Posterity for Models of Justice and Clemency. This occasions Histories which issue from so corrupt a Source, to serve like a pitch'd Field for *Modern* Writers, where the one and the other combat for the destruction of Truth; the one falsly reporting what they have heard; and the other, by as badly representing the things they seem to witness. Most Princes will have their Altars, and then 'tis no wonder if there are Priests found to sacrifice to Falshood, and Idolaters, to deface the Statue of Truth.

There is no *General* that will not always seem Conqueror, and Princes never confess their Losses, which occasions a Confusion, and the Actions of Men do thereby become doubtful.

How many times have we seen both the Victors and Vanquished make Bonefires for their Successes? And in our Days we have known the *French* rejoyce, and the *Spaniards* and *Germans* sing their *Te Deum* for the same Thing.

As we are, perhaps, now less just than in Ages past, it is difficult to write Things as they are, particularly during the Lives of Princes; whose History cannot be writ without Fear, nor the Truth said without Danger. For these *Reasons*, we ought not to question the Credit of our *Arabi-*

an,

an, who reports with Liberty what came to his Knowledge: Beſides, he being an univerſal Enemy to *Chriſtianity*, and a concealed one, neither diſobliged or gained by any, and religiouſly true to his *Prince*, whom he adores as a *Divinity*; it cannot be imagined that he ſays any thing for Fear or Favour.

As theſe Relations have been read with Attention and diligently examined, we may be aſſured of an exact Hiſtory, abounding in conſiderable Events; and this Hiſtory being ſeparated into Letters, as the Author writ them, the Reader may read them without repining. If he will not acknowledge the *Tranſlator*'s Pains, let him at leaſt receive the Labours of a dead Man with Civility, one that never dreamt his *Memorials* would be Printed, and that ſerved his Maſter faithfully.

Theſe Sentiments made him exactly follow that Sentence of S. *Auſtin*, found in the Front of his Works:

Where Love is, there is no Labour; and if there be Labour, the Labour is loved.

The *Tranſlator* hath thought fit to retrench ſome Ceremonies and proud Titles of the *Eaſtern* People. What is repreſent-

ed

ed here, is in a familiar Style, such as the Ancient *Latins* used in their Writings to their *Consuls*, *Dictators* and *Emperors* themselves. And if the Translation be not Elegant as the *Arabick*, do not accuse the Author, seeing it is not possible to reach the Force and Beauty of the Original.

Have moreover some Respect for the Memory of this *Mahometan*; for living unknown, he was safe from the Insults of the Great Ones, so that he might write Truth without Danger, which ordinarily is disguised by Fear or Avarice, having still reported the Transactions of *Christians*, with no less Truth than Eloquence.

If what I have said cannot satisfie the Curious, expect the rest of these Letters, which will be found full of great *Actions*, profitable *Instructions*, and good *Morals*. Thank God however, who raises Men that employ themselves in vanquishing Ignorance and Idleness, and in rendring Justice to *Mamut*, a passionate *Slave* for the Interest of his *Master* and the Truth; have some Goodness for the *Translator*; who being born free, acknowledges no Master, but *God*, his *King*, and his *Reason*.

A TABLE OF THE LETTERS and *Matters* contained in this Volume.

BOOK I.

LETTER I.

MAhmut an *Arabian*, and the *Grand Seignior's* Vileſt Slave, to *Haſnadarbaſſy*, Chief Treaſurer to his *Highneſs*, at *Conſtantinople*. p. 1

Of the Arrival of Mahmut *at* Paris. *Deſcription of the Place. His Diſguiſement and Manner of living amongſt the* Chriſtians.

II. To the ſame *Haſnadarbaſſy*. 4

Of the Iſles of St. Margaret *and* Honorat, *taken by the* Spaniards; *and of the* Archbiſhop *of* Bordeaux.

III. To *Darniſh Mehemet* Baſſa. 6

Touching the Te Deum, *and the Rejoycings of the* French, *for the Victory of* Leucate.

IV. To *Iſuf* his Kinſman. 8

He exhorts him to love God, his Religion, and the Grand Seignior.

V. To the *Aga* of the *Janizaries*. 9

Of

Of the taking of Breda; *of* Marquis Spinola. *He exhorts him to read* Hiſtory.

VI. To *Mehemet*, an *Eunuch* Page of the *Sultan* Mother. 11

He recommends to him his Intereſts at the Port. *Of a Prodigy which happened in* Germany; *and of an* Engliſh *Ship.*

VII. To the Invincible *Vizir Azem.* 12

Of the Queen of France's *Barrenneſs. Of the* Court, *the* Genius *of the* French, *and Affairs of* Africk.

VIII. To *Muſtu Reis Effendi*, the Chief Secretary of the *Ottoman* Empire. 17

Of his Manner of living; and of the Town of Paris.

IX. To the *Mufti*, Prince of the Religion of the *Turks.* 20

Touching Religion.

X. To the *Kaimakam.* 23

Of the Pictures of the King of France, Cardinal Richlieu, *and Prince of* Conde's *Son.*

XI. To *Bedredin*, Superior of the *Convent* of the *Derviſes*, of *Cogny* in *Natolia.* 26

Of the Converſation he had with a Jeſuit, *touching the* Mahometan *Religion.*

XII. To *Chiurgi Muhammet* Baſſa. 33

Of the Queen of France's *being with Child.*

XIII. To *Carcoa*, at *Vienna.* 36

He ſends him Three Pictures, and asks of him Neceſſaries.

XIV. To *William Voſpel*, a *Chriſtian* of *Auſtria.* 37

Touching the Death of his Wife, and on the Deſign he had of retiring into a Convent *of* Carmelites.

XV. To *Ibrahim*, that renounced the *Chriſtian* Religion. 41

That one ſhould not write Falſities touching Religion.

XVI. To *Dicheu Huſſein* Baſſa. 42

Of the everlaſting Wars amongſt Chriſtians. *Of* Guſtavus *King of* Swedeland, *and* Weymar's *Victories.*

XVII. To *Akmet Beig.* 45
Of Italy; *of the House of* Savoy; *and of the War which the* Spaniards *and* French *made in* Piemont.
XVIII. To *Eerber Mustapha Aga.* 48
Of the Death of Marshal de Crequy; *of* Magick, *and of the Fort of* Breme.
XIX. To *Murat Bassa.* 53
Of Madam de Savoy; *the Cardinal* de Valette, *Of* Vercelle, *and of the Duke of* Rohan.
XX. To *Dgnet Oglou.* 57
Of his Captivity at Palermo, *and his Employment.*
XXI. To the *Kaimakam.* 63
Of Piemont; *and of a Conspiracy discovered at* Genoa.
XXII. To the *Kaimakam.* 67
Of the Siege of Fontarabia. *Of the Prince of* Conde; *and of the Loss of several* Spanish *Vessels.*
XXIII. To *Asis Bassa.* 70
Of a Diet *held at* Stockholm, *where 'twas determined to continue the War with* Germany; *and the* French *Design on St.* Omers.
XXIV. To the *Kaimakam.* 71
Of the French *Armies; their Progress; and of Cardinal* Richlieu.
XXV. To the *Kaimakam.* 73
Of the Queens drawing near her time; of Casimir *taken Prisoner.*
XXVI. To the *Kaimakam.* 75
Of the King of Poland's *Travels into* Hungary *and* Germany.
XXVII. To *Kerker Hassan* Bassa. 76
Of Amurath's *Exploits on the Frontiers of* Persia; *and of the Death of Two great Personages.*
XXVIII. To the *Kaimakam.* 79
Of the Birth of the Dauphin.
XXIX. To the *Capitan,* or *Captain* Bassa. 82
Of a Sea-Fight between the French *and* Spaniards.
XXX. To the *Captain* Bassa. 85
Of the Galleys of Malta. BOOK

BOOK II.

LETTER I.

TO the *Captain* Baſſa. 87
Mahmut *reproaches him with the Intelligence he held with the Emperor of* Germany's *Secretary.*
II. To the ſame. 90
Of the Galleys the Barbarians *loſt.*
III. To the ſame. 94
He diſcovers the Means of ſurprizing Loretto.
IV. To the *Kaimakam.* 97
He diſcourſes of the Miniſters of Foreign Princes; and of the Affairs of Vallone *and* Loretto.
V. To the ſame. 101
Touching the ſetting at liberty the old Renegado Durlu.
VI. To the ſame. 104
Of the War of Piemont; *Misfortunes of the Houſe of* Savoy; *of the Duke of* Saxony; *of the taking of* Briſac, *by the Duke of* Wimar.
VII. To the ſame. 109
Of the Duke of Lorrain; *Affairs of* Germany, Swedeland, *and* Alſatia.
VIII. To *Melee Amet.* 114
Of the Diſgrace of Stridya Bey; *and of another Adventure.*
IX. To the ſame. 118
Of a particular Accident, that happened to a Son that rejoyced at the News of his Father's Sickneſs.
X. To *Enguruli Emin Cheik,* a Man of the Law. 121
Of the King's Goodneſs to an ancient Father of a Family, that would needs turn Souldier in his old Age, &c.
XI. To *Cara Hali,* a Phyſician. 125
Of the Mountains of Sicily *and Naples, which caſt forth perpetual Flames: Of the Nature of theſe Flames, and of their Effects.* XII.

XII. To the Venerable *Mufti*, &c. 128
On Religion; on ſome of his ſcruples, and touching the Alcoran.
XIII. To the *Kaimakan.* 131
Of a Man that was ſent as a Spy to the Court of Rome, *by Cardinal* Richlieu; *and of other Matters.*
XIV. To *Egry Boynou*, the white *Eunuch.* 135
Touching the Life of Henry *IV.*
XV. To the Invincible *Vizir Azem.* 149
Mahmut's *Conference with Cardinal* Richlieu, *touching the Affairs of* Jeruſalem.
XVI. To the ſame. 155
Of the Dauphin *of* France; *and the* Sultan's *Voyage to* Babylon.
XVII. To *Bechir Baſſa*, Chief Treaſurer to the *Grand Seignior.* 156
Of a pleaſant and dangerous Adventure which happened to Mahmut, *and of the* Jew Eliachim.
XVIII. To *Carcoa* of *Vienna.* 160
Mahmut *ſends word, that he has loſt the Money he ſent him, but how.*
XIX. To *Dgnet Oglou.* 161
A Relation of the Life of Birkabeb; *and of a* Perſian *Prince.*
XX. To *Egry Boynou*, an *Eunuch.* 164
Remains of the Life of Henry the Great.

BOOK III.

LETTER I.

TO *Muſlu Reis Effendi*, &c. 193
Of Aſſam Baſſa *of* Algiers; *his Death, and barbarous Sentiments, in reſpect of his Slaves.*
II. To the Invincible *Vizir Azem*, at the Camp under *Babylon.* 195

Of

Of the Memoires which Mahmut *gave to the Cardinal* Richlieu *on the Lives of Illustrious Men.*
III. To *Lubano Abufei Saad*, an *Egyptian* Knight. 210
What Cardinal Richlieu *did at a Ball.*
IV. To *Mehmet*, an *Eunuch* Page. 211
Of the Beginning of Mahmut's *Sickness, and of the Cruelty of* Amurath.
V. To *Zelim* of *Rhodes*, Captain of a Galley. 215
That a Man is parted expressly from Legorn, *to Assassinate him at* Constantinople.
VI. To the Invincible *Vizir Azem*, &c. 217
Of the Seige of Babylon.
VII. To the same. 220
Of Brizac, Piemont, Italy, *and* Brandenburg.
VIII. To *Breredin*, *Superior* of the *Dervises* in *Natolia.* 224
IX. To *Ocoumiche*, his Mother, at *Scio.* 225
Of his Sickness.
X. To *Pestely Haly*, his Brother. 227
Of his Sickness.
XI. To *Dgnet Oglou.* 228
Of his Sickness, in a particular Style.
XII. To the *Kaimakan.* 231
He discourses of the Dexterity of the Dwarf Osmin; *and of the Embassador of* Venice's *Solicitations at* Court, *to induce the King to make War with the* Turks.
XIII. To *Isouf*, his Kinsman. 235
He speaks of his Sickness; entreats him to give Alms for his Recovery, and to pray to God for him.
XIV. To the Invincible *Vizir Azem*, &c. 236
A Relation of his Sickness, and of the Death of the Duke of Wimar.
XV. To the *Kaimakan.* 239
Of his Sickness and Cure. Of Germany *and* Italy; *and of a Sea-Fight between the* Dutch *and* French.
XVI. To *Dgnet Oglou.* 242
Of his perfect Cure; and of Friendship.

XVII. To *Adonai*, a *Jew*, at *Genoa*. 244
He blames him for sending false News about the Genoeses *to the* Port.
XVIII. To the *Kaimakan*. 246
Of Turin; *of the new invented Bullets*; *of the Affairs of* Italy, *and* Spanish *Fleet that was lost*.
XIX. To *Dgnet Oglou*. 250
Of Mahmut's *Amours, with a beautiful* Greek.
XX. To the Invincible *Vizir Azem*. 257
Of a Chiaus *from the Port, who came to* Paris; *and touching the Affairs of* Persia.
XXI. To *Cara Hali*, the Physician, &c. 260
He gives him an Account of his Recovery; *of the violent Frosts at* Paris, *and Austerity of the* Capuchins.
XXII. To the *Kaimakan*. 264
Of the Troubles in Spain, Catalonia *and* Portugal; *and a Description of the Revolt in* Barcellona.
XXIII. To *Dgnet Oglou*. 268
Letter of Consolation, on the Fire at Constantinople.
XXIV. To the Captain *Bassa* of the Sea. 273
Of the Vessels of Africk, *taken by the* Christians; *and of the* Knights *of* Maltha.
XXV. To the Invincible *Vizir Azem*. 275
A Description of the Revolution of Portugal.
XXVI. To *Enguril Emir Cheik*, &c. 287
Of the Death of Amurath *IV. of the new* Sultan Ibrahim; *and of the Affairs of the* Seraglio.

BOOK IV.

LETTER I.

TO the Venerable *Mufti*, &c. 293
Of Cardinal Richlieu, *his Craft and Policy*.
II. To *Reis Effendi*, &c. 295
Of a Conspiracy discovered at Paris, *against Cardinal* Richlieu.

III. To the *Kaimakan.* 297
Of Julius Mazarin, *and his Negotiation in* Savoy.
IV. To *Dgnet Oglou.* 300
A particular Deſcription of the Greatneſs of the Spaniſh *Monarchy.*
V. To the Invincible *Vizir Azem.* 303
Of the Battle of Sedan; *of Count* Soiſſon's *Death, and Conſpiracy againſt the* Cardinal.
VI. To *Solyman* his Couſin. 309
Mahmut *complains of his Perfidiouſneſs.*
VII. To *Dgnet Oglou.* 312
Againſt the Infidelity and Inconſtancy of the beautiful Greek.
VIII. To *Carcoa*, at *Vienna.* 316
He informs him of the Receipt of his Letters, with the Money and Balm of Mecha.
IX. To *Berber Muſtapha Aga*, &c. 317
Of the Duke of Lorrain; *the Loſs of his Country; and of the King of* France's *Indignation.*
X. To *Bedredin, Superior* of the *Derviſes*, &c. 322
On his own Age; and of a Man that lived an 129 *Years.*
XI. To the Redoubtable *Vizir Azem.* 325
On the Life and Death of General Bannier; *and Impriſonment of* Dom Duartus, *Brother to the new King of* Portugal.
XII. To the *Kaimakan.* 328
Of the Parliament *of* Paris; *and Affairs of* Catalonia.
XIII. To the Venerable *Muſti*, &c. 331
Of Cardinal Richlieu, *and the Calumnies publiſhed againſt him, touching his Deſign of making himſelf* Patriarch *of* France.
XIV. To *Oucoumiche* his Mother, &c. 333
Letter of Conſolation, on the Death of her ſecond Husband; that the Counteſs *of* Soiſſons *has greater cauſe of Trouble for the Death of her Son.*
XV. To the *Grand Seignior's* Chief Treaſurer. 338

Of

Of the Disgrace *of the* Archbishop *of* Bourdeauz.
XVI. To the *Kaimakan.* 339
On the Imprisonment of Count Allie, *apprehended at* Turin, *by* Richlieu's *Order.*
XVII. To *Reis Effendi.* 342
Of a Spaniard *found dead in* Paris, *who had in his Pocket a Catalogue of all the great* Lords, *whom Cardinal* Richlieu *caused to be destroyed.*
XVIII. To *William Vospel.* 343
Of his Retirement from the World; on Thieves, and the Invention of Keys.
XIX. To the Venerable *Mufti.* 347
Of Cardinal Richlieu, *and what he did in respect of a* General *of* Dervises, *and of the great News brought him.*
XX. To the *Kaimakan.* 350
Of the Books of Geber; *and of* Chymistry.
XXI. To *Mehemet*, an *Eunuch* Page. 358
What Cardinal Richlieu *did against the Queen of* France, *and of his Ambition.*
XXII. To the *Kaimakan.* 360
Of Dom Sebastian, *King of* Portugal, *who died in* Africk; *and of him that took on him that Name.*
XXIII. To the *Mufti.* 365
Of a Mule laden with Gold, which Cardinal Richlieu *sent to an unknown person in a Wood.*
XXIV. To *Berber Mustapha Aga.* 366
Description of Duels; of a Bill of Defiance which the Duke de Medina Celi, *sent to* Dom John *of* Braganza, *the new King of* Portugal.
XXV. To the Invincible *Vizir Azem.* 371
Of a new Conspiracy discovered at Lisbon, *against the new King of* Portugal.

LET-

LETTERS

Writ by

A Spy at *PARIS.*

BOOK I.

LETTER I.

Mamut *the* Arabian, *and Vileſt of the* Grand Seignior's *Slaves, to* Haſnadarbaſſy, *Chief Treaſurer to his Highneſs at* Conſtantinople.

I Have at length finiſhed my Journey, after One hundred and forty days March, arriving at *Paris* the 4*th* of the Month according to the *Chriſtians* Style. I made no ſtay in *Hungary*, yet ſojourned One and forty Days at *Vienna*; where I obſerv'd all the Motions of that Court, according as I was ordered; of which I ſhall not now ſpeak, having given a full Account to the ever Invincible *Vizir Azem.* Being but newly arrived, I ſcarce know any Body, and am as little known my

ſelf. I have cauſed my Hair to be cut almoſt as ſhort as my Ears; and as to my Lodging, 'tis in the Houſe of an old *Flemming*, where my Room is ſo ſmall, that Jealouſie it ſelf can ſcarce enter. And becauſe I will have no Enemy near me, I will therefore admit of no Servant.

Being of low Stature, of an ill favoured Countenance, ill ſhap'd, and by Nature not given to Talkativeneſs, I ſhall the better conceal my ſelf. Inſtead of my Name, *Mamut the Arabian*, I have taken on me, that of *Titus the Moldavian*; and with a little Caſſock of black Serge, which is the Habit I have choſen, I make two Figures; being in Heart what I ought to be, but outwardly and in Appearance what I never intend.

Carcoa at *Vienna*, furniſhes me with Bread and Water, ſupplying me with juſt enough to Live, and I deſire no more. The Eggs here are dearer than Pullets with you. It is to him that I will addreſs my Letters.

Eliachim the *Jew* came to ſee me, who ſeems to be ſufficiently informed of what paſſes in the World, and will be an uſeful Man to me: Yet I will never truſt him more than I need. Although I have a Diſpenſation from the *Mufti* for Lying, and falſe Oaths, which I ſhall be obliged to make; yet I have ſtill ſome Qualms on my Mind. However, our Sovereign muſt be ſerv'd, and I can commit no Sin, as long as this is my ſole End. As for the Intelligence which I ſhall ſend, none ſhall come from me but what is true, unleſs I be firſt deceiv'd my ſelf.

It will be hard for me, to mention any thing conſiderable of a City which is not to be viewed in One day, I having been there but Seven. 'Tis peopled like the Borders of the Sea with Sand, the Inhabitants lodging to the very Cock-lofts; and Houſes are built on the Bridges.

This

This great City is divided by a River, and both Parts of it are joyned by a great Bridge of Stone, well built and very ſtately. In the midſt of it is ſeen, an Horſe of Braſs, with the Statue of *Henry* IV. which beſtrides it; whoſe Heroick Actions have juſtly Surnamed him *The Great*, and he ſeems ſtill to command this Capital of the Kingdom. The other Bridges, being full of Houſes, are not ſeen, appearing as if they had been made for the City, not the River.

The King's Palace is an ancient Building, yet retains a certain Majeſty, which denotes the Grandure of its Maſter: Within it appears a Deſert; for the Court is always abroad, or in the Army.

A Church-man, term'd at *Rome* a *Cardinal*, is the principal Miniſter of State; his Name is *Armand du Pleſſis*, *Cardinal* of *Richlieu*. He is eſteem'd a great Politician, a Man of Wit and Action, and every way fitted for the Place he holds.

All the People make Vows to Heaven, That their King may become a Father; for the Queen has been barren theſe many Years.

I go into the Churches, as a *Chriſtian*; and when I ſeem attentive to their Myſteries, I hold our ſacred *Alcoran* in my Hands, addreſſing my Prayers to our Holy Prophet; and thus behaving my ſelf, I give no Offence. I avoid Diſputes, mind my own Concerns, and do nothing which may endanger my Salvation.

Preſerve thy Health, and expect to hear from me as oft as the Intereſt of our Great and Mighty Monarch requires, who is the Maſter of my Life and Affections.

I make thee no Preſent of my Services; for they be devoted to that Lord, whoſe Slave thou art as well as I. The Letters I write for the future, ſhall be directed to the Miniſters of the *Divan*.

Live with the Piety of a good *Muſſulman*, and the Prudence of an able Miniſter, and preſerve the Treaſure as thine own Heart, which (you know) is the laſt expiring.

Paris, 9th. *Moon of the Year* 1637,
according to the Chriſtian *Style.*

LETTER II.

To the ſame Haſnadarbaſſy.

I Had too good an Opinion of my ſelf, and did not ſufficiently conſider to whom I wrote, when I attempted, in ſo little a time, to give thee an Account of the Court of *France*, and how this King lives. An old *Arabian* was wont to ſay, *To have a perfect Knowledge of Things, we muſt know them more than Once, and forget them Thrice, to the end that learning them a Fourth time, they may become perfectly our own.* This will inſtruct me how to write to my Friends hereafter; not as I underſtand Affairs, but as they ought to be underſtood: For once well done, is better than twice ill done.

I think I may ſay, the *Spaniards* want Ground themſelves, by taking an handful from others. Two and twenty of their Galleys, with ſome other ſmall Veſſels, have taken two ſmall Iſlands named St. *Margaret*'s and St *Honorat*'s, which lie over againſt *Provence*, and are barren and unprofitable Places, and will ſerve to little purpoſe, unleſs for Ports; and 'tis alſo a queſtion how long they will hold them.

The War betwixt theſe two Nations is like to continue, eſpecially from the death of the two *Italian*

lian Princes, *Victor Amade*, Duke of *Savoy*, and *Charles Gorague*, Duke of *Mantua*.

I believe it an Effect of Providence, that these two Nations know not their own Interest, or knowing it neglect it. Heaven is more kind to us; for as our Empire transcends all others in Strength and Greatness, so it does in Unity and Concord, by which means 'tis in our Power to make War or live in Peace. The *Christians* never consider the Advantage they lose, and the Good they may acquire by attacking of us, whom they yet hate and treat as *Barbarians*.

The Archbishop of *Bordeaux* is at present General of the *French* Naval Forces; who, though a Priest, is yet permitted to turn *Tarpaulin* and Soldier: For my part, I understand not how a Prelate of his Rank can forsake his Flock, his Altar and his Function. *If what the* Christians *say be true*, but that is nothing to us; and the King of *France* being so enlightned a Prince, and imploying him, as he does, he must needs be a good Seaman and Soldier.

To say no more in this Matter, *For Princes of what Religion soever they be, are always sacred, and not to be approached but with Respect, seeing their Doings lie above the Reach of a common Capacity.*

I wou'd fain hear of the *Grand Seignior*'s Health; for when he is well, all the World is so to me, and without him I am nothing. I will not write so soon to the *Grand Vizir*, being desirous to write what passes here with more Exactness.

I am in this Place like a Man lost in Confusion; for this Town seems rather a Province than a City. All is Hurry and Noise, every Body brushing about after Action. The Men for the most part are for Martial Exploits, either at Sea or Land; and as to the Women, they are not Idle, employing themselves as becomes them, either in the Shops or Kitchins. Yet they take more care to shew

themſelves, than ours do to hide themſelves. Do thou be careful of thy Health, for I ſhall never be Miſerable having thee to my Friend.

Paris, 25th. *of the* 10th. *Moon, of the Year* 1637.

LETTER III.

To Darniſh Mehemet Baſſa.

I Have been at a Ceremony which I am willing to ſee often, to give an Account of it in my Letters; 'tis the *Te Deum*, which *Chriſtian* Princes cauſe to be Sung in their Churches, on the gaining any conſiderable Advantage over their Enemies; which *Te Deum* is an Hymn compoſed by Two of their Saints, to wit, *Ambroſe* and *Auſtin*. When the *French* beat the *Spaniards* they Sing the *Te Deum*, and when theſe vanquiſh their Enemies they do the ſame. Theſe Two Nations do the duty of the *Muſſulmen*, in deſtroying one another; and when this is done, they give God Thanks for the Evil they have committed. Whence we may judge of the Wiſdom and Piety of the *Mahometans*, amongſt whom there's ſeldom ſeen an open War, and if it ſhould happen, 'tis generally Condemned.

The Rejoycing of the *French* proceeds hence; the *Spaniards* had Beſieged *Leucate*, a ſmall *Peninſula* in *Languedoc*, which is but Four Leagues round, with Two Ports, where a few Galleys, and Four ſmall Veſſels may Anchor in Safety. The Place was attack'd by the *Spaniards* with much Heat, but was afterwards given over with as great Loſs. The Aſſailants being obliged to make a Retreat, not

not unlike a ſhameful Flight; quitted their Baggage, their Arms and all their other Proviſion.

Count *Serbellon* offered at firſt to *Barris*, who commanded the Place, a great Summ of Money, which was to be attended with a conſtant Penſion; which refuſed, they were neceſſitated to betake themſelves to Force, by which, in ſhort, the *Spaniards* were entirely defeated. *Serbellon* withdrew towards *Perpignan*, with the Duke of *Cardonn*'s Son, who was Viceroy of *Catalonia*. He loſt all his Tents, his Plate and the Moneys deſigned for Payment of the Army: And I will ſay yet more, that he has loſt the Reputation of a good Captain and Valiant Soldier, *until he can recover an Opportunity to Fight and Vanquiſh*. This Victory muſt have been of Conſequence and very Glorious, ſeeing the King aſſiſted in Perſon, together with the Queen, Two Cardinals, the Council of State, and that of the *Finances*, and that which they call here, *the Courts Sovereign*, which are a Company of Men choſen to judge others. Beſides theſe, there was an innumerable Concourſe of People, who teſtify'd their Joy for the Advantage gained by their King, notwithſtanding it be at the Coſt of their Brethren of the ſame Religion.

Live happily, and conſerve thy Honour as thy Life.

Paris, 25th. *of the* 10th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1637.

LETTER IV.

To Iſuf *his Kinſman.*

I Tell thee I Live, and am well. I have received no News from thee; perhaps thou thoughteſt me Dead. I Salute thee firſt with my Letters, though thou oughteſt to have begun. If thou art aſhamed of my Kindred, accuſe thy Parents, by whom thou art become of the ſame Family. But be not ungrateful to them, nor forgetful of the Good thou haſt received from me. Thou ſhalt now know where I am and ought to ſtay, and mayſt anſwer me if thou wilt. Believe in the mean time the Counſel I give thee, altho thou doſt not demand it. Be devout in thy Religion without Hypocriſie, and remember there is no more Gods but One; as alſo, that the Favorite and ſent of God is *Mahomet*, his Prophet. After that, love thy Maſter, without deſiring any thing more than the Execution of his Pleaſure. Imbrace thy Father as from me, and give thy Mother a Kiſs, ſaluting her as my Siſter and Friend, which is the moſt endearing Title that Antiquity could invent for perſons, who had the ſame Sentiments of Affection. Live happily, and conſerve thy Chaſtity.

Paris, 25th. *of the* 10th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1637.

LET-

LETTER V.

To the Aga *of the* Janizaries.

I Shall give thee ſome Pleaſure in telling thee, that the *Chriſtians* loſe eaſier than they acquire. It ſeems, the Marquiſs *Ambroſe Spinola*, that all the World took for a Great Captain, has loſt much of his Reputation; ſeeing that a Place is loſt in eleven Weeks, which he had formerly beſieged eleven Months, and where he had expended eleven Millions. If theſe Circumſtances are true, they are very extraordinary. However, he ſhall continue a Great Captain in my Opinion; and it is ordinary enough to ſee that loſt in a little Time, by the Cowardlineſs of one, which has not been acquired in a great While by the Valour of a whole Army.

The Prince of *Orange* hath taken *Breda*, a place of great Importance, which had been ſurrendred twelve Years and three Months ſince to the ſaid *Spinola*, who commanded the Army of *Spain*. This Conqueſt is great; for 'twas the general Opinion, the Place could not be taken but by Famine; yet hath it been conſtrained to yield by the continual Fire and Valour of the Beſiegers.

Had not the *Hollanders* become Maſters of this Place, they had been, as it were, block'd up on the ſide of *Brabant*, and had the Enemy always at their Gates; whereas now they are more at large. We ought to rejoyce rather at their Acquiſitions, than thoſe of the *Spaniards*, *with whom we never have had Peace*.

This Place is fortified with much Regularity. It hath fifteen Baſtions, beſides ſome little Forts on the Mote ſide. There are five Horn-works without. The Place is conſiderable for its Greatneſs.

It contains five thouſand Houſes, with great Gardens, and there are three principal Gates.

I mention theſe Particulars, becauſe thou art a Man of War. Receive my Letter kindly; believe me thy Friend, and do not doubt of my Fidelity. If thou wilt add to thy Valour by new Merit, which will heighten the Conſideration Men have for thee, I will teach thee a Secret, which will not be very Expenſive, but very Delightful. Read at Times the Hiſtories of others, and particularly thoſe of the Greateſt and moſt Fortunate Princes, and their Captains. Imitate rather the Wiſe, than thoſe who have only ſignalized themſelves by their Valour. To conclude, be converſant in Hiſtories, but chooſe always the beſt, I mean ſuch as cannot be ſuſpected for Lyes. Thou canſt not fail of good Books, both *Greek* and *Arabick*, which are Tranſlated into the *Turkiſh* and *Perſian* Tongues. Thou wilt learn to be Wiſe by the Folly of others, and wilt become yet more Prudent, by obſerving the ſage Conduct of ſuch who performed great Actions: Above all Things, never neglect to make ſerious Reflections upon the leaſt Events. It happens ſometimes, that paſſages are found in Books that ſeem of no Conſequence, which may yet be of Uſe in important Occaſions, for the clearing of Difficulties. And for Example, learn this from a great King, *Henry* IV. who Conquered his Kingdom by the Dint of his Sword.

I will finiſh with a worthy Saying of Marquiſs *Spinola*'s, which I think is to the purpoſe. He ſaith, That a Captains Sword muſt be tyed to his Heart, his Heart fixt to his Head, and Conducted by his Judgment, which ought particularly to be formed by the reading of Hiſtories. Love me as much as I eſteem thee, and thou wilt never love me enough.

Paris, 25th. *of the* 10th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1637.

LET-

LETTER VI.

To Mehemet, *Page Eunuch to the* Sultan *Mother.*

THou haſt ſpent Fourteen Years in the *Seraglio*, and to thy Unhappineſs, always been in the Service of Women; ſerve now a Man, who is certainly ſomewhat more than a Woman. Thou knoweſt, the Confidence we have in each other is arrived to that Degree, as to diſcover our Failings to each other, and to ſuffer them. Seeing I am at preſent far off, and by conſequence the more expoſed to Criticks and ill Offices, do not forget the Intereſts of thy Friend. Watch Day and Night for the Advantage of my Life. Obſerve, ſearch and endeavour to penetrate what People diſcourſe of me, and what is ſaid concerning me at Court. Our Great Emperor ſent me hither to obſerve what paſſes here, and render him an Account. I know I am where I ought to practiſe what I am commanded to do, but I do not yet know whether I ſhall return to the place where I would willingly end my Days. Moſt things are done on that ſide, but they are not all equally performed. I have therefore more juſt Reaſon to apprehend, that all Men do know that I ſhall acquit my ſelf with Fidelity, of the Orders I have received. Conſider how far his Unhappineſs doth extend, who ſerves another, who is Maſter of ſo many Millions of Subjects.

I will inform thee of *two* Things, whereof thou ſhalt tell the *firſt* to the *Baſſa* of the Sea, and the *other* to the *Mufti*'s Vicar. We are told, that the King of *England* hath ſet forth a Veſſel upon the *Britiſh* Ocean, of ſuch Prodigious Greatneſs, that

that it exceeds all others as well in Force as Vaſtneſs. It is Armed with One hundred and twenty Braſs Guns. It draws Unrigg'd, Seventeen Foot of Water, and its Bulk is Eleven hundred Tuns. 'Tis reported, that it coſt Two Millions of *Piaſters*, and as if it were the King of all other Ships, it is called *The Sovereign*. The Second News is, a Prodigy that happened in Upper *Saxony*, which finds but a little Credit with the Wiſe, but is eaſily believed by the Women and the Common People.

They ſay, That at *Dreſden*, one of the Duke of *Saxony*'s Courtiers having cut a piece of boiled Beef, there iſſued ſo much blood out of it, that the *Elector*'s Table was wholly covered with it, which Extreamly troubled this Prince, looking upon the Adventure as a Preſage of Famine and War. Let me hear often from thee, and of our Friends; but make no Confidence to any, of that which is betwixt us. Thou ſhalt learn from me Secrets of great Importance, provided thou be Faithful and Diſcreet. God grant thee in an Inſtant, the Good which I ſhall wiſh to acquire in my whole Life.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 11th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1637.

LETTER VII.

To the Invincible Vizir Azem.

SEeing thou haſt acquired the Knowledge of Things preſent, by thy Prudence and rare Underſtanding, and haſt deſired me to inform thee of thoſe Things which ſhall happen in the Places whi-

whither thou haſt ſent me; I will endeavour to penetrate the Affairs the moſt ſecret, to the end that nothing in this World may be hid from thee.

At preſent there are but few Actions in *Chriſtendom* which deſerve to be reported, and thou art ſufficiently inſtructed in the Affairs of *France*, and touching the Perſon of her King. I expect to inform thee of Events, which at the ſame time may divert thee, and inſtruct thee. This Prince is called *Henry the Juſt*. He cannot be called *the Happy*; for having as yet no Son to ſucceed him, there will be always Occaſions of Trouble in his Kingdom: Nor is there any Hopes that the Queen may prove with Child, by Reaſon of her long Barrenneſs. If the King will reſolve to be divorced from her, and take another, it cannot be effected without *Rome*; and *Rome*, the *Holy Father*, and all their *Prieſts*, will, according to their uſual Manner, raiſe ſo many Difficulties, and be ſo long before they determine, that it will be a hard Matter to extort from them, that Conſent which the Laws of the *Chriſtians* render neceſſary for the diſſolving a Firſt Marriage. Certainly this Slavery which doth thus ſubject the *Chriſtian* Princes is hard, but it is a Point of their Law, which being of no Importance to thee, I will trouble thee no more with it. This defect of a Succeſſor in the King of *France*, is of great Advantage to the *Spaniards*, and one would think Heaven had created this Nation to be Enemies to the *French*. It ſeems moreover, there is a ſecret Violence which entertains an Antipathy betwixt the Two Nations; which enforces a belief, that there can never be a ſolid Peace betwixt them.

Thou haſt already underſtood from thoſe I writ to, and who dare hide nothing from thee, what has happened here during the ſmall time of my ſojourning in theſe Quarters. I will not repeat little

Things,

Things; the Greatneſs of thy *Genius*, and the Eminency of thy Employment, have put thee o far above every Thing that is not Extraordinary, that we ought to inform thee of nothing but tranſcending Events.

I will not entertain thee with the taking of the Old Town of *Sally*, nor of the Diſorders in the New. Thou wilt have learned more ſwiftly from the Coaſts of *Africk*, Advices of the Hoſtile Acts which the *Engliſh* have committed with their Ships of War, againſt that City, which the King of *Morocco* protects.

The Attempt was great, and is diſcourſed of here as a hardy Enterprize. The Vaſtneſs of thy Underſtanding will eaſily judge of the Conſequence.

They ſay here, that the King of *France* has writ to *Rome*, that he will willingly reſolve to make a long Ceſſation of Arms with his Enemies. If that happens, this Repoſe will ſerve but to encreaſe the Forces of both ſides, which may hereafter render the War more cruel. In the mean time, 'tis thought they deſign a General Peace, but Time will diſcover to the Politicians, what we cannot at preſent divine.

This Court is Great and Magnificent. It ſtaies not long in a Place, and is very ſeldom at *Paris*; being in the Camp amongſt the Armies, or for Pleaſure in the Country.

The *Genius* of the Courtiers is different, but they have an equal Inclination for two Things very oppoſite, *War* and *Love*; and apply themſelves to both with much Conſtancy.

The Religion which they call *Proteſtant*, and which has been the occaſion of ſo much Diſturbance to the Kingdom, is now low, by the Surrender of *Rochell*, which was, as thou knoweſt, the principal Bulwark of thoſe of that Party.

It ſeems, this King will imitate our Mighty and Formidable Emperors, and will regulate his Conduct by thine, in not ſuffering within his State two Religions which are oppoſite.

The Kingdom is notwithſtanding, as yet, full of Trouble. Cardinal *Richlieu*, who holds the Helm of Affairs in *France*, as thou directeſt that of the Empire of the World, ſeems, as may be ſaid, in the midſt of a Tempeſt, and hath Reaſon enough to apprehend Danger; for there are an infinite number of People who follow the Standards of *Luther* and *Calvin*, who have no other Thoughts but of his Ruine.

In the mean time, the Power of *France* ſeems mighty Great, and 'tis to be apprehended, it may in Time augment infinitely.

Thou knoweſt, *Invincible Baſſa*, what the Antient *Gauls* did in Old Time. They were called *Gallogrecians*; for having over-run *Italy* and ſack'd *Rome*, they ſettled in the middle of *Aſia*, and could not be overcome but by the *Romans*; becauſe the Heavens had ordained that the *Romans* ſhould ſubjugate all Nations. But now that theſe *Gauls* are no more, and there are no more of theſe brave *Romans*, we muſt pray the Infinite Goodneſs of the moſt High, that the Power of theſe Modern *Gauls* may be limited. If the *French* however would do what a *Spaniard*, who fled from the Paſſion of *Philip* II. counſelled *Henry* IV. their King, which was, To ſet himſelf right with *Rome*, to have a great Power at Sea, and a Council compoſed of Wiſe, Secret and Faithful Men; by that means he might one day perhaps equal the Ancient *Romans*. I think he that gave this Advice was named *Antonio Perez*.

I obſerve every thing with care, but ſhall obſerve them nearer for the future. It appears to me, that the *Genius* of this Nation is to aggrandize it ſelf, and extend its Limits. The

The *French* have a common saying, That Kings having nothing above them that may limit them, God hath given the Empire of the Earth to the strongest. They add, That *Adam* left no Kingdoms to his Children, but that they made them for themselves. They glory in certain Prophecies, which promise them the Empire of the World. In relating this, I tell what they say, not what ought to happen. They entertain here the same hatred for us, as others do when our Power is Formidable; but wise Men who have Knowledge of our History, speak with more Admiration of the *Ottoman* Empire, than of that of the *Romans*; and if these last were destroyed by the Civil Wars which tore them in pieces, the other will increase and maintain it self by the great Pre-cautions used to hinder them, and by the Union of their Forces.

Thou knowest more of the Extent of the City of *Paris*, than I can tell thee. It appears to me, great and full of People; but *Constantinople* is yet Greater and more Populous.

Thou wilt pardon me after all, if I make not a certain Judgment of a Nation which I do not yet well comprehend. However I will assure thee, the *French* are no Fools, and I believe never were. They do not love Novelty through Levity, but for Reason of State; and when they are unconstant, it is not to do Ill, but to acquire Good. They are Happy and Unfortunate in Wars, like others; but what is considerable, They do not combat their Enemies because they hate them, but in Obedience to their Prince, which occasions the great Discipline which is in their Armies. And what seems worthy of Reflection, is, That they love their King by Inclination, and this Love produces in them, that which our Attachment to the Precepts of the Law does in the Hearts of the best *Turks*. I use this Comparison, which I learnt from thee, who

who art the Wiſeſt Man in the World; from whoſe Mouth I have heard, as from an Oracle, That it is not much material whether Subjects love their Maſter by Inclination or Fear, provided they always faithfully ſerve him, and are always humble.

If ever it happen I am diſcovered, thou wilt do me a great Honour to let me know, If I ought to avow my ſelf an Agent from the *ſublime Port*; or whether I ought to die without confeſſing any Thing.

I end with my Head in the Duſt, without ever ceaſing to ſupplicate the moſt High, that he will ſhower his continued Happineſs upon thee and the Empire.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 11th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1637.

LETTER VIII.

To Muzlu Reis Effendi, *Principal Secretary of the* Ottoman *Empire.*

THis is the ſecond Letter which I have writ to thee. My Diſpatches hitherto have not been filled with Things of great Importance, by reaſon I have not yet had Time to learn them. I wiſh greatly to write what may pleaſe thee. Receive therefore what I offer kindly, and be perſwaded, That I fear thy Cenſures, as much as if I did deſerve them.

I live here according to the Inſtructions which were given me, and live eaſie enough. The Country is good and fat, the Men good Companions, are frank and ſeem Diſcreet,

I have not as yet any Acquaintance with Women, and yet it is neceſſary I find Means to introduce my ſelf into their Companies. It is a Sex that will not pardon, when they think themſelves neglected. They are proper to diſcover Things one would know, and to ſay them when one would have them publiſhed; and likewiſe, they as much penetrate into the Secrets of Hearts, as the moſt refined and ſpiritualleſt Courtiers. Further, there are many of them, that can conceal nothing, but what they do not know.

I frequent not the *Monks* but when neceſſitated. If I ſee them, it is to ſeem Devout, upon Deſign of being introduced by them into the Houſe of a Miniſter of State, when I teach his Son the *Greek* Language.

We muſt not expect to find here the great Tranquillity which is at *Conſtantinople*. The Town is ſo full of Coaches, of Horſes and Waggons, that the Noiſe ſurpaſſes Imagination. Thou wilt certainly find it ſtrange, that Men who are in Health, and have no ſore Legs, ſhould cauſe themſelves to be drawn in an Engine with four Wheels; but I more wonder to ſee, theſe ſame Men can reſolve to ſuffer the Inconveniency of the Noiſe, and of the Expence which they throw away out of Vanity. The more moderate *French*, which do not approve of this Luxury, ſay, That in the time of *Henry* III. there were but three Coaches in *Paris*, whereof two were the Kings. But the Number is now ſo great, that they are not to be counted.

I can tell thee no more of the *Genius* of the *French*, thou knoweſt it perfectly. There is in all their Actions a Spirit very delicate, and an Activity like that of Fire.

It ſeems, as if none but they knew the ſhort Duration of Man's Life; they do every Thing with ſo much haſte, as if they had but one Day to live.

If

If they go on Foot, they run; if they ride, they fly; and if they ſpeak, they eat up half their Words. They love new Inventions paſſionately. I can ſay nothing certain of their Fidelity, though methinks we might ſuſpect ſuch, *who do not read as they write, nor write as they ſpeak.* They love Moneys, which they look upon as the *firſt Matter*, and *ſecond Cauſe* of all Things: They well-nigh adore it, and that is the Original Sin of all Nations.

Paris ought to be deſtroyed to enrich many Cities in *Europe*. Whence thou mayſt comprehend her Greatneſs, her Traffick, how Rich ſhe is, and how all Sorts of Arts do flouriſh in her.

The *French* Nobility is always ready to get on Horſe-back at their King's Commands: And they love War ſo well, that it is to be ſuppoſed, we ſhould have enough to do with them if we were as near them as the *Spaniards*, and they did not want Infantry.

I ſhall hereafter obſerve every Circumſtance with ſo much Care, as well in this Kingdom as elſewhere, that nothing ſhall eſcape me. In the mean Time, I ſhall endeavour to get Acquaintance; but ſhall want more Moneys than is allowed me, to anſwer what is expected from me. Two Chequins a-Day, are more than enough to ſupport a Man that will live like a Cynick, but not ſufficient to introduce me into Houſes, to dive into their Secrets, and enable me to diſcover the Affairs of moſt Importance, according to my Commiſſion; ſo that thou muſt aſſiſt me to obtain more.

I hope to ſucceed in my Employment, if thou doſt not refuſe me thy Aſſiſtance, finding no Difficulty in the Execution of my Orders, but the Neceſſity of Lying, when I paſs for a *Chriſtian*. I fancy I ſee *Mahomet* in a Rage, and believe my Soul loſt; though I am from my Heart more faithful in my Religion, than all the *Mahometans* put together.

gether. Seeing I am reſolved to do a Thing to which I have ſo much Averſion, thou mayſt be aſſured I will bear all the Evil imaginable that can happen to me with Firmneſs, though in all Appearance I ought to hope nothing but Good.

Deliver, I beſeech thee, this incloſed Letter into the Hands of the moſt Venerable *Muſti*, and extort from him, if poſſible, a Solution of my Doubts. There is nothing that touches me nearer than what regards my Religion, and with my Religion the Service of my Emperor.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 11th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1637.

LETTER IX.

To the Mufti, *Prince of the Religion of the* Turks.

I Will die a true *Muſſulman*, though I ſhould ſee all the Croſſes of the *Carthaginians* ſet up for my Puniſhment, and had before mine Eyes all the Inſtruments of the moſt Cruel Tortures that the Enemies of our Holy Religion could invent. But ſeeing there is no Queſtion at preſent of dying, but of living to ſerve my Emperor, I beg of thee, Sovereign Prelate, that thou wilt be pleaſed to conſerve my Innocence, in giving me an ample Abſolution, or in impoſing a Penance that may cancel all my Crimes.

Paris hath always been the Reſidence of the Kings of *France*; whence it is, that the Exerciſe of no other Religion but the *Chriſtian*, is ſuffered there; and thoſe who acknowledge the Biſhop of *Rome* for their

their *Head*, have the principal Management of the Affairs of Religion; and 'tis with these that the Rites of the *Latin* Church are more strictly observed.

I live here in Appearance, as if I were a *Christian* and a *Catholick*. I enter into their Churches, assist at their Ceremonies, kneel before the Cross; and I appear with great Devotion and Humility before the Images, which are had here in Veneration.

I know well enough, if the Life which I lead be not permitted me, as advantageous to the Affairs of State, and the Person of the *Grand Seignior*, that I commit Sacrilege, acting as I do, contrary to the Precepts of *Mahomet*, expressed in his *Alcoran*.

I am guilty of violating the Law which is prescribed me, and deserve Death, if thou dost not, by approving this Life I am obliged to lead, assure me of both my Salvation and Life. 'Tis true, thou hast already given me Absolution from all the false Oaths I shall be necessitated to take, when they are for the Service of my Master; but I am not assured this Absolution extends far enough to secure my Conscience, when I abuse Holy Things.

'Tis thy Province to decide this Point which is of such Importance to my Repose, which makes me expect thy Resolves with Impatience; if thou thinkest a Faithful *Mussulman*, who conserves his Religion in his Heart, and Lives, as I do, amongst the Enemies of the Law, worthy this Grace.

The Interest of my Conscience obliges me to demand, after what Manner I ought to govern my self, when I see them, who are effectively what I seem to be, practise the same Acts of Religion.

The *French* will in a little Time celebrate their *Carnaval* or *Shrove-tide*. As soon as it is done, the *Catholicks* think of Fasting, having first assisted at a Ceremony, where Ashes are put upon their Foreheads,

heads, to make them remember, *they were formed out of the Duſt, and ſhall return to Duſt again.* It is at this Time they go to hear Sermons, their Prieſts explaining that which they call the *Goſpel*, and frequent the Church more than ordinary. They apply themſelves oftener to Works of Piety; and having purged their Conſciences by Penances and ſecret Confeſſions, which one Man makes to another, they eat of a certain Bread, which they call *The Sacrament of the Euchariſt*; where, after certain Words pronounced by their Prieſt, they will have the Body of their *Meſſiah* to be really preſent under thoſe Apparent *Species*.

This Ceremony is an Obligation that good *Chriſtians* cannot diſpence with, it being ordained by their Law, and by their Great Prelate, the Biſhop of *Rome*. They commonly call it Confeſſing, and Communicating, and Keeping *Eaſter*. Ought I hazzard my ſelf in committing ſo horrid a Sacrilege, and tempt, as I may ſay, God, by ſo great a Superſtition, and ſo irritate our *Great Prophet*? It may be ſaid, perhaps, that many *Jews* have done the ſame Thing, and do it yet every day to preſerve themſelves more ſecurely. But how many of them have been chaſtiſed by viſible Miracles from Heaven, and undergone terrible Puniſhments by the Ordinances of the Judges?

All theſe Reflections trouble my Spirit, O Holy Primate of the moſt Divine Law. I do not think it lawful *to mock the Myſteries of any Religion whatſoever.* The God of the *Chriſtians*, is the ſame that we adore: but *Their* Religion is quite oppoſite to *Ours:* There is a great Difference betwixt their *JESUS* Crucify'd, with all the Ignominies poſſible, as theſe *Infidels* do believe, and a *Mahomet* Immortal and Triumphant, a great *Legiſlator* and the Angular Stone of the firſt Empire of the World.

Give

Give me then positive Orders, to the end I may be eased of my Scruples, and may believe, That what thou permitest me, may be an Effect of thy Justice, and not of a Toleration which may be pernicious to me.

It is true, I may wave all these things, in feigning to have done them; but it will be more advantageous for my Affairs, not to exempt my self, if that may be without a Crime.

Teach then a most Obedient Slave, what thou shalt believe most conducible to the Glory of God, and most profitable for the Service of our Sovereign Lord. I do not send thee my Doubts to puzzle thee, but to draw from thy great and sublime *Genius*, such Lights as may dissipate the Darknesses I live in.

This done, Sovereign Prelate, remember thy Humble Servant, and pray our Holy Prophet, that he will keep me from Perishing.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 11th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1637.

LETTER X.

To the Kaimakam.

I Received from thy Hand the first Dispatch that has been addressed to me from the *Sublime Port*, and I received it at the beginning of the Year, according to the Moons of these Infidels. The Date is of the Month *Dielidge*. Thou order'st me to write to thee of *Two* Things, and to do *Three*. Thou wilt first know, If this King be Aged, and of perfect Health; and afterwards, If there be any

any Hopes that the Queen may have Children. Thou wouldeſt alſo have me ſend *his Highneſs* the Pictures of the King, the Cardinal of *Richlieu*, and the Eldeſt Son of the Prince of *Condé*.

As thou art one of the principal Supports of the Power of the *Sublime Port*, elevated above all the Thrones of the World, (after the *Vizir Azem*, whoſe Orders are the Rule of the Univerſe) Miniſter, and firſt Slave of the happy Emperor of the *Ottomans*; I ought to do what thou commandeſt me.

I tell thee then, I have ſeen this King thrice, nor doth he appear by his Countenance, by his Hair, or by his Shape, to be yet Old; neither would it be eaſie to divine the Number of his Years, if we were ignorant of the Day of his Birth; But, it is known to every Body, That this Prince was born the 27. of the Ninth Month of the Year 1601, according to the Style of the *Chriſtians*.

By this thou mayſt juſtly calculate the Age of this Monarch, who though he is in his Flower, ſeems fading, becauſe he hath as yet given no Heir to his Kingdom; beſides, his Years being near Forty, ſurpaſs that of a Young Man; and 'tis obſerved, that *few Princes arrive to a great Age*.

The Queen may ſtill lie in, if ſhe prove with Child; which if it ſhould happen after Twenty three Years of Barrenneſs, 'tis certain, a Fruit which hath been ſo long in ripening, will give an ample Subject of reaſoning to the Aſtrologers of *Europe*.

For my part, I fancy this King will ſcarce become a Father, unleſs he Repudiate this Wife and Marry another.

It is not permitted to be inquiſitive into the Cauſe of this Sterility. Hereby thou ſeeſt the Weakneſs of thoſe *Chriſtian* Princes who are ſubjected to the Laws of *Rome*, which think it a Crime to give themſelves Heirs that are not born of Lawful Wedlock;

lock; tho' it often happens, that when ſuch are wanting, this Kingdom is expoſed to Ruine, by the Diſſenſions and Civil Wars, which, on theſe Occaſions, are always inevitable.

The Moſt High, who hath always protected the Grandeur of the *Ottoman* Empire, hath left the *Infidels* in theſe Errors; to the End, that he might give our moſt Mighty Monarch, who is the Avenger of the *Divine Unity*, an Eminence ſuperior to that of all Kings, who are his *Slaves*; and at the ſame Time made him Holy above all the Saints in the World: and permitted us to have Children, that may ſucceed us, from as many Wives as we can entertain; the Children of True Believers being always Legitimate.

I humbly beg Pardon; I forgot I ſpoke to thee, who art Wiſdom it ſelf, and to whom no Secrets of the Law or State are unknown.

I will ſend to *Carcoa* at *Vienna*, the Pictures of the King, of the Prince of *Conde*'s Son, and of the Cardinal *Richlieu*, according to the Orders I received from thee, and they ſhall be diſpatch'd in little Time: I would to Heaven I could as eaſily ſend thee the Originals; I ſhould at one Stroke diſarm this Kingdom, which would thereby be ſuddenly involved in Fire and Blood.

The Habit I wear, and the Manner after which I live, hath already gained me many Friends. I find Means to go once a week to Court. My Deformity protects me againſt the Jealouſies of Huſbands. Some People take me for a Wiſe Man, and diſcourſe confidently in my Preſence of Politicks and Affairs of State; neither do I neglect the making Uſe of every Thing which may be advantageous to me in my Miniſtry. Thus, in doing a Thing, for the which I have much Averſion, I compaſs all I deſire; and I aſſure thee, upon my Faith, If thou wilt continue to protect me and aſſiſt

me with thy Counſels, I will do ſomewhat extraordinary.

I ſupplicate the Great God to give a perpetual Health to thy Body, and make thy Soul enjoy, upon Earth and in Heaven, the Felicity of the Bleſſed.

Paris, 1ſt. *of the Firſt Moon, of the Year* 1638.

LETTER XI.

To Bedredin, *Superior of the Convent of* Derviſes, *of* Cogny *in* Natolia.

I Write to thee, who art Venerable by thy Age, and ſo many long Voyages, which thou haſt made. Thou, who haſt been ſo many Times in Pilgrimage to *Arabia*, *Tartary*, *Perſia* and the *Indies*, always bare-foot, and begging, out of pure Devotion to the Saint of Saints, our Great Prophet *Mahomet*.

I addreſs this Letter to thee; Thee, who beareſt the Scars of five and twenty Great Wounds; Thee, who haſt pray'd nine and fifty Times in the Sacred Porch, and adored the Holy Myſteries in the moſt retired Sanctuary of *Mecha*, and haſt lived more than ſeventy Years of Religion amongſt the *Derviſes*, where thy Merit cauſed thee to be elected Superior of the Convent in *Natolia*.

Thou knoweſt well, that I ſerve him, who is Arbitrator of the Deſtiny of the Univerſe; I mean, the *Sultan*, Soveraign of the World. Learn what I heard here from the Mouth of *Chriſtians*, and pardon me, if I have not ſufficiently anſwered them; but do not accuſe me to have deſerved Death, for having

having ſeemingly curſed our Holy Law, and *Him* that gave it us; and, if I have ſeemed to reject his Succeſſors, *Ali*, *Oſman*, and *Omar*. It was expedient that I ſhould commit *ſome* Evil, not to loſe the Opportunity of doing *much* Good.

Thou knoweſt well I am deſtined to ſerve; and, that being abſolved from all the Perjuries I ſhall commit, I may tranſgreſs the Law, by being permitted to lye. That ſuffices: Read my Letter, and learn how far their Malice does extend, who are Enemies to our Religion.

To inſtruct thee better in what has happned to me, I muſt tell thee, that amongſt theſe *Infidels*, there is an Order of *Religious* much in *Vogue*, called *the Company of* JESUS; wherein there is an infinite Company of Men, ſome more able than others in all Sorts of Sciences ſacred and profane; and, according to Appearance, ought to be very recommendable for the Holineſs of their Manners.

Theſe *Religious*, who are ordinarily called *Jeſuites*, have the Education of the Youth almoſt in all the Cities of *Europe*, as well as in the *Indies*; and many excellent Wits are brought up in the Seminaries they have eſtabliſhed. When they preach, the People crowd to their Sermons. They are the Confeſſors of almoſt all the Princes and Monarchs of *Chriſtendom*, who diſcover to them their Weakneſſes, their Sins, and the Vices whereunto they are enclined, and receive from them, upon their Knees, like Slaves, ſuch Penance as they think fit to impoſe on them.

A Man may ſay of them, That being the Diſpenſers of Penances, they are alſo the Maſters of Recompences. They are Habited in a long Veſt of black Wooll, which deſcends to their Heels. They go not bare-foot, but their Veſtments are ſimple. They obſerve great Modeſty in all their Actions; they march with Gravity, never go alone, and ſuf-

fer not their Beards to grow. They apply themſelves to edify the Good, and to correct the Bad.

The Founder of this Order was a Souldier, called *Ignatius*. The *Spaniards* will have him to have been of their Nation; and the *French* affirm, that he is of that Part of *Navarre*, which is ſubject to the Crown of *France*. If thou wouldſt have me to ſpeak the Truth, I think this Founder was a good Man, ſeeing all his Diſciples are Men of good Example, of great Modeſty in their Actions, and very Diſcreet in all their Undertakings.

This *Ignatius* began to ſtudy his Grammar in his ſeven and thirtieth Year, which would make one believe, he took leſs pains to become a Saint than a Scholar. His Enemies call his Diſciples *the Politicians of the Church*; and I, on the contrary, call them the Camels of *Eſau*; becauſe in bearing the Burthen of the Affairs of their Religion, they are loaded more than others, and forced to couch under their Burthens. There is one thing ſeems ſtrange in them, to wit, That they ſhould name themſelves the *Religious* of the Society of *Jeſus*; as if they had a deſign to diſtinguiſh themſelves from other Chriſtians; and that this Title, which is particular to them, ought not only to agree to all the other *Religions*, but to all the Followers of the *Nazarite*.

If they follow the Precepts of their Father *Ignatius*, thou muſt needs approve their Way of living. He has taught no other way than that of Obedience, to thoſe that profeſs his Order. He ordains, That thoſe who enter into this Society, do abandon themſelves to the Diſcretion of their Superiours: And they affirm, That if the Pope commands them to paſs the Sea in a Veſſel without Oars, without Sails, and without a Rudder, they would obey, and muſt paſs; and ſome having reproached them, That there was Folly in ſuch blind Obedience;

ence; they answer, That Wisdom ought to be observed in the Commandments, and that it ought not to be searched in Obedience. Make Reflection upon this Sentence, which is conformable to our Laws.

To inform thee of the Power and Greatness of this *Order*, it suffices to tell thee, That during sixteen Years that this Souldier govern'd it, he saw an hundred Colleges in *Italy*, in *Germany*, in *France*, and in *Spain*; and that in *Rome*, which was founded by *Borgia*, hath been, as may be said, the Parent of all the rest. Judge hereby the Number of their Houses, and Disciples.

Having one day met with one of this *Society*, who understood the *Oriental Languages*; and who conversing with me, did not believe he discoursed with a *Mussulman*, I heard him vomit injurious, and fearful Imprecations against *Mahomet*, against his Law, and against all *true Believers*. I have so much Horror to write to thee all he said, that I will tell thee but some few of them; and the rather to divert thee, by the knowledge of the Errours of our Enemies; and also that thou maist not be afflicted at some things not very reasonable, which are observed in many of the Precepts of the Law, which I follow. Let this be said, as if I had not spoken it, seeing I pour frankly the Secrets of my Heart into thy Bosom; no ways doubting, but thou knowest to be silent in what may cause my Death. This *Jesuit* maintains, That the *Mussulmen* are not Wise in following the Precepts of a Drunkard, who forbad drinking of Wine, and committed Excesses himself, when he thought he was un-observed. He maintains farther, That it is foolish to give Credit to such

such a Fellow, who makes a Paradise to consist of Beautiful Women, where one may abandon himself to all sorts of Pleasure and Debauchery, and that he hath not foreseen a Hell, where he, and all his Followers, ought to suffer the Pains due to their Crimes. He adds further, That one must be very foolish to adore a Blasphemer, who hath commanded his Law should be maintained by the Sword, when it could not be supported by Reason.

The good Father did not leave off so; he said, that seeing the *Alcoran* is filled with Dreams, with Bestialities, with Blasphemies, and Impurities; the *Mufti's*, the Doctors, and Interpreters of the Law, must be in a great Blindness, not to condemn a Possessed, an Enchanter, who gives for the Precepts of his Religion, the committing of Violences, Robberies, and all that may satisfie the most Irregular Appetites. What Extravagancy, urged he, to adore the Heel of so vile a Slave as *Mahomet*; and to believe, upon his Report, that *Jacob*'s Father was his Porter, to Deifie his Camel, and to place it in Heaven? He adds further, That there is nothing so absurd, as to command the *Turks* to wash their Bodies, when their Souls are defiled with Filth; to give them at the same time Charity by Precept, and to command them Robberies by Devotion. It seems also to him foolish, to believe that *Mahomet* is the only true Prophet, the only agreeable Person to God; and to swear afterwards by One hundred twenty four thousand Prophets. He still entertains me with this Sort of Discourse.

But all this (O great *Dervis*) is nothing; he vomits yet this damnable Heresie, That the wickedest

edeſt Wretches, and the moſt deteſtable that ever were, were *Judas*, *Mahomet*, and *Luther*; That theſe two laſt, as moſt impious, are the more tormented in Hell. *Judas*, he ſaid, ſuffered leſs Pains, becauſe if he betrayed his Lord, he was one of the Inſtruments of the Redemption of all Mankind; whereas the others, in damning themſelves, damn'd alſo an infinite Number of other People. This *Jeſuit* would have continued his Blaſphemies, if Cardinal *Richlieu*, in whoſe Anti-Chamber we were, had not come out of his Cloſet, to go to the King.

I had been ſilent all this while, becauſe he gave me not a Moments liberty to ſpeak. At length, he aſked me at parting, If I was not of his Sentiments; and I anſwered preciſely thus; My Father, If thou art a good Man, I approve what thou ſayſt, becauſe thou ſpeakeſt out of true Zeal; but, If thou beeſt an Hypocrite, I diſapprove all, becauſe thou ſhalt be damned with *Mahomet*, and all the *Muſſulmans*.

The *Jeſuit* ſmiled, not comprehending the Venom which lay hid in my Anſwer. But doſt thou believe, thou, who art a *Dervis*, the moſt illuminated, That a Man, of what Religion ſoever he be, provided he be a Good Man, may be Happy after his Death? Tell me, I pray thee, thy Opinion herein; it is a Point very Important to be decided.

As for me, I begin really to think, That there may be Saints, even amongſt the *Chriſtians*, as there are amongſt *Us*. I have ſeen and underſtood many Things that denote true Piety in ſome of them; and we muſt acknowledge, That the Precepts of their Law hath ſomewhat of Juſt; and if they be well obſerved, they ſeem no leſs Holy to me than our own. They have one Article that puzzles me. They affirm, There is but one Truth;

ſo that we are loſt if we are not *Chriſtians*, or they are damned if they are not *Mahometans*.

And this is what I had to ſay to thee in this Matter; but I ſhall not end this Diſcourſe without ſome violent Scruples of Conſcience. Pray the Great God with me, That he will illuminate my Underſtanding with Inward Lights, until the Man promiſed by our Holy Prophet; the Man, I ſay, who ought to be born of his Race, be deſcended upon the Earth; who is to ſee all Kings humbled in his Preſence, and to unite with *Jeſus* the two Religions that they may make but one.

In the mean Time, let us live as honeſt Men, who have Sin in horror, like the Plague, which poiſons the Soul; and apply our ſelves, as much as in us lies, to what is truly Good; and above all things, let us carefully obſerve this Precept, writ in the Book of their Law, but is not always imprinted in their Hearts, *Never do to Others, no not thy Enemies, that which thou wouldſt not have done to thy ſelf.* A Duke of *Guiſe* gave an Example of this to all *France*; and 'tis what thou oughteſt to Preach in the vaſt Empire of the *Muſſulmans*. This Prince ſurprized a Villain that would have Aſſaſſinated him, who confeſſed, that the Intereſt of his Religion (which was that of *Calvin*) had obliged him to form a Deſign to take him away, to deliver himſelf, and thoſe of his Party from ſo great an Enemy. The Duke, inſtead of cauſing him to ſuffer the Pains due to ſo black an Enterpriſe, Pardoned him; contenting himſelf to tell him, *Friend, If thy Religion Obliged thee to Kill me, without hearing me, my Religion Obliges me to give thee thy Life and Liberty, now I have heard thee: Go thy ways, and amend thy ſelf.* This Prince was then General of *Charles* the IX's Army.

Sage *Bedredin*, our *Mahomet* never ſhewed ſuch generous Sentiments, when he preſcribed in his Law

Law this Precept againſt *Chriſtians*, that had never Offended him; *When you Encounter the* Infidels *kill them, and cut off their Heads; impriſon them, and keep them in Chains, until they have paid their Ranſoms, or till you find it requiſite to ſet them at Liberty. Perſecute them until they have all ſubmitted, or are entirely overthrown.*

Obſerve in this Letter, what may be of uſe to thee. Pardon my Friendſhip, the frank Manner of Writing, and remember *Mahmut* in thy Prayers, who perſonates a *Chriſtian*, and is in his Heart a moſt faithful *Muſſulman*. If it be in thy power to ſuccour me, never do me any Injury. God protect and govern thy great Age to the laſt Moment.

Paris, 28th. *of the* 2d. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XII.

To Chiurgi Muhammet *Baſſa*.

THE Queen is with Child, when leaſt expected, which occaſions much Joy at Court, eſpecially to the King; who, after ſo many Years of Marriage, will become a Father.

Thou, who haſt applied thy ſelf ſo long to the Studies of Aſtrology in the Schools of *Egypt*, yet makeſt Profeſſion of this Divine Art, which diſcovers the Things the moſt hidden to thee; who readeſt ſo learnedly in the Book of Heaven, whatever the Stars have traced there; who haſt found the Moment of their Riſing and Diſappearing, with the Intervals betwixt theſe two Times, and the Cauſes which render their Motion quicker

or ſlower; thou, who penetrateſt into the moſt hidden Secrets of Men, and knoweſt the Seaſons of Famine, of Shipwracks, of Victories, and of loſs of Battels: Divine in God's Name, Great Interpreter of the Secrets of Nature, Wiſer than *Albumazar* and *Ptolemy*, what will become of this Impregnation; and whether it be true, That this Child, that's to be Born, has been more than two hundred and ſeventy Moons in forming.

If thou believeſt what I writ laſt to thee to be impoſſible, ſay nothing of it; it would be no Credit to me to paſs for the Author of a Novel, that has no Grounds of Truth.

The City of *Paris* is in an inconceivable Joy; and this Joy is ſpread all over *France*. Thou maiſt perceive by that, the Paſſion of this People to ſee their King a Father. 'Tis true, they have much to hope by it; but it is as certain, they have yet much to apprehend, ſeeing all their Hopes vaniſh in an inſtant.

Nature uſes all her Power when ſhe forms a Man, the moſt perfect of all Creatures. But there needs but a ſlight Fall to deſtroy this Workmanſhip before it is finiſhed, as well as after.

I have heard a great many People queſtion much the Sex, and Life of that which will be born.

All the Converſation at the Court, at *Paris*, and in all the Kingdom, is no more of Wars, of Leagues of Peace, or Naval Preparations; they all rowl upon the bringing to Bed of Women

There will be other reaſoning in ſome ſmall time in *Chriſtendom*; and even amongſt us, if the Queen do not Miſcarry; *France* being no leſs conſiderable amongſt other Kingdoms, than the *Bourbone* are amongſt Men. *Harry* IV. who introduced the Crown into this Branch of the Family, was a Prince very Brave; and if we live long enough to ſee his Grand-

Grand-Children, we ſhall ſee, whether they will have as much Courage as the Chief of their Family.

As for thee, thou wilt have wherewith to divert thee, and exerciſe thy Talent, if this Queen be brought to Bed happily of a Prince. I ſhall in the mean time be very Exact to mark, not only the Days and Hours, but the leaſt Minutes; to the End thou maiſt know, by the Situation of the Planets, which ordinarily regulate the Inclinations of Men, in what manner, a Prince ſo long expected, will regulate his Affairs, and conſequently thoſe of others.

It is a great while ſince we have had any Commerce here with the Sun; there being forty nine Days ſince this beauteous Planet appeared to us; and the Cold is ſo violent, that it has changed (as I may ſay) the Waters of the *Seine*, a large River, into Cryſtal. Do not look upon theſe Effects as extraordinary; it happens here frequent enough; for, when the Days are ſhorteſt, the Cold is moſt intenſe. Thou knoweſt that this Climate is very inconſtant. I have often ſeen, in a little ſpace of Time, Rain, Hail, Snow, and terrible Winds; and preſently after, the Air become Fair and Serene. This Inconſtancy of the Climate, has its Advantages; for if the *fair* Weather do not laſt long, the *foul* is alſo of leſs Duration.

Fail not, upon the Receipt of my Letter, to communicate the News I ſend thee, to the *Grand Vizir*, without telling him the Reflections which I make. They are of no Uſe to ſuch great Miniſters; particularly by us, who are, in Compariſon of them, but vile Slaves; always ſubject to the Sentences they pronounce of us.

Love Me, and conſult the Stars, to know, whether thou wilt be always Faithful to me; and if it be by Force, or Inclination.

As

As for my ſelf, I aſſure thee, that following the Inclination of my Heart, I will conſerve thee that Fidelity which I owe by Obligation.

Paris, 28th. *of the* 2d. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XIII.

To Carcoa, *at* Vienna.

THE *Kaimacan* commands me forthwith to ſend the Pictures of the King of *France*, the Eldeſt Son of the Prince of *Condé*, and of the Cardinal *Richlieu*. I cauſed them ſuddenly to be Copied from the Originals, by an *Italian* Painter, who paſſes for one of the beſt of theſe Times.

Theſe three Heads are the principal of *France*, if not of all *Europe*: The firſt, by Reaſon of a great and potent Kingdom, which is this Day more flouriſhing than all others: The ſecond, by Reaſon of his Nobility or Royal Blood, and by his extraordinary Courage: And the third, by a Wiſe Conduct in a Miniſtry full of Difficulties; being, as it were, the abſolute Maſter of Diſgraces and Recompences.

As ſoon as theſe Pictures are delivered to thee, whole and well conditioned, pay the Expreſs I diſpatched to thee, the Summ contained in the Billet, which he will preſent to thee from me. That done, ſend the Packet to *Conſtantinople*, without loſs of time, and addreſs it to the *Kaimacan*.

I beſeech thee, order the buſineſs of my Penſion ſo, that I ſhall not need to deſire the Payment of it.

it. Send me preſently what is order'd me for my Subſiſtance. Nothing in the World appears ſo terrible to me, as to be obliged to ask.

I have only Moneys for Six days, tho' I ſhould eat nothing but raw Herbs and Water. Both coſt Moneys here, *And every Thing is ſold very dear, except Civilities and obliging Terms, which you have for nothing, and whereof they are very liberal.* I muſt Live, I muſt have Clothes, and go to Court; for all which there muſt be Bread, Cloth or Serges, and Coach-hire.

Thou knoweſt at preſent my Wants, ſuffer me not to languiſh with Expectation. Thou wilt injure the Emperor and not *Mamut*, if thou doſt not readily aſſiſt his *Slave*.

The Great God preſerve thy Life, if thou doſt not forget me; and give thee Grace to be Sober, in a Country where People do not always drink Wine to quench their Thirſt.

Paris, 28th. *of the* 3d. *Moon, of the Year* 1638.

LETTER XIV.

To William Voſpel, *a* Chriſtian *of* Auſtria.

I Am obliged to thee for the Confidence thou haſt in me, in declaring to me thy Loſſes. Another would have rejoyced in hearing of thy Two Adventures; but, as I do not believe it is a great Evil to loſe a Wife, ſo I cannot think it is a conſiderable Good to turn *Monk*. It is impoſſible for me to forbear telling thee, That I find thy Reſo-

Reſolution too ſudden to approve of it. Thou art not the Cauſe of the Loſs thou haſt ſuffered, and yet retireſt into a *Convent* to do Penance, as if thou hadſt committed a Crime.

Is it neceſſary thou torment thy Body for the Death of a Wife, if thou haſt not Murthered her? If thou didſt love her, becauſe ſhe was Diſcreet, it is not impoſſible to find another as Prudent. If her Beauty charmed thee, there are enough that may pleaſe; but if thou wert weary of being a Husband, why art thou then of being a Widower? Tell me, What wilt thou do at preſent in the *Convent* thou art ſhut up in? The *Carmelites* are *Wiſe* indeed, but know not *all* Things. It is true they are very Devout, but not exempted from Sin: Finally, they are Men, and too auſtere. How canſt thou ſo ſuddenly accuſtom thy ſelf to that kind of Life thou haſt choſen, and *become at once Chaſt and Sober?* As for me, who am a *Chriſtian* as thou art, and more reſtrained in my Pleaſures than thou haſt hitherto been, I cannot underſtand what I ſee in that Order thou art entred into; neither can I figure to my ſelf, how a Man bare-footed, without a Shirt, covered with a courſe Habit of Wooll, who is no Maſter of Crowns, and who hath no Armies, ſhould abſolutely command, not only another Man, but many, who obey blindly what he requires of them.

To live well in thy Order, thou muſt Faſt; the leaſt Faults are not Pardon'd; thou muſt receive Offences with Thanks: Finally, the Combate is aſſured and conſtant, and there is but little Certitude of the Crown which ought to be the Reward. Thy greateſt Friend is obliged to betray thee, and thou wilt be deprived (as it may be ſaid) of the Elements, to make thee deſire the uſe of Water, Air, Earth and Fire. I cannot perſwade my ſelf, that there are ſo many Things required

quired to make a Saint; for when thou loveſt God, as much as it is in thy Power to do, and paſſeſt every Day, as if it were thy laſt, I believe thou wilt Live and Die a Juſt Man. Return me an Anſwer, and let me know, if what I Write to thee be Conformable to right Reaſon; or that I am deceived in my Opinion. The Friendſhip I have for thee, obliges me to write as I do, and to tell thee all I think that regards thee; becauſe, after thou haſt taken thy laſt Reſolution, I would rather ſee thee ſuffer with Conſtancy, all the Evils imaginable, than to ſee thee change with Confuſion. There are many, who have abandoned with Shame, the Places which they entered in Triumph; and how many have been puſhed by their Deſpair, to commit Follies which ſeemed Actions of Piety, which they had never undertaken in their right Wits?

We ſee in our Hiſtories, That many Great Men have cauſed themſelves to be Circumciſed, thereby to have Commerce with the *Jews*, and be Inſtructed in their Doctrines, finding their Ancient Temple Magnificent, Venerable, Holy, and full of Majeſty. We alſo read, That *Pythagoras* Cloathed himſelf in White, and ſtaid ſome time amongſt the *Solitaries* of Mount *Carmel*, to learn the Myſteries of their Religion. His Curioſity was the Occaſion of this great Man's Voyage, as their Ignorance had cauſed the ſame Deſign in others. It is not the Deſire to be Inſtructed, which made thee enter into the *Convent*; the Affliction for the loſs thou haſt ſuffered, made thee take this Reſolution. Take heed of quitting it by a Repentance, which would prove an Exceſs of Folly. The *Jews* are at preſent, Vagabonds without Law, without a Kingdom, without Altars; and, according to the *Alcoran*, they will be Metamorphoſed into Aſſes, to carry the Souls of the Wicked *Mahometans* into Hell. Who knows what will become of the *Carmelites*?

They

They ſay *Elias* is not Dead, but is to return to the Earth, to combat thoſe Men who ſhall riſe to trouble the World about the eſtabliſhing a New Religion. Stay ſtill where thou art, or return preſently from whence thou cameſt; leſt after too long a ſtay, to come out in form, thou commit a Fault, that God will not eaſily pardon; which will doubtleſs happen, if thou perſwade thy ſelf, That thou canſt not find the Way to Heaven, but out of the Noiſe of this World.

If thou doſt not find I adviſe thee well, do thou better; but above all things govern thy ſelf ſo, that God may not Reproach thee one Day, That a *Moldavian* gave thee good Advice, and thou didſt neglect it. The *worſt* of *Turks*, might give the ſame Advice that I do, as a *good Chriſtian*; and it would be no ſurprizing thing, if thou Receiveſt *better* from a *Mahometan*. Theſe *Barbarians* are ſufficiently Inſtructed in Morality, to Teach others that which they do not always Practiſe themſelves. Vertue and Truth are reſpected every where. Turn thee from Eaſt to Weſt, from the South to the North, thou wilt find on all Sides impious Men, who Blaſpheme againſt the Deity; but true Vertue has that of ſingular, That *ſhe is always Reſpected, and even by the moſt Profligate.*

Conſult once again thy Forces and thy Courage, and take a *better* Reſolution, if thou art not yet well fixed in thy *firſt*. *Titus* ſalutes thee out of this World; and prays Heaven to give thee the Pleaſures of the Happy, in thy Solitude, if thou beeſt no Hypocrite; and if thou haſt not yet Repented of the Reſolution thou haſt taken.

Paris, 28th. *of the* 3d. *Moon,*
of the Year 1638.

LET-

LETTER XV.

To Ibrahim, *who Renounced the* Chriſtian *Religion.*

THou haſt Renounced thy Religion, either to ſave thy Life, or for ſome other Conſideration. I do not ſay this to make thee Scrupulous, but in Quality of Reſident in this Kingdom, to ſerve here the *Sultan* Emperor of both Seas, and of the Two Parts of the Earth, Diſtributer of all Crowns; the Grandeur of whoſe Majeſty, I beg of God may laſt till the laſt Day of Univerſal Judgment. I adviſe thee to take heed, not to ſollicite thoſe *Infidels*, whoſe Religion thou haſt abandon'd, to run the ſame Courſe that thou haſt done.

Thou haſt written to thy Brother, that he is become a Beggar, becauſe he Renounces his God a Thouſand Times at Play; and that thou art at preſent very Rich, for having Renounced him but Once, and by that thou exhorteſt him to turn *Muſſulman.*

I thought good to write to thee, That Souls are not to be gained with a Letter and a ſcurvy Jeſt. Think of becoming a Good Man after thy Change of Religion, and give no Occaſion to the *Marſilians*, to ſay, That thou art Infamous becauſe thou haſt Renounced thy Faith, and that we are all damned becauſe we are *Mahometans.* If thou doſt not approve the Advice I give, I ſhall be obliged to acquaint the *Port* with what ſhall come to my Knowledge; which I ſhall do with Regret, becauſe thou maiſt ſuffer by it.

The

The Great God make thee rather Wiſe than Fortunate.

Paris, 28th. *of the* 3d. *Moon, of the Year* 1638.

LETTER XVI.

To Dicheu Huſſein *Baſſa.*

AS the Knowledge which I ſhall have of Affairs will augment daily, ſo I ſhall have the more Matter to write; and will omit no Occaſion to remark what occurs, which I will not fail immediately to communicate. Thou, who with great Application obſerveſt what paſſes amongſt Men, and art deſirous of knowing the moſt ſecret Tranſactions of Potentates; thou maiſt obſerve, That there are more violent Enmities betwixt the *Chriſtian* Princes of *Europe*, than all the other Princes of the World.

I cannot comprehend whence it is, that theſe *Infidels* cannot live in Peace, and perhaps they do not comprehend it themſelves. It ſeems a Decree of Heaven, That Man ought to be contrary to Man, and that whilſt there are Kingdoms there will be Wars and Enmities.

The Wars which are carried on at preſent in *Alſace*, look as if they would laſt long. The Death of *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, the ſecond Scourge of the *Imperialiſts*, who was ſlain Six Years ſince, did not terminate the Differences of *Germany*; they are greater than ever; and there appears in the New Generals of the Armies, vaſter Deſigns than thoſe in their Predeceſſors. Perhaps they will revenge the Death of *Guſtave*, who was kill'd, not as

as the *Chriſtians* write; but by one of the Forty *Germans*, who had bound themſelves by Oath, never to quit their Swords before they had ſlain him, as the *Turkiſh* Hiſtorians do write.

Duke *Bernard Weymar*, of no leſs Valour than *Guſtave*, commands the reſt of the *Swediſh* Army, with a good Number of *French* Troops, and many *Chriſtian* Hereticks of *Germany*. Victory attends the Arms of this General; and the Princes which are united for Defence of the Empire, begin to apprehend a Captain, who obſerves leſs the Rules of War than the Emotions of his Valour, and whom they perceive ſeconded by Fortune. But he doth not conſider, That in weakening an Emperor, he doth augment the Forces of a King, who will enjoy the Fruits of his Labours, and ſuppreſs him, in Spite of his Bravery, when he pleaſes. In the mean time, I am of Opinion, That it is our Intereſt, that *Weymar* be always Victorious. It may be ſaid of him, That he hath ſold to *France*, all but his Glory, having reſerved nothing for himſelf but Hope.

All that this Duke can Conquer from the *Germans*, is for the *French* King, who furniſhes him with Troops, with Arms and with Moneys, beſides wiſe Advice. Cardinal *Richlieu*, who is an able States-man, fails not to perſwade his Maſter, That the Places, which *Weymar* ſhall take in the *Empire*, with the Army which he Commands, are the Effects of his Councils, and his Majeſty's Moneys. The *French* begin to preſerve their Conqueſts, and know how to defend the Places which are ſubject to their Power.

This Prince makes Acquiſitions, which are in truth, of more Importance, than they ſeem conſiderable for their Greatneſs. He took *Rhinfeld* almoſt as ſoon as he had Beſieged it. The place was ſtrong, ſeated near the *Black Foreſt*, where the Garriſon was furniſhed

nished with Abundance of all Sorts of Ammunitions.

John de Wert, General of the *Imperial* Army, had reliev'd it with Nine Regiments of Horse, and Five Thousand Foot. He defeated *Weymar*'s Horse, took part of his Baggage and Artillery. The Duke of *Rohan*, a great Captain, and great States-man, was hurt, and taken Fighting; and the City relieved with Men, Ammunition, and Victuals, which rendered the taking of it more Glorious.

They write, that two *Imperial* Generals, the said *John de Wert*, which had succoured *Rhinfeld*, *Enhenfort*, as also Duke *Savelli*, had been taken in a Combat which preceded the Rendition of the Place, besides thirty eight Cornets and nineteen Foot Captains. These Spoils were gained by the Blood of the *Swedes*, and sent to the *French* King; who after he had caused them to march through all the Streets of this Great City, commanded them to be hung up in the Principal Church, where I saw and considered them, as Marks of the Triumphs of Policy. The Siege of this Place lasted but eighteen Days.

The Duke of *Weymar*, after this Victory, marched into the *Marquisate* of *Durlach*, where he took the Castle of *Rotelen*, Defended by the King of *Hungary*; in which he found great store of Provisions, and all sorts of Ammunitions, which served greatly for the refreshing of his then needy Army.

In the mean time, Duke *Savelli* escaped out of Prison, and retired to *Luzerne* in *Switzerland*. The Officers that guarded him, were accused of Favouring his Escape, which cost them their Heads.

All I write to thee is most true, and thou maist cause my Letters to be inregister'd. God grant that *Brisac*, together with all *Alsatia*, may fall into the *French* Hands, and that the Emperor of *Germany* be subjected to the Laws of the *Ottmans*. *Thou*

seest

ſeeſt the Time come, wherein the French *make Conqueſts, without being preſent at them.* The King of this Nation appears not only Happy, but is ſo in Reality; all Things ſucceeding that he undertakes. His Queen's being with Child, and the Cardinals Policy, puzzle the *Spaniard*, the *Empire*, and *Italy* it ſelf. What will happen none knows, but *God* and *Mahomet*. 'Tis our Duty to humble our ſelves, and ſay what we ſee, and not be ſo raſh as to penetrate into the Future.

Do what thou canſt by thy Intrigues, to augment the *Germans* Loſſes, for the Reaſons thou knoweſt; and particularly, to facilitate the *Sultan*'s Conqueſts in *Hungary*. Aſſiſt, in the mean Time, the poor and faithful *Mamut*; not with the Sword, that cuts every Thing; but by good Counſel, by which we ordinarily perceive the Reunion of what the Sword hath ſeparated: And I will pray the Moſt High, that all the *Infidels* bow the Knee before *Amurath*, and that all that breathe, may enjoy their Lives but by an Effect of his Clemency.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 4th. *Moon, of the Year* 1638.

LETTER XVII.

To Ahmet Beig.

I Receive none of thy Letters; I receive none from the *Divan*; and I have none from any of my Friends. *Italy*, where there are ſo many People proper for War, that *Province* which hath Commanded the World, is at this Time troubled by the

the Arms of *France*. The *Pope* and *Venetians*, who appear to have the Principal Intereſt there, make no Advance to divert the Storm that threatens them. *Piemont*, which belongs to the Duke of *Savoy*, begins to feel the Incommodities that War draws always with it. That State is in the midſt of the *Spaniards* who attack it, and the *French* Ruine it in defending it.

Theſe laſt cannot abandon the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Savoy*, the Dutcheſs being their King's Siſter, and her Children his Nephews. The *French* are already ſtrong on that Side, having a great Garriſon in *Pigneroll*, a Place very conſiderable, which they call one of the Gates of *Italy*, whereof they have been Maſter ſince the Year 1631. and their Power will much increaſe by the Acceſſion of the Fort of *Breme*, which may be termed a Rampart, covering *Cazal* and *Vercelle*, and which alſo defends both *Montferrat* and *Piemont*.

The Marqueſs of *Leganez*, Governor of *Milan*, having render'd himſelf Maſter of the Field, had laid Siege to *Breme*; and Marſhal *Crequi*, having in the Name of the King, his Maſter, undertaken the Defence of the young Duke of *Savoy*, oppoſed the Deſigns of the *Spaniards*. 'Tis believed the War will be cruel in this Quarter, being *theſe* are very Strong, and the *other* very Expert.

Thou ſhalt know the Event. In the mean Time, all the Affairs of the *French* do not appear ſo Fortunate in *Italy*; and at this Hour that I write to thee, the Court laments the Loſs of the General that Commanded their Armies in that Country.

There is certain News of the Death of Marſhal *Crequi*, who was ſhot with a Cannon-Bullet through the Body, as he was going to view the *Spaniards* Works before *Breme*. This Loſs was by ſo much the more ſenſible to the *French*, in that they

they ſaw their Enemies make ſuch great Rejoycings at it.

All Men conclude this *Crequi* was both a good Souldier, and a good Captain; a Wiſe Man, and of Excellent Conduct. He had acquired great Reputation, for the King his Maſter, in *Italy*. He Slew *Don Philip*, Baſtard of *Savoy*, who challenged him in the ſight of Two Armies. He ſeveral Times defeated his Sovereign's Enemies in *Montferrat*, and in *Piemont*, and beat back the Duke of *Feria* to the Gates of *Milan*. There remains no more of this Great Man, whc did ſo many brave Things, but the bare Remembrance of 'em.

Scarce any thing of his Body, ſave his Entrails, was left for his Souldiers to celebrate his Obſequies with. His Soul is before the Throne of God; his Friends honour his Memory with their Elogies; his Kindred mourn for him; his Sovereign Praiſes him, and his Souldiers Crown his Tomb with Herbs and Flowers.

The *Italians* ſay highly upon this occaſion, That *Italy* has been Fatal to the *French*, and that it will be ſo always. They affirm, That the Duke of *Savoy* will loſe his Eſtate, if defeated by his Enemies; which he will likewiſe do by the Victory of his Friends. But theſe are the Conjectures, and ordinary Reaſonings of Men, which I write to thee; to the end thou maiſt not only know what is done, but alſo the Diſcourſes which are entertained upon the Events that happen. We ſhall ſhortly have News of the Siege of *Bremen*; in the mean time, it imports the *French* much, to conſerve the Opinion had of their Valour and Goodneſs.

The Buſineſs in hand, is to defend a great and illuſtrious Houſe, which moreover pretends to the Sovereignty of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, troubled by the Ambition of Kindred, and the Politicks of the *Spaniards*. Theſe Ingagements import much to Princes,

Princes, who have as many Maxims as differing Intereſts; but we have nothing to do with the Differences of others.

May it pleaſe God, that our Affairs be always attended with an Equality of good Luck, for the Ruine of theſe *Infidels*. Be thou conſtant in the Friendſhip thou promiſed me, and always faithful to thy Friend, who recommends himſelf to thee, as the Law obliges thee to be to thy Sovereign.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 4th. *Moon, of the Year* 1638.

LETTER XVIII.

To Berber Muſtapha *Aga*.

I This day entertained a man which came from *Italy*, and hath ſerved in the *French* Troops. He gives this account of the Death of Marſhal *Crequi*.

The 17*th*. of this Month, this General having approached the Lines of the *Spaniards*, to view their Works, and to Fight them, in caſe he judged it Expedient, a Cannon-Bullet ſeparated his Body in two; and the Bullet being taken up, they were ſurpriſed to ſee a Croſs graved upon it; about which were alſo engraved Letters, which made theſe two Words, *TO CREQUI*. This Bullet, the Croſs and the Letters, cauſed no leſs Aſtoniſhment, than the Death of this Captain did Sorrow, and every Body ſpoke his Sentiment of it.

Many treat the *Spaniards* as Magicians and Sorcerers. Thoſe who are perſwaded of the Power of

of *Negromancy*, affirm, That the Devil can carry a Bullet to the Place whither 'tis deſigned: others are of a contrary Sentiment, and believe, there is no Power without the Commandment of the Great God. There are others, who believe neither Charms, nor Characters, nor Magick; who, deſpiſing all theſe Superſtitions, attribute All to Deſtiny; and I believe the ſame. *Ahmet Celebi* explains this perfectly well in his *Journal*, which begins in the One thouſand twenty ſixth Year of our *Hegira*; when he affirms, That all things, which paſs here below, are effected by the Orders of Heaven. We cannot doubt (ſays he) but the Events which we ſee, are the Effects of the Will of God; yet we muſt believe, he ſuffers all Things to happen by *Second Cauſes*.

Had not *Sultan Oſman* irritated the *Janizaries*, and *Spahi's*, by throwing them into the River alive, when he ran diſguiſed through the Streets of *Conſtantinople*, and found them drinking Wine in Taverns: And had he not publiſhed his Deſign of Reforming this *Militia*, and tranſporting the Imperial Seat elſewhere; he had not, perhaps, been murthered with ſo much Ignominy.

God ſent him a terrible Dream before his Death. He thought he ſaw our *Great Prophet* ſnatching the *Alcoran*, which he was then reading, out of his Hand; and taking from him, by Force, his Coat of Arms; and ſtriking him down with ſuch a great Box on the Ear, that he could not get up again. Thou knoweſt he conſulted the Aſtrologers, and Interpreters of Dreams thereupon. I will not report what he, who was his *Præceptor*, ſaid, for it was plain Flattery; but we ſaw, what was foretold by the Aſtrologers, came punctually to paſs. Theſe had foretold, That the Emperor ſhould never ſee the Feaſt of *Ramezan*; becauſe the Star, which preſided at his Birth, was much obſcured in its Con-

junction with the Planet, that was then predominant; which made 'em affirm, he would die in a very little Time. The Ignominy wherewith his Death was accompanied, was an Effect of Deſtiny; for never any of the *Ottomans* ſuffer'd ſo much Shame. He had ſeveral Times ſeen the fatal Cord about his Neck without dying. A Souldier, in Charity, lent him his Handkerchief to cover his Head, which was without a *Turbant*.

He ſaid, all in Tears, to his Murtherers, *Ye ſaw this Morning your Emperor upon the Throne, and this Evening you are for throwing him into a Dung-Cart, deſigned to carry Dirt into the Sea: You cannot live always, and God will require a Reaſon for this Cruelty.* Thou knoweſt, his reſiſting of thoſe that ſtrangled him, cauſed him to ſuffer much Pain. They took hold of him by the Secret Parts; and one of his Ears was cut off, and carried to the *Valide*, who expected the News of his Death. The Will of God appears in this Adventure; as alſo, the Power of *Second Cauſes*. Thou maiſt ſee all this in that *Journal* of *Ahmet*. Had not Marſhal *Crequi* been in the Wars, he had not perhaps ended his Days by a violent Death; and had he not been ſo raſh as to approach too near to the Enemies Works, the fatal Bullet had not touched him.

We ſee hereby an Effect of God's Will, accompanied with our Conſent; becauſe we ſearch by our own Choice, that which we might avoid.

In the mean time, accuſe me not of Ignorance, or Superſtition, if I have been long in entertaining thee, upon a Matter in Action, betwixt Man and the Devil. Thou knoweſt, that by Magick Art, we number the Twelve Spirits or Angels, which preſide over each of the Signs of the *Zodiack*, which govern the Nations, People, and Cities committed to their Care. In like Manner, in the ſecret *Cabala* of the *Jews*, by the Twelve Anagrams of

of the great Name of God; and according to the Colour of the Stones where theſe Anagrams were engraved, they judged of the Future; performing thereby Things very aſtoniſhing. They have ſubjected our Bodies to theſe Twelve Signs, and divided them into Twelve Principal Members. But how many ſurprizing Things are done with the Number *Seven*, to which they have applied the Seven Planets; by Means whereof they diſcover the Secret of the good or evil Fortune of Men? Add to this, the Invocation of Spirits, and the Power of Figures, of Words, of Herbs, of Writings, of holy Characters, and ſo many other Inchantments, wherewith they conſult the Black Angels; and thou wilt find, that Men do many Wonders by this Art, which they cannot do without ſupernatural Aſſiſtance.

The little Bits of Paper, cut Triangular-wiſe, which *Tckia Cam*, the King of *Perſia*'s Embaſſador, cauſed to be thrown in the Night, round about the Imperial Tent of the Great *Vizir Aſis*, (in each of which there was a certain Word writ) wrought more conſiderable Effects, than the *Spaniard*'s Inchanted Bullet, which killed Marſhal *Crequi*. The *Ottoman* Army revolted the Day following, as if poſſeſſed with Furies. The moſt Seditious took and bound the *Vizir*, and made him raiſe the Siege of *Babylon*. And the King of *Perſia*, who had already diſmiſſed *Muſtapha Aga*, our Envoy, with the Treaty, whereby he ſurrendred this Place, being advertiſed of the precipitate Retreat of our Army, cauſed *Muſtapha* to be called back; tearing the Treaty he had given him, in his Preſence; and bad him tell his General, He could not do ſo ſhameful an Action as to ſurrender ſo important a Place, to an Army that was running away.

Haſt thou ever heard of any Thing ſo Strange? Read this *Ahmet Celibi*'s Book, and thou wilt ſee,

that all these Prodigies arrived in one Day. The Historian makes no Judgment upon this Adventure; he only reports it; neither do I believe it was an Effect of the Enchantment of these Bits of Paper, and the Characters contained in them; because it is certain, our Army was greatly pressed with Hunger. But in Effect, when *Mustapha*, all in Tears, reproached the *Vizir*, That if he had gained but two Days Time, he had made a Peace equal to a Victory: *Asis* answered him, How couldst thou with thy Tears, retain an Army possessed with all the Devils of Hell, and resolved to be gone?

If thou finish the reading of so long a Letter, accuse thy Patience, and reproach not me with Tediousness for having writ many Things to thee worthy of being known. After the Death of the *French* General, *Breme* was presently delivered to the *Spaniards*, by the Cowardliness of the Governor, who incurr'd, in time, a rigorous Destiny for it; having his Head cut off at *Casal*, where they had imprisoned him.

The Great God preserve thee and thine for ever; and protect thee against the ill Will of those that do not love thee.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 4th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LET-

LETTER XIX.

To Murat Baſſa.

THE Dutcheſs Dowager of *Savoy*, finds her ſelf extreamly preſſed by the continual Incurſions which the *Spaniards* make into *Piemont*; they having beſieged *Vercelle*, a Place which covers the Country on the Side of *Milan*.

She her ſelf appears on Horſe-back, with great Courage, being reſolved to recover what is loſt, as well as to defend the reſt, which is in ſome danger; having joined her beſt Troops, with great Diligence, to thoſe of *France*.

A *Cardinal*, which they call the *Cardinal la Valette*, commands, in the place of Marſhal *Crequi*, thoſe Troops of *France*, which conſiſt of Twelve thouſand Foot, and Four thouſand Horſe.

Thou doſt not know, perhaps, what theſe *Cardinals* are: They be the principal Prieſts of the *Roman* Church. Their Profeſſion is not to command Armies; though that ſometimes happens, either through want of ſage Captains, which theſe *Infidel* Kings may ſometimes ſtand in need of; or for other ſecret Reaſons, which are not always eaſie to penetrate, and muſt be of great Importance, *France* not wanting fit *Seculars*. A Pope, called *Innocent* IV. gave the Purple Habit to theſe Prieſts; and obliged them to wear red Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, that this Colour might always put them in mind, they ought to ſhed their Blood for the Service of their Church and Religion.

I have been told, that formerly there were but Five and twenty, and now their Number is ſaid to be Seventy two; which is that of the Diſciples of the *Chriſtians Meſſias*; but they are ſeldom com-

pleat. I was desirous of being precisely informed, what the Dignity of a *Cardinal* is; and an old Physician, that seems an honest Man, instructs me in all things, that regard the Religion, and Politicks of the *Christians*. He is such an Enemy to the Circumcision, that he gives often the uncleanest of all Meats to his Patients, such as we think unwholesome, and cannot be eaten without Sin.

Thou that art a States-Man, and obliged to assist at *Council*, and in the *Divan*, ought to know more Things than others, and those more perfectly.

I will inform my self, with care, of the Life, Actions, and *Genius* of this *Cardinal la Valette*, to know, whether the King, his Master, has any other reason, than that of his Valour and Experience in War, to make use of a Priest in his Armies, to shed Blood and ruine People; for I never heard the *Mussulmans* did ever make use of a *Cheik* to command the Armies of the Empire: Besides, they are, without Experience, Fearful and Superstitious.

The *Spaniards* are more powerful in Infantry, and Cavalry, having Eighteen thousand Foot, and Five thousand Horse; whereby they pretend to render themselves Masters of *Piemont*, and drive the *French* wholly out of *Italy*. The Marquis of *Leganez*, Governor of *Milan*, affirms, That his King will not suffer the Children of the late Duke of *Savoy*, to be under the Protection of Strangers. He says That *Pignerol*, and other Places in the Power of the *French*, were usurped upon the House of *Savoy*, and must be restored. They affirm, That the House of *Austria* will hinder the Widow, her Children, and Subjects from being Oppressed.

Behold here an Example of the singular Piety of the *Spaniards*, in Favour of a Widow and her Children; and on the other side, admire the Kindness

neſs of the *French*, who fight againſt theſe ſame *Spaniards*, for the Conſervation of that which concerns neither of them. It will be difficult to diſcover theſe ſecret Myſteries. Every Prince puts a value upon his Reaſons, as he does upon his Moneys.

The Dutcheſs of *Savoy* came accompanied with a great number of Ladies, and the greateſt of her Court. She was on Horſeback, at the Head of all the Company, both Horſe and Foot, and harangued the Army amidſt the Batallions.

She conjured, not only the Captains, but even the Corporals, and private Souldiers, not to abandon her Defence. She ſhowed all the Sentiments of Grief, that a Perſon of Courage could have, in ſeeing her ſelf expoſed to loſe her Eſtate; or to ſee her Children, in a manner, Captives; and, upon this Occaſion, ſhe failed not to mingle Torrents of Tears with the moſt charming Expreſſions, which is ordinarily the ſtrongeſt Eloquence of Women.

The Army being ſenſible of the Dutcheſs's Misfortune, which ſhe had repreſented with all poſſible Earneſtneſs; the *Cardinal Valette* cauſed it to diſcamp to relieve *Vercelle*. He forced the *Spaniards* Lines, and put Two thouſand Men into the Place. The beſieged, fortified with ſuch Succours, made a great Sally, and much *Infidel* Blood was ſhed on both Sides. But all that the *Cardinal* could do, with his Care, and the Dutcheſs, with her Tears, could not hinder *Vercelle* to fall into the Hands of the *Spaniards*. 'Tis ſaid, that the Commander of this Place, and his Garriſon, defended themſelves to the laſt Extremity; and, having no more Powder, or Lead, they fought at Puſh of Pike, with Stones; and finally, when all was gone, with their Fiſts.

But this is not believed here, it being alledged, that the Governor, or the General, did not do their Duty. The *Cardinal*, say they, failed in his Duty also; for, knowing they wanted Ammunition, yet he did not send it, though he found Means to put into the Place such a great Number of Men. But the Governor is blamed yet more, that did not discover this his Necessity to the General.

I tell thee all these Particulars, to inform thee of the Manner how the *French* make War; many of whose Over-sights would cost us our Lives.

There marched out of *Vercelle* Four thousand Men bearing Arms. Thence thou maist judge, that our Generals are not cruel, when they cause the Heads of Commanders to be taken off, that behave themselves so ill.

The Princess of *Mantua*, who has lost her Husband, would, they say, marry a Prince of the House of *Austria*, called the *Cardinal Infant*; which is an Effect of the Policy of the *Spaniards*, to have a better Pretence to attack *Montferrat*, and drive out the *French*, who entered there by Consent of the Duke of *Mantua*, who was Soveraign thereof.

The valiant Duke of *Rohan*, is at length dead in a Castle near *Berne*. I think I writ he was hurt, and taken Prisoner in the Battle fought by the *Swedes* against the *Germans*. He was in the Sixty eighth Year of his Age, and was very considerable for his Erudition, Valour, and Experience in War. He was bred a Souldier from his Youth; was always employed in Military Affairs, and had often commanded Armies. He supported, by his Bravery and Experience, for a long time, the Remains of a feeble and dying Party, against the Power of the King. He was illustrious by the Greatness of his House; and his Religion was that of the *Calvinists*, called *the Reformed*. His Body was Embalmed, and afterwards brought to *Geneva*, with

with great Magnificence and Warlike Pomp. This City is the Retreat of such as the Church of *Rome* calls *Hereticks*, who are all well received here; which gives great Occasion of Complaint to the *Pope*'s Partizans; how reasonably, I will not presume to determin; but, there appears to me much more Splendour in the Ceremonies of those of the *Catholick* Church, and they pretend to greater Vertue and Antiquity.

These are the Transactions in *Italy* which came to my Knowledge. I will not fail to write what passed in *Germany* these last Moons, as soon as I have the Certainty of them.

Pray God the many Differences and Wars, which are amongst the *Infidels*, may never end; that *Italy* may be humbled even to the Stirrop of the Horse, on which rides the Great Emperour of the *Elect of God*, the faithful *Mussulmen*; and, that all *Germany* adore the sacred Porch of *Mecha*.

I pray God support thee always, that thou never fall; and so conduct thee, that thou never goest a-stray.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 4th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XX.

To Dgnet Oglou.

THE Condition I am in at Present, makes me think of those long and tedious Days we passed together at *Palermo*, in Slavery. How fruitless were the Tears, which the Irksomness of our Captivity made us shed? yet nothing befel us, but

what is common to other Men: But thou wert too Young to ſupport it, and I had not Experience enough of the World, to concieve the Unhappineſs whereunto Fortune had reduced me.

Thou art, at Preſent, at *Conſtantinople*, where thou haſt all thy Heart can deſire; and I at *Paris*, where I have a thouſand Things to take Care for. *Conſtantinople* and *Paris*, are, indeed, two of the greateſt Cities in the World; but much differing in Manner of Living, Cloths, Language and Religion. Thou art at Preſent in the midſt of Pleaſures, with thy Friends, Children, Wife, with the Liberty of exerciſing thy Religion, which is the *True one*; and that, in the *Moſques*, which our Fathers eſtabliſhed: moreover, thou art elevated in Dignity. I, on the contrary, am amongſt *Infidels*, amongſt *Idolaters* and *Hereticks*; obliged to live with a Nation, much differing from Ours, in their Inclinations and Cuſtoms. Finally, I live amongſt the *Devil's Peacocks*. The exceſſive Liberty they give themſelves, is not ſuch as is enjoyed with true Satisfaction of Mind; ſeeing they do a thouſand Things which carry Repentance along with them.

The Philoſophy of the *Stoicks*, which I learned during my Captivity, gave me to underſtand, of what Importance it is, for a Man to know himſelf. Thou maiſt remember, perhaps, in the Beginning of our Slavery, that thy Maſter and mine, were no leſs oppoſite in their Manner of living, than our *Genius's* were differing.

My Enquiry was after Books and Writings; and Watching did not weary me, provided I employed it in learning ſome-what. On the contrary, thou being always employed with different Handy-works, didſt little think, that Heaven had deſigned thee to wear a Sword, and conſequently, to the Employments of War.

How

How many things did we ſuffer in thoſe Days, whereat we do now laugh? Thou wert always chained; and I in Priſon, in a Den; thou wert beaten, becauſe thou wouldſt not read; and I was banged to pieces, becauſe I would not embroider.

The reading of *Seneca*, could not induce me to pardon my Maſter the Baſtinado's he gave me. That which I endured, was greater than the Pains which thou didſt ſuffer; I was perſecuted for the Pleaſure I took in reading; and they would oblige thee to ſtudy, whereas thy Inclinations were quite different from mine.

This hardſhip made me reſolve to hide my ſelf in a Cellar, without Bread, and without Water. I had nothing but my *Seneca* with me; and I was reſolved to deliver my ſelf from my Servitude by Death; ſo far had this *Stoick* perſwaded me not to live. Thou art ſo near death (quoth he) and in the mean time art a Slave. Judge the Force of my Temptation, by the Authority of this Great Man. Whilſt I was thus hid, my Maſter ſearched me in vain, in the Garden, the Stable, the Kitchin, and had no leſs Pains to find me, than I had to hide my ſelf from him. But at length I choſe the better Part, which was, to live, and to forgive.

My Maſter owes his life to *Seneca*; he taught me ſo well, to forget Offences, that my Deſpair changed into Reſpect. I had no more Mind to die. I felt my Courage fail, and Fear made me pardon my Maſter. Thou hadſt no knowledge of this Adventure, becauſe I went into the Country; and thou waſt ranſomed, whilſt I was out of *Palermo*. I was ſo very intent upon my Studies, that my Maſter, vanquiſhed by my Obſtinacy, gave me Liberty to apply my ſelf to them, being himſelf aſhamed to continue ignorant, whilſt I dreamt of nothing, but of improving my Mind.

In

In the Course of four Years and four Months, that my Captivity lasted, *Nero*'s Master gave me the first Tincture of Morality; and after that, I went into the *Academies*, where I writ the *Journal* of my Life. *Plutarch*, *Livy*, and *Tacitus*, made me forget the odious Names of *Master* and *Slave*.

The Examples of so many great Men, whose Histories we find there; of so many Emperors, Kings, Captains, Masters or Slaves of their Passions; some dead by the hands of their Friends, by Poison; others by the Sword and Surprize; others persecuted by their Fathers, or their Sons; sometimes by their Wives, and often by their Native Country and Slaves, so often saved and defended by themselves; disposed me to suffer patiently the state whereunto I was reduced; and to acknowledge, That the honest Man is never a Slave, where-ever he is, when he can find his Master within himself. I had time then to do a thousand good Things, which I should never have done, if I had not been in the Condition I then found my self in.

Consider how much we learn by Books; and more yet by the Disgraces that happen to us. We see the Ill as in a Perspective, and the Good in little. Disgraces afflict us when they happen, and good Fortune when it leaves us. When I was in my House, I lived at rest, because I fancied Serving; and now I am in Service, I am in continual fear of not Pleasing. How many Souls hath *Amurath* sent into the *other World*, to expect the Universal Day of Judgment? and how many more will he send in this Siege of *Babylon*, whither he goes in Person, carrying Terror with him, and Forces sufficient to destroy the Empire of the *Persians*.

He hath commanded me to observe the Actions of the *Christians*, with all possible Application and Exactness, to give Information of them. He will,

will, in doubtful Affairs, have me to write to him my own Judgment, and not that of others. He will have me not to ſhorten, but extend my Explications, that nothing may be left that will admit of a double Interpretation, and will rather have me tedious, than appear eloquent by the Conciſeneſs of my Relations. He orders me to receive the Advices of *Carcoa*, who is at *Vienna*, and to inform *Adonai* the *Few*, who reſides at *Genoa*, in what is neceſſary; to the end, that all that paſſes in *Germany*, *Italy*, and *France*, may be diſpatched to the Miniſters of the *Divan*.

The Secretary of State, as Maſter of all that is written, has order to en-regiſter my Letters, and examine them. He, according to his Capriciouſneſs, or Ignorance, may render the Exactneſs wherewith I obey, criminal; by ſaying, *I am a Fool*, or *do not write the Truth*. This regiſtering puts me in Pain: for as many mean Things may appear very good at firſt Sight, and are often commended, becauſe of their Novelty; ſo they may appear alſo very deſpicable, when they come to be examined; and may deſerve a Check.

I tell thee what I have Reaſon to fear, without telling thee thoſe Things which might raiſe a Belief in thee, that I have Reaſon to hope.

Our Soveraigns are Mighty, and they diſtinguiſh themſelves from all the Potentates of the World, by the Impetuouſneſs wherewith they give their Orders; and there is no Empire where the Puniſhments and Rewards work ſo great Effects. Thou knoweſt the reſt, which is ſuperfluous to tell thee, and which Princes do not willingly hear.

Explain to me better the News I heard of *Muſſuladdin Aga*, of an Action of Juſtice of old *Berber*.

He writ to me, That a Creditor, to whom he owed for a Shirt, being dead, he had put the Price into

into the deceaſed's Hand, and went his ways. This new way of paying Debts, ſeems very extraordinary to me. There is an Author, whether *Greek* or *Latin* I have forgot, which tells another Adventure not unlike this, of a Man, who not finding his Shooe-maker alive, threw the Price of the Shooes he had made him into his Shop. If theſe Actions be not done for Oſtentation, they ſeem vertuous; but if out of Vanity, I cannot believe, that our Negligence to pay our Creditors whilſt alive, can be excuſed by the Care we take to pay them after their Death.

The Dead want nothing in the *other World*; they are Living that have need of Supplies in this; and who ſuffer ſometimes very much, when they are not punctually paid. The *Ancients* could never ſufficiently deſcribe the Exceſs, which Men committed by their Paſſions; and the *Moderns* do it as little. They are Juſt, ſometimes even to Superſtition, and ſometimes Unjuſt even to Exceſs. *Sultan Muſtapha*'s Charity for the Poor, was very great. He was not ſatisfied, according to the Precepts of *Pythagoras*, to give Life to Beaſts; his Simplicity went yet farther, not preſidented by any Prince or Saint; he threw Pieces of Gold to the Fiſhes, in Ponds and Rivers; alledging for his Reaſon, that the moſt Secret Alms were the moſt agreeable to God; and that theſe Animals would never tell of it.

Thou wilt anſwer me, when thou haſt Time and Convenience. God give thee the Succour which is neceſſary for thee; and let our Great Prophet be always favourable to thee.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 4th. *Moon, of the Year* 1638.

LET-

contrary to our Intereſts; for thence undoubtedly had ſprung a War which would never have had End, whether betwixt the Subjects of this *Common-wealth*, who would have ruined each other, or *France* and *Spain*; and thou wilt alſo find, that in preferring the Liberty of their Country, and keeping the *Spaniards* at a Diſtance, they will maintain themſelves ſtill in a condition advantageous for the Common-wealth, and neceſſary to the Crown of *Spain*.

They ſay, That the Conſtancy of *Doria*, hath acquired the Honour of having twice ſaved the Liberty of his Country.

This *Doria* is deſcended from *Andrew Doria*, that great Captain who did ſo many brave Actions againſt our Nation, commanding the Maritime Armies of *Charles* V. Emperor of *Germany*; and ſince, thoſe of *Philip* II. his Son, King of *Spain*, and who often combated the Invincible *Ariaden*.

I do not believe, that *Adonai*, which was at *Genoa*, hath writ this Adventure to thee; either becauſe it may not be true, or becauſe the thing being very ſecret, it was in a manner ſtifled as ſoon as diſcovered.

If thou wilt know the particular reaſonings, made upon this Occaſion, I will tell thee, That the moſt adviſed *French* believe, that the *Spaniards* did attempt ſo fair a Blow; but that the two Parties in the City, the one to preſerve their Liberty, and the other to maintain their Authority, did both avoid the Concluſion.

The Diſcourſe is, at Preſent, various, concerning this *Republick*; and the *French* do as much endeavour to make ſecret Treaties with it, as the *Spaniards* to hinder its change of Maſter. It being always of great advantage to ſuch who have Pretences in *Italy*, to be in good Correſpondence with this Place; which may be termed the *Principal Port*.

The

The *French* make a great Noiſe with their Pretences upon *Genoa*; and they, at Preſent, revive many Ancient Hiſtories. They affirm, That the *Genoeſe*, when they had Differences amongſt themſelves, have often-times changed their Laws and their Maſters; and that they have been ſubjected to ſtrange Powers: That Two *Charles's*, One *Lewis*, and *Francis* I. all Kings of *France*, have taken them into their Protection, having alſo ſubdued them by Force of Arms. They add, That this *Francis* I. continued a great while to ſend them Governors; and that it was by the Valour and Reſolution of *Doria*, that this *Republick* recovered its firſt Liberty.

Theſe are the Diſcourſes that People make at *Paris*, the Entertainment of idle Perſons, as alſo of our Politicians. It will be a hard Matter to tell what the King thinks, and what are the Sentiments of his Council.

Conſider, in the mean Time, with what Impudence People diſcourſe here; they preſume to decide Affairs of State; they divide, and accommodate Differences; they ſupport, and ruine Commonwealths and Kingdoms; but this is no new Thing; the People in all Times having taken the Liberty to cenſure the Actions of Soveraigns.

It is not for enlarging my Letter, that I write theſe Particulars of the Hiſtory of *Genoa*. But being an Ancient Nation, which hath formerly wearied the Courage of the *Romans*, by their Enterprizes and Oppoſition, and have performed, upon our Seas, great and noble Actions. The *Oſmans* have her therefore in Conſideration; and the rather, becauſe we poſſeſs many Countries, and conſiderable Places, that were under their Dominion, in *Aſia minor*, upon the *Black Sea*, and in the *Archipelago*.

I ſhall

I ſhall ever recommend all thy Words and Actions to Almighty God, and pray him to hinder thee from falling into Error, and proſper all thy Undertakings.

Paris, 24th. *of the* 5th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XXII.

To the Kaimakam.

HEnry of *Bourbon*, Firſt Prince of the Blood of *France*, marching by *Bourdeaux*, came upon the Frontiers of *Spain*; where he beſieged *Fontarabia*, ſtrongly ſeated upon the brink of the Ocean. His Army is made up of Twelve Thouſand Foot and Twelve Hundred Horſe. The two Nations have had ſeveral Encounters and Skirmiſhings, wherein the Loſs and Gain have been equal on Land.

But the *Spaniſh* Affairs go ſo ill at Sea, that thou wilt wonder at the great Loſſes they received there. The *French* have burnt Two Gallions upon the Stock, that were a making; and ſix others, entirely finiſhed, which had not been yet at Sea. They have further, taken Eleven great Ships, whereof Six were richly loaden for the *Indies*; beſides the Equipage and Munitions of War; with Two old Gallions that were of no great uſe. They further, took a prodigious number of Cannons, which lay upon the Shore, One hundred whereof were Braſs; all with the Arms of *Auſtria*.

If all this I write be true, as I verily believe

lieve it is; we may ſay that this Prize, where there were more than a Hundred and fifty Pieces of Ordnance, was no mean Purchaſe.

I ſay nothing of the great Quantity of Artillery, mounted upon the Ships and Gallions, for fear of troubling thee with the News of ſo great a Victory, wherein the *French* gained ſo many Veſſels and ſuch great Riches, as will ſuffice to equip a great Fleet.

The Prince beſieges the Place and preſſes it, but the *Spaniards* defend themſelves bravely; and much Blood will be ſhed there.

The Prieſt of *Bourdeaux*, which theſe *Infidels* call the *Arch-biſhop*, was come thither with Sixty Sail, whereof Forty two are Men of War, and the reſt Attenders; with ſome Fireſhips filled with Bituminous Matter, which inflames eaſily to burn the Enemies Ships where they can come at them; ſo that there is nothing wanting in the Armies by Sea or Land.

This *Arch-biſhop* of *Bourdeaux* makes more noiſe at Preſent than the *Pope*; and 'tis credible, that what he has done, will gain him great Favour with his King.

He has, with as much Courage, inveſted Fourteen Galleys and Four Frigats, which came from the Neighbouring Ports to the Relief of *Fontarabia*, with Three thouſand natural *Spaniards*.

He fought ſix Hours together with this new Army, which he entirely defeated, having burnt and ſunk all theſe Ships, except one Galley, which was ſtranded and rendered uſeleſs. The Admiral of *Spain*, with Eight hundred Men, was blown up; which was no ſmall Misfortune to the *Spaniards*, who loſt, upon this Occaſion, a great number of Souldiers and Seamen: And 'tis believed, they will not be able to appear before their Enemies in Sea this great while.

If

If ſo many Loſſes ſuffered by a Party, are not advantageous to the *Grand Seignior*, becauſe the other is grown ſo much the ſtronger thereby, he will however gain this Benefit by it, That the *French* and *Spaniſh* being both Enemies to our Nation and Religion, our Affairs will be in greater Security, when of two Enemies we ſee one ſuppreſſed.

The *French* publiſh by their Joy and continual Feaſtings, the Advantage they receive from theſe Succeſſes: And theſe *Infidels* have reaſon to rejoyce, their Victory having all the Agreements poſſible; it is indeed great, and their Loſs very inconſiderable.

They ſay there were but Twelve of the Ships of *France* diſordered, and that they loſt not above a Hundred Seamen, and very few Officers. Here hath been made a large Relation of this Victory; and 'tis graved in Copper, to the end it may be made publick in all its particulars, and the Memory of it conſerved to future Ages. Since the Loſs of the *Armado*, ſurnamed *The Invincible*, which *Philip* II. ſent into *England*, in the Year 1588. to make War upon a Woman, we have not known that *Spain* ſuffered ſo great a Loſs.

This is the only News I can tell thee at preſent. So many Armies, as are in continual Action, will furniſh Matter enough hereafter to divert thee, by reciting the Follies of theſe *Infidels*, who ſeem to deſtroy themſelves daily, and ruine their Affairs to gratifie Us by their Defeats, and make Us triumph.

Paris, 17th. *of the* 6th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LET-

LETTER XXIII.

To Afis *Baſſa.*

IF thou always followeſt thy Inclination, and thy natural Honeſty, thou wilt be indefatigable in faithfully ſerving the *Sultan*, and thou wilt not be averſe to him that eſteems thee, and loves thee.

Read what I write to thee, and publiſh it when thou haſt read it, that the Council may know, that it is reſolved at the *Diet* held at *Stockholm*, the Reſidence of the King of *Sweden*, to continue the War againſt *Auſtria*; and that the Duke of *Weymar*, and the General *Banmer*, begin already to combat the *Imperialiſts*. Thou wilt ſee *Spain* and *Germany* attack'd on ſo many Sides, and by ſuch powerful Enemies, that 'tis credible there may happen ſuch vaſt Loſſes to all theſe *Chriſtians*, that the *True Believers* will have Occaſion to rejoyce, and to hope yet the aggrandizing of the Great and Moſt Mighty King of Kings, *Sultan Amurath*, Maſter, and abſolute Soveraign of both Seas, and Vanquiſher of all Nations.

This King hath ſent an Army into *Picardie*, under the Command of Marſhal *Chatillion*, to beſiege St. *Omer*, a very ſtrong Place in *Artois*, belonging to the *Spaniards*; ſeveral Villages and Towns of Conſideration, being already burnt and pillaged.

The faithful Slave *Mamut* ſalutes thee, gives thee a friendly Kiſs, and wiſhes thee all Sort of Proſperity.

Paris, 24th. *of the* 6th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LET-

LETTER XXIV.

To the Kaimakam.

THE King of *France* hath ſent forth another Army. I have already informed thee, that this Prince hath already Three Armies in Three Parts of *Europe*. There is one in *Piemont*, commanded by *Cardinal la Valette*; another whereof Prince *Henry* of *Condé* is *Generaliſſimo*, which they hope will quickly take *Fontarabia*; and a Third commanded by Marſhal *Chatillion*, which beſieges St. *Omer*.

The Duke of *Longueville* is at the Head of the Fourth, which is entred into *Burgundy*, with deſign to ruine the *French-County*, defended by Duke *Charles* of *Lorrain*, one of the Emperor's Generals.

So many Armies, and ſo many Captains march againſt the *Spaniards*. This Nation ſufficiently manifeſts her Force; ſhe is attack'd on all Sides, and reſiſts and defends her ſelf on all Sides. This vaſt Extent of Countries, which the *Auſtrians* poſſeſs, though ſeparated from each other, makes, that they are always employed in defending themſelves; but they will be eternally expoſed to loſe without any Appearance of Gain.

Thou knoweſt, that the true Secret of preſerving Union amongſt the Good, is to entertain perpetual Differences amongſt the Bad; and thou wilt ſee that all the Adventures of this Country will render Us Invincible. What I tell thee is a true Saying. The *French*, at Preſent, are too powerful, with ſo many Troops, ſo many Armies by Sea and Land, which are ſeen in the Provinces of their Enemies.

The

The other *Chriſtians* are in continual Apprehenſions. The Embaſſadors of Princes, which reſide in this Town and Court, obſerve with great diligence, ſo many extraordinary Things, but ſay nothing; they do like me, they write and advertiſe their Maſters.

I am afraid thou wilt take no Pleaſure in the Relations I make thee of the Succeſſes of ſo great a Power, but I ought to let thee know the Truth. Affairs are carried on here with much Art. The Miniſters ſerve with great Fidelity, and are very ſecret. Cardinal *Richelieu* hath an entire Aſcendant over the King's Spirit; and to ſay Truth, is a Perſon of great Merit. They ſay, he aſpires to true Glory, and will place the Crown, which *Charlemain* wore, as Emperor of the *Weſt*, upon his Maſter's Head. If the good Fortune of *France* marches always at this Rate, the Misfortunes of its Enemies muſt be exceſſive.

The manifold Wars which this Monarch undertakes, and *Richelieu* counſels him, do in the mean Time make the People (who bear the Burthen, by the Taxes which they are forced to pay) murmur; beſides their Grief for the Loſs of their Parents and Friends, ſlain in theſe Wars.

The *Cardinal* fears Peace, and apprehends his Enemies may deſtroy him, if they have leiſure to cabal againſt him. Thus he finds his Intereſt in the War, and the Armies ſupport his Authority.

I cannot yet make any certain Judgment of him, nor have a perfect Knowledge of his Manners, no more than of the Extent of his *Genius*; becauſe the Man hides many Things during his Life with a Dreſs, which will be diſcovered when he dies. We can ſee which are his good Inclinations; and it is not eaſie to penetrate into a Diſcovery of the Vices which he is inclined to.

In

In few words, he has much contributed to the Peace of *France*, divided by Diverſity of Religion. He hath ſuccoured *Italy*, and manifeſted there the Power of the King his Soveraign; has weakened the Empire of *Germany*, by the War he hath carried into her Boſom, by the joint Forces of the Princes of the *North*, and them of *France*, at once; and no leſs weakned the Power of the King of *Spain*.

Thou, that knoweſt every Thing that paſſes, and haſt Intelligence from all the Parts of the World, canſt truly judge of Affairs; which makes thee know, and foreſee all that may prejudice the formidable Empire of the *Muſſulmen*.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 7th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XXV.

To the Kaimakam.

ALL is in Peace here, the War being carried on abroad.

The Court continues to make Vows for the Queen's Health, and happy Delivery. They ſeem not ſo much concerned for the King's Welfare as the Queen's; every Body being perſwaded, That the Happineſs of *France* depends on her ſafe Deliverance.

I writ to *Ghiurdgi Muhamet*, that he ſhould mention the Queen's being with Child, as a doubtful Thing, and which might vaniſh; but at Preſent, it is moſt certain; for ſhe will ſhortly be brought to Bed. She lives in great Repoſe, for fear of

hurting her ſelf; ſhe ſcarce ſtirs out of her Bed-Chamber; and every body endeavours to pleaſe her.

There is News from *Provence*, of the arreſting of a King's Son, by that Governour. The Priſoner is Brother to *Vladiſlaus*, King of *Poland*.

'Tis ſaid, that the King of *Spain* had made Prince *Caſimir* Vice-Roy of *Portugal*, in Recompence of the Troops of *Coſſacks* he had formerly raiſed to defend the County of *Burgundy*. They add, that being imbarked at *Genoa*, upon one of the Galleys of that *Republick*, for *Spain*, to take Poſſeſſion of the ſaid charge, with a ſmall Train of Domeſticks, and Count *Konickpolski*, who called himſelf *Vladiſlaus*'s Embaſſador, with the Marquiſs of *Gonzague*, his Kinſman; being arrived in *Provence*, and viſiting, with Care, all the Ports and Fortreſſes; this gave no ſmall Cauſe of Suſpicion to the *French*. He ſtaid four Days privately in *Marſeilles*; but his Galley was arreſted at *Bouc*, the laſt Port of *France*, by Orders of this King.

'Tis not yet known what obliged *France* to make a Perſon of this Quality, Priſoner; having nothing to do with *Poland*; and King *Lewis* XIII. having no particular Pique againſt Prince *Caſimir*: But the ſecrets of State being only known to them that govern Kingdoms, I pretend to penetrate no further, but content my ſelf to write what they do, and what they ſay. Thou, who in the Abſence of the *Vizir Hazem*, art the Glory of his Highneſs's Council, art beſt able to diſcover the reaſon of ſo extraordinary a Novelty.

The moſt knowing perſons at Court, ſay, this Priſoner will ſuddenly be ſet at Liberty; and that, having no War that may authorize his Detention, it would be unjuſt to retain him.

The Event will teach me, who am Ignorant, and them that will divine, that which perhaps no body

body knows at preſent. May it pleaſe the Great God, Maſter, and Soveraign Moderator of all Things, that the Intelligences and Gueſſes which I give, may always be profitable and agreeable; and that thy Life may be of eternal Duration, for the Happineſs of our Great Emperor and his Empire.

Thou ſhalt ſuddenly know, whether Prince *Caſimir* be retained longer in Priſon, or ſet at Liberty. I would, that King *Vladiſlaus* were in the ſame misfortune, in the hands of the *Janizaries*; and that he, as well as his Kingdom, were Slaves to the Invincible *Sultan*, King of Kings; to whoſe Power may it pleaſe the divine Goodneſs, and the wiſeſt of his Prophets, to ſubject all the Countries of the *Infidels*; and then to place him, with his Wives and all the Prophets, in his Paradiſe.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 7th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XXVI.

To the Kaimakam.

HAving given thee an Accompt of the Impriſonment of *Caſimir*, I will relate to thee the Voyage of King *Vladiſlaus*, his Brother, who is gone a Progreſs into *Hungary* and *Germany*.

The News here, is, That the King of *Poland* was gone to make a Viſit to the King of *Hungary*; who, to do him Honor, ſent the chief of his Nobles to receive him upon the Confines of *Moravia*.

They write alſo, That Arch duke *Leopold* went from *Vienna* to meet him: They embraced like

Brethren; and returned together with the Queen of *Poland*, and her Sister, back to Court. 'Tis added, That the People received this Company with great Acclamations, with the Noise of the Cannon, and all the small Shot of the City.

The Day following, having dined in the *Imperial* Palace, they went together to *Luxemburg*, to visit the Empress *Eleanor*, Widow to the late Emperor of *Germany*.

If *Carcoa* hath not informed thee of these Particulars, thou wilt receive them from *Mamut*, who watches incessantly to give true Intelligence, and penetrate as much as may be, into all that occurs and is done in this great Court, which gives motion to all the Courts of *Europe*.

Reprove me, if I do not well; and punish me, if the Emperor be not well served, and thou satisfied.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 8th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XXVII.

To Kerker Hassan *Bassa*.

DO not accuse me of being ill advised, or negligent, if I write to thee Things that thou knowest already. I am only careful in telling thee what happens here; and my Business is not to enquire, whether thou art better informed another way. When I am ordered to write all that comes to my Knowledge, I do my Duty in doing it, and I ought not to be reprehended for it.

I am

I am told, That the *Sultan* is gone with an Army, more numerous than all the Leaves on the Trees, to deſtroy the * *Red-Heads*, and conquer *Babylon*. I know that the *Mufti*, the *Grand Vizir*, and all the Grandees of the *Divan* followed him; but am ignorant of what he did in his firſt Expedition, when he took *Revan*.

* *Perſians*

An old *Engliſh* Merchant, who comes from *Iſpahan*, and has ſerved in the Army of the faithful *Muſſulmans*, paſſed this Way in his Return to *England*. He hath been an Eye-witneſs of the great Actions of *Amurath*. He ſays, that this mighty Emperor after his taking of *Revan*, left Twelve thouſand Souldiers in Garriſon there, with Two Hundred thouſand Crowns in Silver, beſides Copper Moneys, to pay them.

He ſaith alſo, that our mighty Monarch, being wearied to ſee ſo much Blood of the *faithful*, yea, of the Heretick *Muſſulmans*, ſpilt, he had ſent the King of *Perſia* a Challenge; offering to fight ſingly in Duel with him, but he would not accept of his Defie.

He tells, how *Amurath* being fallen in the Water, in paſſing the River *Haret*, was in great hazzard of being laid up in Expectation of the laſt Judgment Day, in the *other World*, had it not been for a Young luſty *Solack*, who took him by the Arm, and dragged him out of the River. This Accident was the Prelude of a great good Fortune, which happened to this mighty Prince upon the Bank of another River, called *Mako*, where he had the News of the Birth of a Son born to him in the *Seraglio*, at *Conſtantinople*, whom they call *Alaaddin*; whoſe Nativity hath been celebrated with infinite Demonſtrations of Joy.

This *Engliſh*-man tells us further, that *Amurath* has taken *Tauris*, and appeared publickly there with all the Marks of a formidable Power; That he

had deſtroyed the King of *Perſia*'s *Seraglio*, burnt the publick Markets, and cauſed a Million of fine Trees, which renders the Loſs irrepairable, to be cut down.

Let me know, when thou art at leiſure, whether this News be true; and do me the Favour to tell me our great Emperors Succeſs in the Expedition of *Babylon*. The Politicians here attend the News of it with much Impatience. 'Tis allow'd, that *Amurath* is the moſt Potent of all Princes, the ſtrongeſt Man alive; and that only he can vanquiſh and ruine the Kings of the Earth.

Two Strangers of differing Nations, and both of Royal Blood, are dead in this City. The one is *Don Chriſtopher*, Son of *Don Antonio*, King of *Portugal*; who, after he had lived Sixty ſix Years, without ever attaining the Crown of his Father, died in a *Convent* of *Derviſes*, called *Cordeliers*, where he was buried, in the ſame Place where his Father's Brother had been formerly.

The other Stranger was called *Zaga Chriſtos*, who was the legitimate Succeſſor of the Kingdom of *Æthiopia*; a Young Man of Twenty five Years, Son to the Empreſs *Nazarenne*, Widow of *Jacob*, Emperor of the *Abyſſins*, who died in a Village near *Paris*. He quitted his Kingdom, as thou knoweſt, forced by Civil Wars; he arrived in *France* in the Year 1635. of the *Egira* of the *Chriſtians*. After many Adventures, he compoſed the Hiſtory of his Travels, which he performed with Troubles and Incommodities which ſeemed inſupportable.

What has he not ſuffered in traverſing many Kingdoms, *Arabia* the *Deſart*, *Egypt*, *Aſia Minor*, and *Jeruſalem*, where he ran the Hazzard of being arreſted by the *Baſſa* that reſides there; whom he eſcaped by retiring by Night to *Nazareth*, amongſt the *Chriſtian Derviſes*, where he concealed himſelf five Months? He

He ſaid here, that an Eunuch of the *Baſſa* of *Cairo*, had much ſollicited him to forſake the *Chriſtian* Religion, to which he would never conſent; and refuſed to go to *Conſtantinople*, to humble himſelf, by proſtrating his Face in the Duſt of the *Grand Seignior*'s Feet; although the *Baſſa* extreamly preſſed him to it, with very advantageous Offers.

This King has done much Honor to the *Manes* of the dead Prince, whilſt, perhaps, he ſuffers everlaſting Torments; which neither thou nor I ſhall ſuffer, if we always live like faithful *Muſſulmen*, according to the Precepts of the Law, ordained by *Mahomet*, and written in the *Alcoran*.

I ſhall gladly hear that thy Life is ſafe, and my Friendſhip agreeable to thee.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 8th. *Moon, of the Year* 1638.

LETTER XXVIII.

To the Kaimakam.

THat which hath been ſo long expected, is at length happened: The Queen is brought to Bed of a *Dauphin*; the King is a Father; the Kingdom ſeems to deſire nothing more, and the People witneſs their Joy by a thouſand differing Feſtivities.

The Men, the Women, the Children, and the Aged, run through the Streets as at *Bacchanals*. They rejoyce with their Friends, they go to Church, and thank God, as if a *Meſſiah* had been born to them.

All the Prieſts praiſe God in their Temples for ſuch a preſent; and the *Monks*, not ſo content, deafen the People with the Noiſe of their Bells, and do more than the Drums and Trumpets of the Souldiers, and all the Cannon of the Cittadel and Arſenal. I did, in Company of others, what I ſhould not have dared to perform, if I had been alone, or had not been obſerved.

Thoſe who affirmed, the Queen would be brought to Bed of a Son, pretend now, they had been advertiſed by ſome Divine Revelation, and will paſs for Prophets; and amongſt theſe there are many *Religious*. Obſerve how far their Superſtition extends.

The Court has diſpatched many Expreſſes into all the Provinces of *France*; and others have been ſent to all the Embaſſadors, to give Notice of this Birth to their reſpective Princes.

A Prieſt, that is a Biſhop, hath baptized this Child, without any Ceremony, in Preſence of the Chancellor of *France*, the Princes, Princeſſes, and Grandees of the Kingdom; the further Solemnity being reſerved for another Time.

The King commanded *Te Deum* to be publickly ſung; being the Hymn which is uſual to all *Chriſtians*, to thank God for extraordinary Succeſſes.

Nothing is ſeen in the Streets of *Paris*, but Bone-fires, and Fountains of Wine, which run Day and Night. The People teſtifie their Joy; and the Fires are ſo great on all Sides, that it looks as if the City were to be reduced to Aſhes.

Amongſt ſo many Subjects of Joy, the King has wherewith to afflict him, having been for ſome Days tormented with a violent *Tertian Ague*; and it cannot be but he muſt have his Spirits agitated with ſo many Wars at once. He has Armies againſt *Spain*, in *Flanders*, *Italy*, *Burgundy*, and

and the Empire in *Germany*; without mentioning his Naval Forces, and the Designs and Pretentions which he doth not yet declare. Thou maist be confident, that Leagues will be formed against him, and Conspiracies against his State. The Great Ones of the Kingdom are not asleep; having long since had Designs to humble the Favourites and Ministers, whose Deportments displeased them, and to make themselves Masters of Affairs and the Government.

I have a Piece of News to tell thee; but receive it as coming from a Woman, not *Mahmut*. I seldom send that for assured, which in Appearance is not Truth. What I am going to say will undoubtedly seem ridiculous.

The Women give out, that the *Dauphin* has Teeth, and the Nurses will witness it. Those who easily believe Wonders, publish this as a most certain Truth. The People, who add Faith to the most Incredible Things, raise Stories upon this, and are full of pretended Auguries.

But there being no Law that obliges us to believe that which we find Incredible, thou maist therefore receive this News as thou pleasest, and look upon it as useless, and excuse me.

They give the King the Title of *Saint*, which they add to that of *Just*, because of his great Piety, in devoting his Son, before he was born, to the *Virgin*, (which the *Christians* say is the Mother of their *Messiah*) with his Kingdom, People and Person, which he hath put under the Protection of the Mother of his God; which he has made appear by Prayers, Processions, and extraordinary Alms.

This Ceremony is ordinary enough with these *Infidels*, who by an inexcusable Idolatry, devote their Towns, and dedicate their Temples to Men that are dead, whom they call Saints; worship-

ping them afterwards upon their Altars, and invoking them in their Diſtreſs.

I have nothing more at preſent to write to thee. God give thee always the Grace to be juſt to thy ſelf and others.

Paris, 16th. *of the* 9th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XXIX.

To the Capitan *Baſſa.*

THE Birth of the *Dauphin* of *France* happened this Month, whereof I forthwith advertiſed the *Kaimakan.* I find my ſelf in a great City, where they feaſt continually, to teſtifie the Love they have for the King, the Queen, the Young Prince and the State.

Joy ſpreads equally; the moſt miſerable, to whom Fortune has given nothing but Tears, do now divert themſelves.

The Women rejoyce yet moſt; and, it ſeems, this Adventure regards them principally. There is not one of 'em that would not lie in; all the Maids would be Mothers, and the moſt advanced in Years do not now deſpair.

It ſeems here, that God only hears the Prayers of the *French*; for they believe the Queen had never been with Child, if the People were not holy. Thus all believe, that they owe it to a Miracle of Heaven, not of Nature, that the Child is born; and for that reaſon he is called, *Given of God.*

If this be ſo, thou muſt conclude, this Prince will be very Great, and much to be redoubted,

ed, who hath God for his Father, and is Heir of a great Kingdom. To ſay the truth, *France* was never ſo flouriſhing, beſides the great Armies they entertain by Sea and Land.

But that which appears moſt important to me, is, their vanquiſhing the *Hugonots*, and defeating the Rebels. The Birth of a Succeſſor, does much heighten theſe Advantages, and cauſes a great Happineſs to this Kingdom. I have my Share in the Feaſting, being obliged to do as others; for to what purpoſe ſhould I appear afflicted?

Before I relate to thee a bloody Combat of Galleys, which was fought in the Sea of *Genoa*, I will inform thee of a ludicrous one in that of *Marſeilles*, which reſembled thoſe Spectacles the Ancient *Romans* exhibited with ſo much Pomp and Magnificence, called *Naumachies*.

The Count of *Alais*, Governor of *Provence*, cauſed four Galleys, two againſt two, to combat, firſt with Cannon, and afterwards with Small Shot; and laſtly, to board with Swords and Pikes; which was a fatal Preſage for two Nations, who ran in ſearch of each other through all the Ocean, and exhibited a ſad Spectacle by Battles, where a Number of valiant Men were ſeen to periſh.

Five and twenty *Spaniſh* Galleys appeared on the Coaſts of *Provence*, where, it was ſaid, they were come to ſurprize ſome Maritime Place. But the *Count* of *Harcour*, General of the Armies of the *Levant*, for the King, having given them Chace, ſome of them retired to the Coaſts of *Genoa*, where they were attacked by a like Number of thoſe of *France*, which had ſtill followed them ſince they were ſeen before *Marſeilles*.

It was the Firſt of this Month that they fought. Never appeared more Valour; never was Combat more terrible; and 'tis ſcarce conceivable what Blood was ſhed. Thou, who art a great Captain,

Captain, and an excellent Sea-man, maiſt gueſs.

Theſe thirty Galleys having began their Combat with their Cannon and Muſkets, the Sea was in a little time colour'd with Blood, and covered with dead Bodies. Each Galley having ſingled out his Enemy, the fight was the more bloody and obſtinate. 'Tis ſaid, this Battel was ſeen from the Walls and tops of Houſes in *Genoa*, which were crowded with Spectators; and looked on with the ſame Concern, as if they had fought for the Empire of *Italy*.

The Victory coſt much Blood, which the *French* pretended to; ſeeing they took ſix Galleys from their Enemies, amongſt which was *The Royal Patron* of *Spain*, *the Captain* and *the Patron* of *Sicily*, with Eight hundred Priſoners; having themſelves loſt but three Galleys, which were taken by the *Spaniards*. The following Night there aroſe ſo violent a Tempeſt, that the Sea had well-nigh ſwallowed the Victorious and the Vanquiſhed. The *French* loſt the *Royal Patron* of *Spain*; which breaking looſe, retired into a little Port of the River of *Genoa*; where the Inhabitants of *Arenzano* ſeizing it, reſtored it to the *Spaniards*; which, they ſay here, the *French* will not fail to revenge.

I am perſwaded, that all I write to thee is true, becauſe I have it from diſintereſted Hands, and ſuch as know the Truth of what paſſes.

They add only, that the Galleys of *Spain*, having more Slaves and Souldiers, the Victory of the *French* was by ſo much the more glorious; and they affirm, that the other had Two thouſand Foot extraordinary, deſigned for *Milan*.

God give thee always Victory over thy Enemies, and make thee feared of all the World.

Paris, 24th. *of the* 9th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LET-

LETTER XXX.

To the Capitan *Baſſa.*

THey do here ſo highly magnifie their Succeſſes, as alſo thoſe of the Allies of the Crown of *France*, that I know not what to believe, theſe Exaggerations being ſo contrary to the glory of the *Oſmans*. Having given thee an Account of the Fight betwixt the Galleys of *France* and *Spain*, I will at preſent inform thee, of the Advantage they ſay the Galleys of *Malta* have had.

They affirm, that this Squadron has defeated a very great Galley of the *Baſſa* of *Tripoli*, loaden with great Store of rich Merchandiſe. We know well, that this Veſſel and her Loading are of good Value; but not ſo great as the *Infidels* publiſh. They ſay further, that they took upon the Coaſt of *Calabria*, two great Veſſels, and a *Polagu*, commanded by *Bicoce*, Admiral of *Tripoli*, who is a *Renegado* of *Marſeilles*. They ſay, there were Two hundred *Turks*, Three hundred and fifty Priſoners taken, and Fifty *Chriſtian* Slaves ſet at Liberty. If what they ſay is true, there were alſo a great many Braſs Cannon in theſe Ships. They confeſs, that the General of theſe Galleys, did all that was to be expected from a Valiant Man, although he had the Gout; and that they loſt but Eight Knights.

Thou who knoweſt the Truth of this Adventure, puniſh ſo great a Lye. 'Tis true, that the *Chriſtians* have taken the Veſſels in Queſtion; but it is not true that their Advantage hath been ſo great as they make it, ſeeing there was no Braſs-Cannon, but a few *Chriſtians* delivered; and they having loſt much more than they acknowledge.

Thou

Thou art Valiant, thy Employment gives thee the command of the Sea; root out of the World this little Neſt of obſtinate Pyrates, who breath but by the Goodneſs of *Amurath*, whoſe Clemency hinders their Deſtruction.

Paris, 4th. *of the* 10th. *Moon, of the Year* 1638.

The End of the Firſt Book.

LETTERS

Writ by

A Spy at *PARIS.*

BOOK II.

LETTER I.

To the Capitan *Baſſa.*

WHY wilt thou be more cruel than a Serpent; and give me Poiſon, when I ſend thee ſo good Antidotes, to preſerve thee from the Miſchiefs, with which thou maiſt be over-whelmed? If thou beeſt not ſatisfied with my Friendſhip, be at leaſt wiſe with the Sincerity wherewith I have given my Advice. Thy proceeding, I muſt confeſs, makes me repent I did not take another courſe; I ſhould thereby, in all Probability, have put a ſtop to all thy ill Practices. Had I made known to the *Grand Vizir*, what I wrote to thee from *Vienna*, I ſhould have received Thanks for my Care and Diligence, and thy Chaſtiſement might have been of good Example:

ample: But I tell thee plainly now, that I shall be obliged to accuse thee of Treason, in Case thou continuest thy Commerce with the Emperor of *Germany*'s Secretary.

What Interpretation wouldst thou have me give the Correspondence thou holdest with this Minister; when I discover that he sends thee continually Presents, and receives the same from thee? Be perswaded, every time thou appearest favourable to the *Christians*, that the Pleasures thou dost them, render thee criminal to the *Mußulmen*. For, in fine, what's the meaning of those *Persian* Horses, those *Hungarian* Slaves which thou sentest, and that Quantity of magnificent Vests which thou presentedst to thy Friend? What wouldst thou have a Man think of that Silver *Hercules*, and Clock enriched with Pearls, which one of the *Faithful* receives from an Enemy of our Holy *Law*? It signifies nothing to answer my Letters with Passion, and Raging: Go to the Tribunal, where these kind of Questions are to be decided; the Judge will tell thee, whether such a Commerce is lawful, even in Times of Peace. Thou much exaggeratest the Obligations thou hast to thy Friend at *Vienna*, because he used thee well, when thou wert his Prisoner of War. To this it is easie to answer, That if he behaved himself like a *Gentleman*, thou oughtest to imitate him, like a good *Mahometan*. Should he happen to be thy Prisoner, take then thy Revenge, and endeavour to requite him.

Again, supposing it should be discover'd, that this thy Friend has presented thee with this famous Cypher, composed with such Ingenuity, that it may be fitly called Arts *Master-piece*; what Opinion can the *Mussulmen* have of thy Fidelity? 'Tis known with what Application thou usest it, to write into *Germany*, and to decypher the Answers which thou receivest. Are not these sufficient Signs, to shew,

ſhew, that the Diſpatches thou writeſt, and their Anſwers, are like the *Trojan* Horſe, concealing abominable and dangerous Myſteries. Be perſwaded, that I had not writ to thee from *Germany*, the Letter which has ſo greatly offended thee, on ſimple Conjectures. The Secretary, thy Friend, ſaid one day, he muſt be a Witch or a Devil that can diſcover the Artifice of theſe Characters; That an *Italian*, who was condemned to perpetual Impriſonment, had wrought Twenty Years to meliorate this Art, and had brought it to ſuch great Perfection, that he never ſaw any body that could underſtand his Letters, with the Key it ſelf which he gave them. 'Tis ſaid, that this Invention is wholly new; and the more admirable, that a Letter of an ordinary Style, of domeſtick Affairs, of Love, and Complements, may contain Secrets of the greateſt Importance; without uſing equivocal Expreſſions, particular Characters, Figures, ſuppoſed Names, Hieroglyphicks, Juice of Herbs, or Liquors; it being impoſſible ever to diſcover what one deſigns to hide. He adds, that one may write in *Turkiſh*, *Arabian*, *French*, or *Italian*, and conceal a Secret, written in any *Tongue* whatever.

Thy Friend carries it yet further, and ſays, he could make uſe of *Verſes* to decypher *Proſe*: And this audacious Man, affirm'd one Day, in the Emperor's Anti-chamber, that he would put into *French* this horrible Blaſphemy; *The Tyrant* Amurath *will ſoon die*; which is found in the following Verſes of an *Italian* Poet; whereof he immediately made a Proof. And theſe are the *Italian* Verſes:

Giace l' Alta Cartago, a pena i Segni
De l'alte ſue ruine il lido ſerba
Muiono le citta, muiono i Regni
Cuope i faſti, e le pompe arena & herba
Et l' huom di eſſer mortal parche ſi
O noſtra mente cupida, & ſuperba ſdegni.

If

If it appears, that I am too ſharp againſt thee, I will receive thy Curſes without reply: But if thou knoweſt I have had juſt Reaſons to write to thee, as I have done; why are thy Anſwers ſo full of Injury? Think better on thy Intereſt, and be always faithful, if thou intendeſt a long Life.

Paris, 4th. *of the* 10th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1638.

LETTER II.

To the Capitan *Baſſa.*

THE ſmall Succeſs which we always meet with at Sea, obliges me to entertain thee thereon. I ſhall take no Notice of this to the other Grandees of the *Port*, no not to the *Kaimakan*; to whom I have not written theſe Three Poſts. If thou haſt received my Two laſt Letters, thou oughteſt to be ſatisfied with the Care, which the faithful *Mahmut* takes to give thee ſound Advice. Conſider well all the Circumſtances, which are related here, concerning the Sea-Affairs.

The Loſs of ſo many Galleys, great Ships, and other Veſſels, made this Year, by the Friends of the Empire, the *True Faithful*; do much leſſen the Reputation of the *Ottoman* Greatneſs.

The Diſcourſes made hereon, by the *Chriſtians*, are ſo many Invectives againſt the Honour of *Amurath*, againſt thine, and that of our Nation. If it be by a Decree of Heaven, that theſe *Venetian* Pyrats have taken, this Year, all the Galleys of *Africk*; we muſt then conclude, That God is offended with us, and does not hear our Prayers.

For

For my part, I believe it; but I ſhould not be a good *Muſſulman*, ſhould I pretend to underſtand the Secrets of *Providence*.

They write from *Marſeilles*, That the People of *Tunis*, *Bizerte*, and *Algiers*, are greatly diſmay'd at the Loſs of their Fifteen Galleys, which General *Capello* has taken from them this Year. Thou knoweſt how the Buſineſs has happened; the Infraction of the Treaty is manifeſt to all the World, as well as the Inſultings over the Fortreſs of the *Grand Seignior*. I cannot imagine what Excuſes the Senators of this *Republick* can make, for what their Admiral has maliciouſly done againſt us, when they ſhall be obliged to give an Account of their Actions at the Feet of *Amurath*. I ſpeak to thee with all poſſible Humility, and thou needeſt not doubt but I ſpeak with Zeal. I believe 'tis time for thee to oppoſe, and put a ſtop, not only to the Pyracies of theſe People, but the Incurſions and continual Enterprizes of the Corſaries of *Malta*, and ſo many Veſſels which infeſt our Seas, under the Banner of the Duke of *Tuſcany*, and other *Infidel* Princes. Thou oughteſt to ſuccour thoſe People which are Friends and Tributaries to the *Port*, whoſe Aſſiſtance thou haſt often advantageouſly uſed; neither doſt thou want Means for this, having at thy diſpoſal the terrible Forces entruſted to thee by *Amurath*, and with theſe the magnanimous Courage given to thee by Nature.

The *Chriſtians* have vow'd to pierce, this Year, into the *Boſphorus*, and put all to Fire and Sword. Above Sixty *French* Knights are determined for *Malta*, to joyn themſelves with their Comrades, to cruiſe our Seas with them. And thou knoweſt the Reſolution and Courage of this *Militia*, and the Progreſs they every Day make.

Believe what *Mahmut* tells thee. Thou haſt Two Seas to keep; and if it be true, thou haſt made

Ali

Ali Piccinino to come from *Africk*, with ſo many Galleys, deſigned to the keeping of the Coaſts of *Barbary*; 'tis not to be doubted, but the *Divine Providence* has ordered, (it concerning ſo greatly *Amurath*'s Honour) that the Guilty be purſued, ſo that not one of them may eſcape his Vengeance.

All People ſay here, that *Piccinino* has loſt his Army for want of good Conduct. However, here are great Rejoycings at our Loſſes; and, if poſſible, more in *Italy*, where they feel the Advantage of ſo conſiderable a Prize at the ſame time, together with the Honour of the Victory; and where we are hated more than in any Place elſe beſides. I beſeech God to chaſtize theſe People by thy Hand; and that the Edge of thy Cymitar, in giving Death to our Enemies, may put an End to Slander and Slanderers.

Here's an impudent Fellow, who reports he has ſeen thee ſeveral times at *Conſtantinople*. He, with great Confidence, affirms, the *Chriſtian* Corſaries will bring thee one day, laden with Chains, into the *Arſenal* of *Venice*, or that of *Malta*. He grounds his Prediction on that thou art, ſays he, furious when thou commandeſt; and that being too forward, thou canſt not obey the Orders given thee. He adds, that *Tabaco*, Love of Boys, Wine, and Women drive thee twice a Day into a Condition uncapable of exerciſing thy Reaſon. He moreover ſays, thou wanteſt Courage in a Land-Fight, neither art well ſkill'd in Sea-Combats. I would not write theſe Fooleries to thee, were I not perſwaded that they really are ſo; and that thou wanteſt neither Courage nor Experience. I am moreover perſwaded of the Malignity of thy Accuſers, touching the Debaucheries I mentioned; and it appears to me more pertinent to write thee this, than to the *Grand Vizir*; though I muſt confeſs, I am enjoyned to inform the Miniſters of the

the *Port* of whatever I hear, without any Reſerve.

'Tis ſaid, that as to what concerns the *Republick of Venice*, and *Capello* who commands its Navy, that this General will be puniſhed for doing too well; that this puiſſant *State* will be humbled to the kiſſing the Stirrup of our great Emperor's Horſe; but it will juſtifie the lawfulneſs of the Prize, which this *General* made, as being no breach of the Treaty with the *ſublime Port*, whence come the Orders by which the World is to be governed; and that, in fine, the Pyrates of *Africk* are not comprehended in the Treaties of Peace made with his *Highneſs*.

And it is moreover alledged, That ſhould this *Republick* be obliged to reſtore theſe Galleys which ſhe has taken, 'twill appear, they have been loſt through ſeveral Accidents.

All *Chriſtendom* is perſwaded, there's no *Republick* in the World govern'd with greater Prudence; which will make her avoid all Occaſions of Difference with the *Port*, and ſeek all Ways of Reconcilement with *Amurath*, to prevent a War which cannot be for her Intereſt.

I happened into a company of diſcreet Perſons, who blame *Ali Piccinino*'s Conduct; and attribute his Misfortune to his Want of Skill, and to his Raſhneſs. They affirm, That had he had the Courage of a true Souldier, he would have behaved himſelf, not only in the *Archipelago*, but in the *Adriatick* Sea, like a Captain, and not like a Thief; and that God has given him this Mortification, as a Puniſhment for the Cruelty he ſhewed to the innocent *Veſtals*, whom he made Slaves at *Calabria*, together with a great Multitude of Old Men, and Children; which was an Act no ways ſuitable to a brave Commander. And this is the Diſcourſe, cauſed by the hatred to our Nation, and eſpecially to *Ali*.

The

The Great God, Soveraign Moderator of all Things, keep thee in perfect Judgment, and make thy Valor renowned, and thy Glory proclaimed in all Places, enlightned by the Beams of the Sun.

Paris, 6th. *of the* 11th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1638.

LETTER III.

To the ſame.

I Wrote to thee Yeſterday, what the Sence of the World was of thee; and I write to thee this Day, what Mine is.

Although thou aſkeſt not my Advice, yet I will give thee ſuch, as, perhaps, thou wilt approve of, and may be uſeful to thee in due Seaſon.

Wilt thou be revenged of the *Venetians*, and all the *Chriſtians* at once? Paſs over into the *Adriatick* Seas, with Twenty ſmall Galleys; draw near at Night to the Shoar at *Ancona*; and, before the Sun be up, ranſack the famous Place of *Loretto*; thou maiſt carry away thence as great Booty as ever the Conſuls and *Roman* Emperors did elſewhere.

Couldſt thou conceive the immenſe Riches, ſhut up in a little Chamber, (where the *Chriſtians* affirm, That a Virgin received an Embaſſador from Heaven, under the Form of an *Angel*; after whoſe Words ſhe found ſhe had conceived the *Meſſias*, whom the *Chriſtians* worſhip) thou wouldſt not defer the executing of what *Mahmut* counſels thee.

'Tis reported in this Kingdom, as if *Piccinino* had ſuch a Deſign. Why did not this brave Spark then

then execute, what he had ſo well contrived? When he was in *Africk*, he was to ravage all *Italy*; and he had no ſooner come on thoſe Coaſts, but he loſt all the true *African* Courage. He let himſelf be taken Priſoner; he ſuffered a mighty Fleet to be loſt, and the Shamefulneſs of his Defeat will for ever blaſt his Name.

If *Amurath* returns a Conqueror of *Babylon*, which is very likely to happen, and thou takeſt *Loretto*; it may be ſaid, that the *Ottoman* Empire is arrived at its full Height; *Loretto* being the *Mecha* of the *Chriſtians*.

There is no Seaſon, wherein one ſees not arrive an infinite Number of *Pilgrims* from all Parts; who come to offer there their Devotions, with the ſame Zeal as the *Faithful* go and pray at the Tomb of our *Holy Prophet*; and they often joyn with their Prayers, Offerings of conſiderable Value. A ſmall Number of Prieſts of the *Roman* Church, have ſuch Treaſures there in their keeping, as cannot be fully valued: Veſſels of both Gold and Silver, with Veſtures, and Ornaments, and precious Stones, which ſerve to ſet forth this Temple, the moſt magnificent and famous amongſt the *Chriſtians*; an infinite Number of Lamps, Crowns and Scepters offered by the greateſt Princes of the *Chriſtian* Belief; and, in fine, whatever can be imagined moſt beautiful, moſt great, and coſtly. Thou that knoweſt not what Fear is, thou canſt foreſee nothing in this Enterprize which may deter thee. The Prieſts of this famous Temple ſleep all the Night long, and ſpend the Day in chanting their *Maſſes*; and the Souldiers deſigned for the keeping of this Place, are few in Number, and can make but ſmall Reſiſtance: If thou beeſt perſwaded of the Truth of what I write, do more than *Cæſar*; go, conquer and repoſe thy ſelf. I have no more to write to thee: I ſend the *Kaimakan*

kan a Copy of this Letter. I have writ thee whatever has come to my Knowledge, and thou wouldſt further know, What *Mamut*, under the Habit of *Titus*, has diſcourſed at *Paris*. I am willing to inform thee, I have anſwered ſome People, who have had the Boldneſs to ſay, *That the* Ottoman *Empire will be ſoon ruined, ſhould it receive ſuch another Blow*; That, if Trees be not wanting in *Aſia*, the *Mahometans* will not want Ships, nor Galleys; and that they will have as many Souldiers, and Sea-men, as they pleaſe, if the Women do not happen all of them at once to be Barren. Thou knoweſt, that after the Battle of *Lepanto*, wherein the Great God, and *our Prophet*, deſigned to mortifie the *Faithful*; that *Selim*'s Favourite maintained the Glory of his Maſter, in thus ſpeaking to the *Balio* of *Venice*: *There is this difference between the Loſſes, which thy* Republick *makes, and the Misfortunes which happen to the* Muſſulmen; *that when we took from you the Iſland of* Cyprus, *we cut off one of your Arms; and when you defeated us in Battle, 'twas juſt as if you had cut off our Beards; which will ſoon grow up again; and if Women and Trees do not fail us, we ſhall ſoon have Ships and Men; but the Loſs of your Arm can never be repaired.*

The Eternal Lord, without whom nothing can ſubſiſt, make the Sea always navigable, and without Tempeſts, that the Winds may favour thy Deſigns; and when thou haſt finiſhed all thou oughteſt for the Glory of the Empire, I pray Heaven make thee Poſſeſſor of the *Infidels* Countries, which thou ſhalt ſubdue.

Paris, 7th. *of the* 11th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1638.

LET-

LETTER IV.

To the Kaimakam.

THis Letter will perhaps prove troubleſome to thee, wherein thou wilt find an odd Mixture; however, thou wilt have no cauſe to complain of me; for, whatever I write to thee, ſhall be put into ſuch Order, that if the *firſt* News be troubleſome to thee, the *laſt* will prove otherwiſe. Thou haſt received none of my Letters in the laſt Pacquets which I ſent thee; and I have found it more to the Purpoſe, to make thee know at once, though ſomething later, what I could not write but at three times; whereby thou wilt be better informed than others, to whom I wrote the firſt Notices I had. There's nothing like to Patience, as in all other things, ſo more eſpecially as to what concerns News; the lame Poſt always bringing the beſt Intelligence.

However I hope thou wilt pardon me, if I wrote only to one Perſon, who is the Captain *Baſſa*, thoſe diſagreeable things which I heard, that I might not make a new Recital, which would not pleaſe; beſides, that he is obliged, as well as the other Miniſters of the *Port*, to impart to thee the Advices he receives from me.

Thou wilt find by the Copy of the Letter which I have written, that 'tis not without reaſon I am angry with him. My Deſign is not to learn thee, what thou kneweſt probably before me, but what thou maiſt be ignorant of, and yet oughteſt to know.

The *Chriſtians* expreſs continually their Hatred againſt us, always ſpeaking ill of our Affairs. Although there be no War declared between theſe *In-*

fidels, and the ever Invincible *Sultan*; yet they ceaſe not to be our Enemies; and thou maiſt know by their Diſcourſe, they are ever laying Deſigns againſt us. Thou knoweſt, the uſual Way of the World is to diſcourſe firſt of Affairs, and then take their Reſolutions: The *French* are generally excepted from this Rule, for they have executed their Deſigns before they began to ſpeak of them; ſo lively is their Imagination, and ſo ready are they to take their Reſolutions. They do in Affairs of State, what we are wont to do in thoſe of Religion; they decide them by the Sword. They affirm, That Princes who have Valour, have no juſter Tribunal than War; and that their Souldiers are their Lawyers. What Meaſures then, moſt wiſe *Kaimakan*, can be taken with a Nation which is in a continual Activity? The *French* cannot remain at Reſt; and when they diſturb not their Neighbours, they make War amongſt themſelves. The Miniſters of Foreign Princes, who do, near the Matter, what I do; although they have a Character which I have not, are inceſſantly in Action: They watch, without ceaſing, as I do, on what paſſes; and thou maiſt aſſure thy ſelf, that the *Divan* ſhall be fully and certainly advertized of all things.

The *Pope* keeps here as his Embaſſador, a Prelate, called a *Nuncio*. The Emperor of *Germany*, the King of *Spain*, thoſe of *England*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark* and *Poland*; the *Electors*, and ſeveral other Princes of the *Empire*, entertain alſo Embaſſadors, to obſerve the Motions of this Prince, who often breaks all their Meaſures. The States of *Italy* do alſo the ſame; there are, in this Part of *Europe*, Princes and *Republicks:* Theſe little Soveraigns are more jealous than others, of their Intereſts; and do more concern themſelves in all Affairs which paſs. The *Republicks* likewiſe uſe greater

greater Precautions in their Conduct, than the *Monarchs* do.

The *Republick* of *Venice* has acquired a great Reputation; *France* keeps a good Correſpondence with her; the Embaſſador of that *State*, living here with all the Marks of Grandure, and the ſame Prerogatives granted to thoſe of Crowned Heads. Neither *Perſia* nor *Moſcovia* keep any *Publick* Miniſter here; yet, perhaps, they may have ſome that give *Private* Intelligence to their Maſters. As to what concerns the Princes of the *Indies*, they ſeem not to me, to have any Intereſt here; ſo that they have, I believe, no Agent in theſe Parts, either *publick* or *private*. If the Name of *Spy* be mean, or diſhonourable, I know no body that is called one; for I being unknown, my Reputation therefore runs no hazard. I ſerve, without being obſerved. But to ſpeak plainly, What are the Embaſſadors and Agents of Princes, but *ſecret Spyes*, as I am; who, under pretence of keeping a Correſpondence between their Maſters, inform them of what they can diſcover in the Courts, where they are ſent?

Thou ſhalt be ſufficiently informed by the *Baſſa* of the Sea, of *Piccinino*'s Adventure; he will ſhew thee what I have written. However, here are Sixty Galleys loſt; and our greateſt Conſolation is, that we ſhall not want means to be revenged: If the *Chriſtians* have cut off one of our Fingers, we ought to pluck out both their Eyes.

'Tis ſaid here, that this *Admiral* is made Priſoner by the *Venetians*; if this be true, his Confinement muſt be very uneaſie to him. But all People are not agreed, whether he be a Priſoner or no; for ſome maintain, he is at *Conſtantinople*, where he juſtifies himſelf, with his uſual Arrogance; laying all the Fault on the *Renegado*, who commanded the *Admiral* of *Algiers*.

I have recommended to the *Baſſa* of the Sea, the Enterprize of *Loretto*. If thou haſt leaſure to examine the Project, thou wilt find, though I am no Captain nor Mariner, what I have hinted is worth regarding. The knowledge which I have of the World, of the Manner of living of the *Chriſtian* Princes, and Prieſts of *Rome*; together with the other Notices I have acquired, by the reading of Hiſtories, ſhould make me conſidered, as a Man that is able to offer at great Things; though I have not yet gained much Credit in the World.

The Embaſſador of *Venice*, reſiding in this Court, ſays, That their *Republick* will ſatisfie the *Grand Seignior*; affirming, that *Ali* is a Pyrate; that the *Africans* have broken the Peace; and that the Action of their General *Capello*, is juſt and heroical; and that *Amurath* himſelf will chaſtiſe *Piccinino*. He moreover pretends, that the Galleys which were taken, will not be reſtored, ſeeing it will be made apparent, they have been loſt by different Accidents: I think he ſays, they have been all ſunk before the Iſle of *Corfou*, by the *Senate's* Order, to prevent the expectation of a Surrender, the *Admiral* of *Algiers* only excepted, which theſe *Infidels* have brought in Triumph into their *Arſenal*, to preſerve the Remembrance of an Event, which they pretend to be very glorious to them; but theſe Misfortunes are not extream, nor paſt Remedy, if God continues the Life of our Great Emperor, and thy Health.

Paris, 7th. *of the Firſt Moon, of the Year*, 1638.

LET-

LETTER V.

To the ſame.

THey have at length given over talking of our Loſſes, but I give not over deviſing the means to be revenged of the *Chriſtians*. Remember, that the *Grand Vizir* keeps in Priſon, a Man fit for great Things at this Time, who can do the *Nazarenes* conſiderable Miſchiefs, and procure notable Advantage to the *Muſſulmen*. If the old *Renegado* of *Dalmatia* be yet alive, he is capable of deſtroying all Places in the *Mediterranean-Sea*. Adviſe with him about the Deſtruction of *Loretto*. There is no *Corſary*, that has done more bold Exploits. He has ſpent Sixty Years in courſing on the *Archipelago*, and *Adriatick-Sea*; where he has made horrid Devaſtations, with infinite Prizes. He has likewiſe, moſt conſiderably damnified the *Coſſacks*, on the *Black-Sea*. He began the Trade at Nine Years old, in a little Veſſel; has been wounded in Twenty, or Twenty two Occaſions, taken Priſoner Four times by our Pyrates, and Thrice eſcaped out of their Hands. And not being able to fly the Fourth time, nor redeem himſelf by Money, he redeem'd himſelf by his Religion, which he quitted to embrace Ours; and ſince he has been Circumcized, he has brought to *Conſtaminople* above Thirteen Thouſand Slaves in about Thirty Years Space. He has paſs'd full Five Years in the Cleft of a Rock, along the Banks of the *Adriatick-Sea*; which by his Induſtry he made a ſure Place of Retreat. Here 'twas, that he hid himſelf, with his Men and Veſſel, like a wild Beaſt in his Den; and 'tis hard to imagine how many Snares he laid during that Time, for thoſe of his own Religion. He has been

often purſued, but could never be taken; and his Name became ſo terrible amongſt the *Chriſtians*, that there was no Place but dreaded him. But, in fine, having, as 'tis ſaid, attempted to betray his Maſter, in delivering into the *Chriſtians* Hands, the Five Galleys he commanded; he was ſent, by Order from the *Grand Vizir*, into the Caſtle of *Seven Towers*, although his Crime was not certainly proved. 'Tis above Two and fifty Moons ſince he has been there kept Priſoner; and he is not only very old, but decrepid. The long Penance which a Man has undergone, that has done ſuch *great* Things, and who is accuſed of having done *one ill* one, of which he is not convicted, does plead for ſome Indulgence.

I ſhall never go about to ſollicit for the Liberty of a Traytor; yet I muſt ſay, That Men who have dared to execute great Crimes, are often capable of Heroick Actions. This Man was, and is ſtill, at the end of his Life; perhaps, if thou wilt endeavour to procure him ſome Advantage, and make him hope ſtill greater, he may repair his Fault, by performing ſomething for the good of the *Empire*; or at leaſt, give ſome good Advice. Thou knoweſt, the *Ancient Perſians* had a Law, whereby their Kings were obliged, *Not to put a Malefactor to death for one Crime; and private Perſons, not to chaſtiſe their Domeſticks or Slaves, for one Fault.* Thou knoweſt moreover, that Princes ſhould obſerve, in the Chaſtiſement of their Subjects, whether the Services they had rendred, have not been greater than their preſent Failings, and pardon them if their *good* Deeds ſurpaſſed their *bad*. Theſe Laws, although no longer obſerved in *Perſia*, yet ceaſe not to be wiſe Precepts; to which, if thou haſt no regard, yet thou wilt have ſome to the Zeal and Affection of *Mahmut*: And if thou wilt ſuffer me to make here a ſhort Digreſſion, in comparing

paring the State wherein we are, with that of the Ancients; thou wilt find, how much our *Monarchy* surpasses all others. Dost thou believe, Generous *Kaimakan*, that the *Ottoman* Empire is equal, inferior, or superior to that of the *Romans* in *Pompey*'s time? Let us content our selves with supposing it equal, to speak without Passion, and cut the Course of Disputes, which might be made hereupon; and reflect, I pray thee, on the Conduct which *Pompey* held in the War he made against those infinite Numbers of Pyrates, which infested the Seas of *Italy*, *Africa*, and *Asia*. He was made *General* of an Army of Five hundred Sail, with absolute Power to do what he thought fitting, without giving any Account. Thou knowest his Conduct was so prudent, and full of Valour, that embarking with Ten thousand and twenty Foot, and Six thousand Horse, he in Forty Days cleared *Lybia*, *Sicily*, *Spain*, *Sardinia*; and, in a word, all the Seas which depended on the *Roman* Power, from an infinite Number of Pyrates; who had, as it were, besieged the Capital of the Empire, by their Incursions, Rapines and Violences.

Now although the Number of our Enemies be not so great, nor their Strength so considerable; yet 'tis to be feared, lest the *Infidels* be one Day bold enough, (having joyned their Forces, which now lie dispersed) to fall upon us, and shake the vast Monarchy of the *Ottomans*, which they now often disturb by frequent Enterprizes in several Parts.

We have an infinite Number of Places to preserve. We have several Kingdoms, populous Isles; we command war-like Nations, and the Number of the Empire's Subjects is innumerable; which ought to encourage us to undertake no less than *Pompey* did heretofore, who was called the *Agamemnon* of *Italy*, because he commanded a numerous Fleet, as this

Hero of the *Greeks* formerly did. But it being already Midnight, I am forced to finiſh this Letter, leſt it ſhould be too late for the Poſt.

I ſhall inform thee by the firſt Opportunity, of what has happened in *Italy* and *Germany*, and of ſeveral other things which I thought I ought to give thee Notice of by this *Expreſs*; but accuſe me not of neglect, in not having written all to thee in this Letter, and receive my Excuſe, which is juſt and ſincere, and grant me thy Favor.

The Great God encreaſe thy Proſperity, and continue thy Health and Credit, in the Dominions of the Invincible *Sultan*, under whoſe glorious Reign we live.

Paris, 7th. *of the* 11th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LETTER VI.

To the ſame.

I Paſs immediately into *Montferrat* without leaving *France*, to tell thee, That the *Spaniards* have there made themſelves Maſters of a little Town, which the *French* could not keep for want of Men; and have alſo demoliſhed the Fortreſs which guarded the Place, that their Enemies might not have any deſire after a Repriſal.

The eldeſt Son of *Amadæus*, Duke of *Savoy*, is now dead; he was called *Lewis Amadæus*: he was but Seven Years old when declared Soveraign, and was ſo but few Moons. He died Four days after the Ceremony of his Baptiſm. The King of *France* and the Queen of *Spain* were God-father and God-

God-mother to this Prince. Thou wilt ask me, perhaps, how this could be, seeing they could not be there present? but thou must know, that these *Nazarenes*, assist often at these Ceremonies by Procuration. The Dutchess of *Savoy* seems to me worthy of Compassion; having lost in one Year, both her Husband and Son, and a good part of her Estate; and sees what remains to her, exposed to the Hazards of War; but she has ever shewed her self a Woman of Courage and Resolution. Her second Son has been declared his Brother's Heir, and the *States* have chosen her Regent, during his Minority.

The reason of the sudden Visit, which the *Elector* of *Saxony* gave the King of *Hungary*, is not yet known: We have had Advice of his Departure from *Dresden*, the Capital Town of his Country, with a great Train of Courtiers, and the Three Princes his Sons; and that he went to *Leutmaritz*, where this King expected him; and 'tis further said, That in the small Time they were together, they have had several Conferences, the Subject of which is not yet discovered. The King has presented the Duke with a rich Coach, with Six stately Horses, sumptuously harnessed; and given Diamonds and gold Chains to his Courtiers. But thou being nearer the Place of this Conference, and the *Port* having every where subtle Agents, thou maist sooner get this Secret than I: For 'tis not to be doubted, but there's something hatching against the *Ottoman* Empire, whilst *Amurath* is at that Distance, and the chief Forces of his Empire employed elsewhere.

As to what concerns the Progress of the Duke of *Wimar*, who carries on the War in *Alsatia*, there are infinitely different News come from thence, since I wrote to thee; but this is what is most certain: After the taking of *Fribourgh*, this General made himself Master of the Campaign about *Brisac*

Rac; and his Army ſeizing on all the Poſts thereabouts, the *Imperialiſts* put themſelves in a Poſture of hindring them; but for three Months Time, they could do nothing but ſpoil the Corn, and forrage in the Country, whereby they waſted their own Subſiſtence. They have alſo fruitleſly endeavoured to break down the Bridge, which *Wimar* had built at *Newremberg*; where they met with ſuch Reſiſtance, that they were forced to retire with their Army, which was in great Danger. But the Duke alſo met with no Succeſs in his Enterprize on *Offembu rgh*, through the Fault of Fifteen hundred Musketeers, *French* and *Germans*, who came not ſoon enough to plant their Ladders againſt the Walls, and ſurprize this Place; and he has ſince made different Tryals, which have proved all in vain. An Officer had already entered as far as the Ramparts, with a ſmall Party which he commanded, by means of a falſe Paſs-port; but being diſcovered by a Sentinel, he was forced to retreat in Confuſion, with the Loſs of ſome of his Men. *Wimar* ſince defeated Two Regiments of *Dragoons*, and Two other Regiments of Horſe, and ſeized on the Caſtle of *Mauberg*; the Garriſon of which Place ſurrendred at Diſcretion, to a *Swediſh* Officer. But I am inform'd, that the Two Armies came near one another, on the Banks of the *Rhine*; of which I ſhall ſay no more, than what is neceſſary.

The *Emperor*'s Troops being diſcovered by *Wimar*'s Vant-guard, commanded by *Turenne*, gained an high Ground; on which, fortifying themſelves, they ſheltred behind a Church and ſome Houſes, before which there was a Battery raiſed of ſeveral Pieces of Canon, to keep the *Swedes* at a Diſtance, and hinder them from encamping too near. Some *French*, imprudently advancing to diſcover the Enemies Poſture, within leſs than Muſket-ſhot, were

were almoſt all kill'd on the Place. By this time the Duke of *Wimar*, ſeeing he could not draw the *Imperialiſts* to fight, and it being impoſſible to force them on the Mountain, where they were intrenched, retired under the Caſtle of *Mauberg*, with his Rear-guard, commanded by the Count *de Gubrian*, a *French* Gentleman. The next Day he joined the reſt of his Army, and being informed by a *Moor* that ſerved him, and in whom he put great Confidence, that the *Imperialiſts* began early in the Morning to retire; he immediately therefore put himſelf into a Condition to follow them, making his Army to march in Battle-Array: His Horſe conſiſted of Twenty four Squadrons, and his Foot of Eight Battalions; beſides the Auxiliary Troops, of which he made a Reſerved Body.

The *French* affirm, the *Imperialiſts* were the ſtrongeſt, as having Four thouſand Men more than the *Swedes*; of which 'tis hard to know the certainty; but the Particulars of the Battle are worth ones writing. 'Twas very bloody, the Fight being obſtinately held by both Parties, and the Victory long inclining, ſometimes to one ſide, and ſometimes to another: So that the Combatants were ready to retire, weary of ſtriking, and being ſtruck; when Fortune on a ſuddain, declared herſelf for the Duke of *Wimar*, who behaved himſelf in the Fight, like a wiſe Captain and valiant Souldier. 'Tis certain the *Imperialiſts* have loſt Two thouſand Men in this Occaſion, with ſeveral of their principal Officers: And alſo above Fifteen hundred were made Priſoners; amongſt which there were above Two hundred Perſons, conſiderable on the account of their Birth or Employs. I make no mention of the Number of the Cannon; neither do I reckon the Hundred Colours or Cornets, nor Three thouſand Waggons laden with all Sorts of Ammunition, which fell

to

to the Conquerors; but I greatly value the Box of Writings of two great Commanders, wherein were found the Inſtructions and ſecret Orders of the King of *Hungary*, and ſome Treaties made with the *ſublime Port*; to which all the Potentates of the World ſhould pay Homage.

It cannot yet be diſcovered what theſe Treaties contain, yet I ſhall do all that's poſſible in order to it. The Booty has been great, however *Wimar* ſeems not to ſet much by it, as aiming at ſomething more conſiderable. He remained two Days in the Field of Battle, the better to aſſure his Enemy of his Conqueſt: He moreover pretends in his Letters to this Court, that he had not in this Expedition above Five hundred Foot, and few Cavalry; which, out of a Bravado, he ſays he will reinforce with his Pages. This is that which our Emperors, who are the Maſters of the World, would ſcruple to ſay in the Preſence of their Slaves; ſo far would they be from ſpeaking ſo, before an Army, as this Prince did, in the Preſence of a great King. See the Vanity of one of theſe *Infidel's* Generals.

In Obedience to the Orders which I received from thee, I here end my Letter; ſo that thou wilt receive a very imperfect Relation of the Events which I began to relate to thee, and I ſhall continue my Diſpatch to Morrow, that thou maiſt the better remember what I have already written to thee, that I may not loſe the Thread of the Hiſtory.

Paris, 24*th. of the laſt Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

L E T.

LETTER VII.

To the ſame.

I Find in the *Alcoran*, the Chapter which ſpeaks of *Limbo's* to be very long; and I believe I never wrote thee any Letter wherein there were ſo many Words: Thou ſhalt not receive henceforward any from me larger than the Hundred and ſix Verſicles of this Chapter, ſeeing thou enjoyneſt me to be ſhort. I have therefore divided this Diſpatch into two, leſt it ſhould prove tireſom to thee; altho' I believe thou wouldeſt have found it when entire, not ſo long as the Chapter which treats of *Hell*.

Wimar loſt no time, but went and encamped before *Briſac*; he cauſed the Trenches to be opened with great Diligence, and has ſo beſet the *Rhine*, that nothing can paſs without his Leave: This River is conſiderable for its Largeneſs, and Length of its Courſe; carrying Veſſels of great Burthen, which makes it much frequented.

This Captain having diſcovered the Town wanted Proviſions of all kinds, uſed all imaginable Artifices to ſurprize it, or carry it away by Aſſault. It is the Capital of a great Province, where he is Maſter of ſeveral conſiderable Places, and ſeveral ſtrong Caſtles, from whence one may ſay the Place was already beſieged.

Things were in this Condition, and there was no other Diſcourſe in the *Swedes* Camp, but of Victories, Loſſes and Wounds, when the News of the Birth of the *Dauphin* was brought there, which cauſed another Noiſe to be heard. The Horſe and Foot joyned their Shouts of Joy to the Sounds

of

of the Drums, Trumpets and the Artillery, which was ſeveral Times diſcharged.

The Valour of the Duke of *Wimar*, and that of the Troops which he commands, made not the *Imperialiſts* to loſe their Courage; having recruited their Army with new Troops. General *Lamboye*, a Man of Courage and good Conduct, appeared in the Sight of the *Swedes*, having added to his Army Five thouſand Men, with the reſt of the Troops of Prince *Savelly*, and waſted the Country which the Enemy was in Poſſeſſion of. If thou wouldeſt know the Situation of the *Swedes* Camp, and in what Manner they made their Trenches, and Circumvallations, I can certainly inform thee; having had ſome time ſince a very exact Draught of it. This Camp is three *German* Miles in Compaſs; fortified on each Side by a Trench Sixteen Foot thick, with a large deep Ditch, a double *Paliſado*, and ſeveral *Redoubts*. The lower as well as upper Parts of the Town, are mightily annoyed by Two Bridges made on the *Rhine*. The Abundance of all Sorts of Ammunition, does much hearten the Army. The Commander, although very ill, yet is inceſſantly watchful, and ſeems indefatigable. The Souldiers animated by paſt Succeſſes, think of nothing but new Conqueſts, and new Booty, imagining themſelves invincible. The Artillery which is in the Camp, is Fifty Pieces of great Cannon, with which ſuch Batteries have been made as drive the Beſieged to diſpair. I mention not to thee ſeveral ſmall Skirmiſhes, which continually happen; yet this is what is moſt conſiderable: Some Troops of young Souldiers of the *Imperial* Army, having taken ſeveral Cattle from the *Swedes*, and made ſome Priſoners, had notice of the March of Colonel *Sillard*, who came from *France*, and brought a good Summ of Money for the Payment of the Troops. They went to meet him,

him, and took it, together with ſeveral young Gentlemen Priſoners, all Men of Note; and who had alſo a great deal of Money about them. At the ſame time, the Duke of *Lorrain*, a Prince of great Valour, who ſerves in the *Imperialiſt*'s Party, has undertaken to relieve *Brizac*, which he knew was reduced to the utmoſt Extremity; and having choſen for this Deſign Forty Companies of Foot for a Convoy of Proviſions; and being on his March, he met with the Duke of *Wimar*. And this is the ſhort of the Story: The Prince was ſtill indiſpoſed, by reaſon of his late Sickneſs; yet this could not hinder him from imbracing this Occaſion, which he believed to be of great Importance to his Party; he got therefore on Horſeback, and marched up to the Duke.

The Combat laſted Five Hours, and *Lorrain* did all that could be expected from a brave and experienced Commander. But he was conſtrained to yield to the Duke's Fortune, and retire into a Wood, with what he could ſave of his Troops; and the *Swedes* Courage was not a little increaſed by ſo great an Advantage, which will certainly be attended with the Surrender of *Brizac*. The Duke of *Wimar* remained Maſter of the Field, having entirely defeated the *Imperialiſts* Foot, and put the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Horſe into a horrid Diſorder: There lay above Twelve hundred dead on the Place, and all the Baggage, together with the Ammunition, fell into the Hands of the Conqueror. A Man would think, Illuſtrious *Kaimakan*, that the God *Mars* has united himſelf with this Captain; for notwithſtanding the Weakneſs of his Body, he performs every Day moſt Heroick Actions, with his valiant Souldiers, who are ready to undertake any Thing, when he is at their Head. Whether this happens from his not valuing of Life, or his Thirſt after Honour; yet ſo it is,

That

That he cannot live without nouriſhing himſelf with Victories; and he begins already to equal the famous *Guſtavus*, under whom he has learn'd his Trade. Yet he has loſt, notwithſtanding his Diligence, Two Forts he built on the *Rhine*; which, if he retakes, 'twill not be without the coſt of much Blood on both Sides. The *Germans* have already loſt Sixty thouſand Men there, amongſt which there were Four hundred drowned.

The Extremities of *Brizac*, of which we have already private Advices, is at Preſent known by all the World. The *Swedes* intercepted, the laſt Moon of *October*, a Letter from the Governor to the King of *Hungary*, wherein he laid open his Condition, and told him plainly, That Places which wanted Men, Victuals and Ammunition, could not be defended but by a Miracle; adding, That the beſt Officers and Souldiers were already dead; and thoſe that were alive were either ſick or lay wounded, and ſo greatly tired that they could do no Service; and beſides, their Victuals would laſt but Twelve days. He ſeemed afterwards to reproach him for letting the Time ſlip, in which he had promiſed him Aſſiſtance; and put him in mind, he did not believe he could hold out to the *4th.* of the Moon of *September*; being reduced to ſuch Extremities, that he durſt not mention Particulars, leſt his Letter ſhould fall into other Hands. Obſerve the Imprudence of the Expreſſions; he dares not write all, and yet he writes more than needs, to diſcover, that the Place will be infallibly taken.

If thou beeſt impatient to know the Surrender of *Brizac*, thou ſhalt be ſatisfied by this *Diſpatch*. The Poſt is now come, which brings News of the taking of this important Place, and he has come hither in three Days. The Place was taken according to the Rules of War, ſurrendring the Ninth

Ninth of the laſt Month of this Year, according to the *Chriſtians* Style. The Governor procured very honourable Terms; and truly he ſuſtained the Siege, with all the Vigor and Courage poſſible, to the laſt Extremity. He is called the Baron *de Reynach*: His Name deſerves a Place in the Letters thou enregiſters; and that the *Divan* ſhould be informed of a Man, who knows ſo well to defend what is entruſted to him, that they may give to Vertue her due. There went out of *Brizac*, only Four hundred Foot, and Seventy Horſe, who were almoſt all naked, wounded, and almoſt dead with Hunger; they were reduced to thoſe Extremities, that they had already eaten the Fleſh of Horſes, Cats, and Dogs; and ſome were ſaid to have devoured human Fleſh. As touching the Booty, there are different Diſcourſes; but 'tis certain, the Conqueror found above Two hundred Pieces of Cannon in the Place.

But there is a ſtrange Story related of a young Lady of admirable Beauty, who falling down at the Duke of *Wimar*'s Feet, thus ſpake to him: *Sir, I have but ſome few Moments to live, Hunger having reduced me to the Gates of Death; but I ſhall die deſperate, if you do not revenge me of a baſe Fellow, who has exacted of me a Diamond of great Value, which I have been forced to give him for a roaſted Mouſe. I am not angry with him for his taking of me a Pearl Necklace during the Siege, for Four Ounces of Flower; but I confeſs my Weakneſs, I cannot ſee myſelf bereaved of what I moſt valued, and die without Satisfaction.* 'Tis ſaid, this Prince could not forbear ſhedding Tears at ſo piteous a Spectacle; this Lady dying almoſt at the ſame Inſtant ſhe had done ſpeaking; but 'tis not known, whether he called this hard-hearted Fellow to an Account, for what he had detained.

The

The Siege of *Brizac* lasted Four Months, almost Four-score thousand Men perishing in the Town, by Sickness, Wounds and Famine. Bonfires are made at *Paris*, for so great an Advantage; and the Duke of *Wimar*'s Praises are every where celebrated; and great Commendations are given him in the Letters from the Court. Our Empire may have one Day something to fear, from so brave, so experienced and ambitious a Captain, were he at Leasure. But *Germany* is so large a Country, so full of stout Men, and contains so many great Towns, and those so well fortified, as will afford him Work enough, without troubling Us.

'Tis pleasantly said here, That the Emperors of *Germany* will no more sleep quietly; for in losing *Brizac*, they have lost their Pillow on which they rested; and 'tis thought, *France* may one Day unite this Conquest to her Crown. The great God multiply the Years of thy Life, as the Sand of the Sea, and encrease every Day thy Fortune, and continue thy Health.

Paris, 25th. *of the last Moon, of the Year* 1638.

LETTER VIII.

To Melec Amet.

I Have heard here a confused Discourse of the Disgrace of *Stridya Bey*; but thy Letters have satisfied me. Thou seest, Friend, how Things go. He had the Prince's Favour, and yet could not save himself. He had moreover great Riches, and yet was

was obliged to undergo ſuch great Ignominy. He will be more deformed than he was, having now left his Noſe and Ears in the Hands of the Common Executioner. *Amurath*, in condemning him to this Puniſhment, has done an Act of Juſtice worthy of him: For the honeſteſt Men in the *Empire*, have ever wiſhed Ill to this proud and inſolent *Greek*. This Man, who was but a pitiful Fiſher-man, and ſeller of Oyſters, got this intolerable Pride by the prodigious Riches he acquired in this mean Occupation. His great Wealth made him find the means of obtaining the Favour of the Miniſters and Favourites of the Prince; and *his Highneſs* himſelf honoured him with his Friendſhip, gave him Offices, and heap'd up Riches on him. Thou ſhouldeſt know all I ſay, but I am aſtoniſhed thou ſhouldeſt write to me, That this Wretch, having been put out from the Government of *Walachia*, by reaſon of his inſupportable Pride and extream Covetouſneſs, ſhould pretend to re-enter on this Office by means of Money, trying in ſome ſort to corrupt the Juſtice of *Amurath*. Obſerve how many Ways he draws on him the Prince's Indignation: The Emperor muſt have been more covetous than *Stridya*, had he favoured his Deſign; but 'twas the Decree of Heaven that *Stridya* ſhould be puniſhed, and that our Maſter ſhould give a terrible Example of his Juſtice, to terrify thoſe who uſe their Riches to commit all Sorts of Crimes, and to purchaſe all Manner of infamous Pleaſures.

The News of the Fall of this Slave, had in ſome ſort mitigated the great Melancholy I felt, when I received thy Letter. But the Death of *Zagaribaſci*, our common Friend, does not a little afflict me; as well as the Marriage of his Son *Caragurli*, made the ſame Day, does aſtoniſh me:

For,

For, I cannot comprehend, how there could well be celebrated in the ſame Day, and at the ſame Houſe, two ſuch different Ceremonies, as is a Funeral and a Wedding.

I find this Adventure very ſtrange; and tho' our Friend indeed was very old, yet I bewail him, as if he had dyed before his Time. He was an honeſt Man, of great Piety, and moderately Rich; and this is what makes Mortals Happy in this World, and the other too. But thou do'ſt not inform me, whether the exceſſive Joy he had, to ſee his Son married with a *Greek*, rich with the Goods of Fortune, endu'd with great Vertue, and a *Mute*, has not cauſed his Death. I rather think thou wilt ſay, our Friend *Zagarabaſci* is dead by ſome Exceſs, than yield to what we conteſted about formerly. I always found in this Friend, great Marks of Honeſty and Sobriety; and he alſo appear'd to me, to have great Tenderneſs for his Son. I cannot without offending thee, accuſe this old Gentleman of want of Moderation; yet he is dead with a Tranſport of Joy. Thou ſeeſt, I affirm'd no impoſſible Thing, when I maintained in my Youth, That an extraordinary and unforeſeen Joy, is more likely to kill, than ſuddain Grief, tho' never ſo violent. Didſt thou think it a Matter of ſmall Satisfaction, to a Father, that is a wiſe and ſober Man, to obtain for his Son a Woman that is a *Mute*? For, what greater Pleaſure can a Husband have, than to poſſeſs a Wife that is not talkative? The *Chriſtians* underſtand not the Wiſdom of the *Turks*, when they laugh at our *Sultans*, who find the greateſt parts of their Pleaſures, in the Converſation of *Mutes*. Is there any thing more delightful, than to *hear* a Man, that does not *ſpeak*; and to ſee one reaſon on all Things, that has no Tongue? Thou knoweſt how many Things theſe

Mutes

Mutes of the *Seraglio*, do give one to underſtand; and what Eloquence there is in their Signs and Geſtures. Thou remembereſt, That when *Amurath* would give Thanks to the Soveraign Moderator of all the World, in that he had eſcaped death, when the Lightning fell on his Bed, and burnt to his very Shirt; he ſeemed to offer him a great Sacrifice, in putting a *Mute* out of the *Seraglio*, which he dearly loved by reaſon of her Tricks and Geſtures. The Nine *Muſes* were one Day ready to fall together a fighting, becauſe they would not receive amongſt them a Tenth Companion, ſent them by a *Mandamus* from a King of *Italy*: But when this Tenth *Muſe* ſignified to them, *that ſhe was Dumb*, all the Voices were for her. Dear *Melec*, 'tis not without Reaſon I write thee this. Thou art ſtill young, and deſigneſt for Matrimony: Believe *Mahmut*; There are few Women that are Wiſe; and they ſay little that is good: Think then what thoſe ſay, who know nothing, and whoſe Number is infinite. When they have talked a whole Day, believe me, they have ſaid nothing. If thou marrieſt, follow my counſel: *Take not a Mute*; *for then thou wilt Marry a* Beaſt: *Neither chooſe one that talketh*; *for thou wilt be linked with a* Monſter. As to our Friend, he died by a particular Grace from Heaven. Yet I cannot but think ſtill of his Death. How many more extraordinary Accidents wilt thou ſee, if thou liveſt to old Age; and eſpecially, if thou liveſt at *Conſtantinople*, where are continually beheld ſtrange Adventures, and extraordinary Effects, both of Life and Death, Cruelty and Clemency; as well as of good and bad Fortune? Being in breath, I could continue ſtill to write to thee; but I think it's time to end, leſt I prove tireſome. And I end, in praying Heaven to keep thee in Health wherever thou art.

Paris, 25th. *of the laſt Moon*,
of the Year 1638. LET-

LETTER IX.

To the ſame.

PARIS, where I live, is a very healthful City, and ſo are all the Places thereabouts, free from Peſtilential Airs; and yet there oft happens ſudden Deaths, as well as at *Conſtantinople*; and they die here likewiſe of Joy. I will relate to thee what I have partly ſeen, and not what I have heard, to happen in *London*, the moſt ancient and chiefeſt City of the Kingdom of *England*: A rich old Man falling ſick, and lying on his Death-Bed, ſent to his only Son, living at *Paris*, where he ſpent his time in Pleaſures, to come over, that he might, with his Eſtate, give him his Bleſſing. Think what News this was to a Young Man, to whom the Life of a Father was troubleſome, as being an Obſtacle to his Liberty; and who waited his Death, to take his Swing of all the Pleaſures, which his corrupt Nature makes him reſpect as his ſoveraign Good. This Young Man intending to get upon Horſe-back, to run where he was called, found himſelf embarked for a Voyage, which he did not deſign to make; he fell dead on the Place, and I ſaw him in the ſame Inſtant, wherein he was living and healthful, to expire. Were I of the *Sect* of our Philoſopher *Muſlaadin Saadi*, I would tell thee, It matters not, whether one dies ſuddenly, or languiſh a long Time; whether a Man dies in his Bed, or at the Gallows. But I being none of *Zeno*'s Diſciples, and knowing no *Peripatetick*, or Philoſopher, amongſt ſo many *Sects* that were in *Greece*, who diſputed Whether Life or Death was to be preferred: So, expect not from me any Arguings on the *Morals* of thoſe *Greeks*, nor yet of the *Perſians*.

ſians. But if Death be ſuch a terrible Thing, endeavour to live in ſuch a Manner, that it may never affright thee, when it ſhall approach thee, or when thou ſhalt ſee it invade others; expecting it at all Times, and in all Places. Doſt thou know by what Herb, or by what ſecret Magick Charm I do not fear it? 'Tis by the leading of an Innocent Life. Here is publiſhed, and that with great Reaſon, the laſt Words of a Man of great Birth; who died when he was very Old, by a Wound he received. He had ſerved divers Kings in Places of the higheſt Truſt; and being mortally wounded in a Battle, mark what he ſaid to thoſe, that exhorted him to die like a good *Chriſtian*; and with the ſame Courage he had ſhewed in Life: His Reply was, *That a Man who had lived well Four-ſcore Years, cannot be to ſeek how to die well for a Quarter of an Hour.* This great Man, who was a famous Souldier, was alſo a true *Philoſopher*; and I might ſay, he was a *Saint*, had he been of *our Religion.* I believe, he was a moſt edifying Spectacle, and the more conſiderable, in as much as the Example he gave of dying well, is more valuable, than that which he gave in ſo many Battles of courageous Fighting. He was called *Anne de Montmorancy, Conſtable* of *France*; whoſe Life I had the Curioſity of reading; being to be found in the Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of that Kingdom.

But before I end this Letter, let me denote to thee, the Difference there is between the Effects of Grief and Joy. The Meſſenger, from *England*, of whom I already ſpake, finding, at his Return, the Old Man, whom he had left dying, ſtill alive; he gave him ſuch a ſtrange Stroke, by telling to him the Death of his Son, that Grief having vanquiſhed the Aſſaults of Death, reſtored to this unhappy Old Man, that Strength he had loſt in his Health; ſo that coming himſelf, ſome Days after,

after, to *Paris*, I saw him bewail the Loss of his only Son.

He that said heretofore, *A Man should learn all his Life to die well*, uttered no strange Doctrine. Our days will last long enough, if we be ready to say, at all times, *We have lived enough:* And if we love, as we ought, our great Emperor, who is Invincible, Holy, and the most Just amongst Men: And if we observe what a *French* Peasant said to all those that passed before his Door; *Never deny your Assistance, and never do any Body any Hurt.*

Let thou and I number our Days, (as was preached heretofore in the *Seraglio*, to the *white Eunuchs*, by the *Persian*, whose Eyes were put out because he saw too clearly.) He always insisted on the *Shortness*, *Uncertainty*, and *Vanity of Humane Life.* He said, *'twas short, considering what we had to do in it; uncertain, as to what we shall do in it; and always mixt with what we have done, and what remains for us to do.* Teach not thy Son *Mehemet* yet, for whom thou hast so much Affection, these Precepts. Children have not that Ripeness of Judgment, as is necessary, to hear Discourses of Death: They are too hard Bits for their Stomachs, and which, indeed, Old Men can hardly digest; and which they swallow not without feeling all the Bitterness of them.

I pray God keep the *Imperial* City, with those that dwell in it, and shelter it from the Storms which fall on infamous Cities; and I beseech Him thou mayst live without Offence, that thou mayst never fear Death.

Paris, 25th. *of the last Moon,*
of the Year 1638.

LET-

LETTER X.

To Enguruli Emin Mehemet Chuk, *a Man of the Law.*

WHEN I parted from *Conſtantinople*, I gave thee a Stone of excellent Virtue againſt the Gravel, and thou preſented'ſt me with a Paper, which was to ſecure me againſt all bodily Evils. Time only can decide which of us two made the beſt Preſent to his Friend. Thou haſt pretended to learn me in few Words, how to live amongſt the *Infidels*; and I thought in giving thee a Stone, to give thee a Remedy againſt the Diſtemper thou art troubled with. I never turn myſelf towards the Place where *Mecha* lies, but I remember where thy Amity began, and how far ſince it has been extended towards me. Abſence has not leſſened thy Kindneſs, nor hindered thee from ſending me thy grave Counſels; but I am as yet too young, to ſet about the preparing myſelf for the *other World*; and too vigorous and healthful, to hearken to thy ſerious and melancholy Diſcourſes.

I wiſh thou wert but at *Paris*, where thou wouldeſt ſee a great Number of People, who ſell a moſt precious Thing, to purchaſe a vain and fantaſtick Title: How many with great Earneſtneſs ſue for *Placeat's* from the King, that they may ſeek their Deaths? Perhaps thou never thoughteſt there were any ſuch kind of People. What do'ſt thou think then of the Souldiery in General; are they any others than Martyrs of Ambition, to whom one would think Life is a Burthen? 'Tis a ſad Spectacle, to ſee how many dead lie in the

Streets; or carried on the Shoulders of their Friends or Kinſmen to their Graves: Yet this is ſo common a thing in *Paris*, that the People make no Wonder of it.

This way of living, obliges me to do as the reſt. I begin to conſider, That what happens to another, may happen to me; there's no avoiding ones *Deſtiny*. This Preface is only to bring in a Story of this King's Goodneſs, which ought to be an Example to all Princes. The *French* have need of freſh Souldiers, to fill up ſo many Troops as they continually entertain: Not long ſince then, there came a Man, full of Years, and overwhelm'd with Deſpair, who deſired to be liſted in this Princes Service. To obtain what he deſired, he told the King, *That he was the Father of Twelve Children, Seven of which were Daughters, who were Marriagable; that he could no longer live, being not able to maintain ſuch a great Family; and, that being ignorant, as yet, how to die, he would learn it in the King's Service.* The Prince, having appointed him to wait upon him one Day privately in his Cloſet, thus ſpake to him: *Thy Deſpair makes thee deſirous to be liſted amongſt my Souldiers; and Charity obliges me to retain thee amongſt the Citizens. Thoſe that are Fools, when they enter into Troops, commonly come out wiſer; becauſe they learn ſeveral things of which they were before ignorant: but as to thy part, what Time haſt thou to learn, who art ready to fall dead at the ſame Moment thou entereſt into the School? Yet I receive thee; take this Sword; go and combat thy Folly; and take this Purſe to ſuccor thy Family, and be cured; but, if thou art wiſe, ſay not from whom thou haſt received thy Cure.* I know not what Sum was in the Purſe, no more than I do of what Mettle the Sword was. But I have this Story, from an Officer of the King's Cloſet; with whom I have that ſtrict Converſe, that

that he told me this Paſſage as ſoon as ever it happened.

I'll tell thee if thou wilt, ſome of the principal Paſſages of my Life; for I conceal nothing from the Miniſters, and the moſt venerable *Mufti*, who knows all that I do: I adore the ſovereign Maſter of the Univerſe; and have a great Veneration for his *holy Prophet*: I never defiled my Hands in Blood, neither have I ever violated any Mans Bed: I eaſily forgive my Enemies, and hate above all things the Crime of Slandering. If this be not ſufficient to merit Salvation, I do not know what is. Theſe are all my Virtues; as to other Qualifications, I have none. I have no Knack at Thieving; my Talents lie not that way; were I qualified, I might, as moſt do, deviſe means to put my Art in Practice. But living according to theſe afore-mentioned Maxims, I doubt not but I ſhall find Entrance into that Paradiſe, where faithful Souls will enjoy a perfect Happineſs, and ſet their Feet on the Necks of the Enemies of our Holy *Law*; where, they ſhall ſuffer neither Hunger, Thirſt, or Nakedneſs; free from the parching Heats of the Sun, and the pinching Sharpneſs of the Colds, cauſed by the Moon; where, under the agreeable Shade of Trees, they ſhall gather the precioueſt Fruit, ſtanding, ſitting, or lying; and drink in Cups of Gold or Emerauld, the moſt delicious Liquors, which ſpring from a clear Fountain; and be ſerved with inconceivable Magnificence. In this divine Place, they ſhall be more beautiful and ſhining than the Stars in the Firmament, whoſe Brightneſs enlightens the darkeſt Night; their Robes ſhall be of fineſt Silk, of a Colour more green and pleaſing to the Eye, than the Herbs which ſpring up in *May*; and ſhall further receive, from the Hands of God, a Potion, more ſweet and delicious, than can be imagined,

as a Recompence for the Good they have done, during their Abode amongſt Men. Thou knoweſt, 'tis impoſſible for me to go on Pilgrimage to *Mecha*, ſeeing I am obliged to abide at *Paris*. Thou knoweſt alſo, I cannot give my ſelf to Contemplation, being forced to lead an active Life; for I muſt not remain amongſt the *Derviſes*, who paſs their Days in Solitude; ſerving in *France*, as I muſt do, our Puiſſant and Invincible Emperor. Thou ſeeſt here what my Condition will bear; accuſe me not therefore for neglecting the pious Advices thou giveſt me. I forget not ſo much Death, as I forget that I muſt die.

Be informed of this from me, There's not a Town in the World, where People do learn better to live ill, than at *Paris*; neither is there any Place, where they are better taught to die. I need not tell thee, here are publick *Academies* (as were heretofore amongſt the *Egyptians*) wherein dead Bodies lie expoſed to publick View, to make Men remember the indiſpenſable Neceſſity of dying. But I may tell thee, There's no Day, wherein in this great Town, a great Quantity of Fools do not teach wiſer than themſelves, things they have been ever ignorant of; for the Gibbets and Scaffolds, ſet up for the Puniſhment of the Guilty, hinder the Deſtruction of a great many People, whoſe Innocency is preſerved by theſe kind of Spectacles. Here the Poor, who had heretofore plentiful Subſiſtences, teach good Husbandry; the Proud, Humility; the debauched with Women, Chaſtity.

I believe, there is no Part of the World, where there are more Thieves and Pick-pockets, and who do their Work with greater Art and Subtilty; they exerciſe their Craft in all Places, in the Churches, as well as the Streets, Markets, and Bridges; ſo that our People of the *Morea*, who are thought by us to be ſuch great Maſters in this

this Science, are mere Aſſes to them. Adieu.

Paris, 10th. *of the Firſt Moon, of the Year* 1639.

LETTER XI.

To Cara Hali, *the Phyſician.*

I Know not whether what I thought I ſaw laſt Night in my Bed, be the Effect of a Dream, or of a real Viſion. I was awakned by a great Earthquake, and which made me riſe afrighted out of my Bed. But informing my ſelf by ſome People, I found 'twas but a Dream.

My Adventure, has renewed the Remembrance of one, which proved of ſad Conſequence to one Part of *Italy*. Phyſicians are at a loſs to find out the Cauſes of theſe horrible Fires, which are vomited up at certain times by Mount *Gibel*, *Stromboli*, and *Veſuvius*; Mountains in *Sicily*, not far from *Naples*, whoſe Roots ſeem to ſpring from Hell; whence ariſe often filthy Exhalations, Smoaks and Sulphur, with Flames which caſt up Stones and Aſhes to the Clouds.

'Tis known, I believe, at *Conſtantinople*, That towards the Beginning of the Moon of *February*, there was loſt near *Naples* a little Iſland, that had Four Miles in Compaſs. It's related as a Thing certain, That after this Iſle was ſuddenly ſwallowed down into the Sea, the Fire which it included not finding its uſual Vent, there was opened ſome Days after a new Way, along the Coaſts of *Calabria*, near *Meſſina*. There did it appear, having firſt cauſed an horrible Earth-quake, which

overthrew a great Pile of Building, which the *Chriſtians* call a *Steeple*, that belonged to a principal Church; which buried under its Ruins a vaſt Number of People, whoſe Devotion had at that Time brought thither. Some Towns of the Kingdom of *Naples* ſuffered by this Earthquake, with great Multitudes of People, and Herds of Cattle, which were miſerably loſt in the Fire, by the Smoak and heaps of Aſhes. And amongſt thoſe that have been ſmothered to death, are reckoned ſeveral Lords of thoſe Countries, who are Maſters but of few Subjects, and yet bear the Title of Princes.

My dear Friend, *Cara Hali*; Theſe are dreadful Effects of Nature, whoſe Cauſes will not be found out by us. Certainly, theſe Countries of *Italy*, muſt be far from *Paradiſe*, ſeeing theſe Mouths of *Hell* (if it be true, as many People ſay, they are in theſe Mountains) do frequently ruin by theſe Irruptions *Calabria* and *Sicily*. *Naturaliſts* affirm, That theſe Mountains nouriſh ſulphurous Matter in their Bowels, which is eaſily inflamed, and iſſues out with more or leſs Vehemency, and more or leſs Frequency, according as the Matter is more or leſs diſpoſed; and the ſubterranean Winds kindle and eject theſe Fires, and open the Maſs of Earth under which they are ſhut up. But the Opinion of certain *Philoſophers*, who maintain, That meer Chance produces theſe extraordinary Events, appears to me very ridiculous; affirming, that one Stone ſtriking another, produces a ſpark, whence happen theſe great Inflammations: Nay, they proceed farther, and would perſwade us, That a lighted Lamp, left, by Chance, by thoſe who ſearched into the Bowels of theſe Mountains, to diſcover the Secrets of Nature, might make theſe Flames; which lighting on a combuſtible Matter, and meeting with nothing

that

that is contrary to 'em to extinguiſh them, do cauſe theſe ſurprizing Effects. They alſo ſay, That Lightning ſtriking fiercely on ſome one of the Coaſts of theſe Mountains, may do the ſame thing; as the Stones ſtriking one againſt another, or the Lamp left lighted.

Theſe Opinions would not appear ſo ridiculous, were it poſſible to make any Demonſtration of 'em: But theſe Events being all extraordinary, and in a manner prodigious, I ſhall willingly ſuffer thee to believe, that 'tis a Work of Nature, or Hell, or Chance alone, which cauſes the perpetual Motions of theſe Fires; which are ſo terrible, and ſo greatly damnify one of the fineſt Countries in the World, as *Greece* is, and this Iſland which is the Delight and Nurſe of almoſt all the Provinces ſituated on the Banks of the *Mediterranean-Sea*.

We find alſo in *Ireland* theſe Mountains of Fire, yet with this Difference, that their Flames do no Hurt, which make 'em no ways dreadful to the Inhabitants. I think too I have heard my Father ſay, That being in Company with certain *Arabians* in our *Lycia*, he ſaw theſe kind of Fires come out of the Earth, but they broke out gently and cauſed no Damage.

I am now perſwaded of one Thing, which I would never believe before; which is, That Old *Pliny*, intending to relate to the Emperor *Titus*, and leave to Poſterity a Relation of the Effects of *Veſuvius*, and a Perfect Diſcovery of the Cauſes of ſo many prodigious Effects, he therefore went himſelf on the Place; becauſe that in his Time, this famous Mountain had caſt out an horrible Quantity of Fire, Stones, and Aſhes, with ſo great Violence and ſuch terrible Noiſe, that the Effects of it were felt in *Syria*, *Africk*, and eſpecially in *Egypt*. But the Curioſity of this wretched Philoſopher

losopher having cost him his Life, the *Romans* expect still with his Return, the Discovery of the secret Causes of so many prodigious Effects. Take care of thine own Health, and let not any of thy Patients miscarry through thy Neglect, or Rashness. Continue to love me, tho I am at a great Distance from thee: Write to me sometimes; and believe, that I am not able to conform myself to the Way of Living of Strangers, amongst whom I reside. I shall be always a good *Mussulman*, and a Faithful Friend.

Paris, 10th. *of the First Moon, of the Year* 1639.

LETTER XII.

To the Venerable Mufti, *Prince of the Religion of the* Turks.

THY Decree is very cruel, to separate me, without having committed any Crime, from the Communion of the *Faithful*.

I have read the Holy Answer thou hast made me, with great Veneration; but this has not been without many Tears. Thou hast not untyed the Knot of the Difficulties which perplex me, but made it indissoluble. So that I only live in the Certainty of having no Certitude, and my Soul, which is encompassed with Fear, will be in Dread till Death.

If I do what thou proposest, how shall I be sure of not failing, seeing I do not understand what I ought to do? I am so dull, that I cannot distinguish, Whether thou exhortest me to do what

what I have ever done, or whether thou forbiddeſt me what I asked of thee.

I intreated thee to let me know, Whether I might live amongſt the *Chriſtians*, and do in Appearance, what they do effectually in the Obſervance of the Ceremonies of their Religion: And thou anſwereſt me, That the *Circumciſed*, or *Faithful* ſhould have no Doubt in his Law, and needs no other Precepts to obſerve it, than the Law it ſelf: Moreover, That the true *Muſſulman* muſt be willing to loſe his Eſtate, his Life, and Honour in the *Sultan*'s Service; That the *Chriſtians* are Enemies to the True God, the Emperor, and Religion; and, That, in fine, one ought to ſacrifice all Things not to betray this God, who is our chief Maſter. Tell me, I intreat thee on my bended Knees, Cannot a Man be a True *Mahometan*, without hating eternally the Followers of *Jeſus*? And in living amongſt them ſecretly a true *Muſſulman*, muſt one ſhew ones ſelf to be of another Religion, or pretend to be of theirs? Thou wilt tell me, the *Alcoran* ſpeaks with great Clearneſs, yet how many obſcure Paſſages do we find in the Words of our *holy Prophet*, wherein we need thy Expoſitions?

I have no Belief for *Tagot*, neither will I give Credit to the *Devil*; my Law expreſly forbids it, for I believe in one only True God, who knew the Intention of our *holy Lawgiver*, and ſees what we cannot diſcover. And the *Prophet* cries out, That he that has ſuch Principles, leans on the ſtrongeſt Prop he can ever meet with; there being nothing which is able to overthrow it.

Diſperſe, Reverend Sir, as much as thou canſt, the Darkneſs of my Spirit. I conjure thee by the Almighty Father, who can make live Fleſh come on the dry Bones of the Aſs, which dyed an hundred Years paſt.

I do not diſcontinue here my uſual Prayers, which I make in the Manner they are preſcribed me by the Law, with my Face always turn'd to the Side of *Mecha*. When I faſt, I eat only at Night, and I continue my Repaſt till *Aurora* advancing the Day, gives me Light enough to diſtinguiſh black Thread from white. And I paſs over the Day without taking any Nouriſhment, till the Darkneſs be ſo great, that I cannot ſee the Eye of a Needle. 'Tis true, I give no Alms to the Poor, becauſe I doubt, Whether it be lawful to do good to thoſe who continually move Heaven againſt us.

The *Biſhops* here are in great Veneration; they have not an abſolute Authority, becauſe they depend on the *Roman* Prelate, and the King: Yet their Juriſdiction is very large, the Kingdom being full of Churches, and theſe Churches frequented by Millions of People. They wear about their Necks a golden Croſs. They live, in publick good Lives; are obliged to know, all the Points of their Law, they muſt be Doctors, are obliged to Celibacy, to be ſober, hoſpitable, prudent, irreprehenſible, without coveting others Goods; they muſt never be drunk, or ſhed Human-Blood. Their Habit is a long Veſt reaching to the Ground, of black Silk or Violet. They go little on Foot, but are carried in Coaches, to avoid the Weariſomneſs which would oppreſs them, in a Town which ſeems the greateſt in the World; which thou wouldeſt do too perhaps, wert thou deſigned to be their Sovereign Prelate.

The great Arbiter of the World, favour by his Mercy, or by an Effect of his Juſtice, the inconceivable Honour of ſuffering thee to ſweep during thy Life, his moſt Holy and only Temple of *Mecha*, in the Company of *Iſmael*, and *Abraham*,

ham, that thou maiſt keep it clean, without any Filth of what Kind ſoever.

Paris, 10th. *of the firſt Moon, of the Year* 1639.

LETTER XIII.

To the Kaimakam.

THE *French* Armies are at preſent in *Winter*-Quarters, and the *Court* is buſied in contriving what they ſhall do in the *Spring*. I do not believe I writ thee any falſe News; for it is to be believed, that the Sharpneſs of the Winter, will hinder any Thing from being undertaken before that Time.

The Eyes of all the *Court* are fixed on Three Objects, the King, the *Dauphin* his Son, and Cardinal *Richlieu*; but they more carefully obſerve the latter, than the former. This Man has made himſelf Creatures by his Benefits; the Thankfulneſs for which, and the Hopes of new ones, has bound them to his Intereſts. Yet 'tis to be believed, he has more Enemies by means of the great Credit he is in with his Prince, and the Occaſions he finds to increaſe it. His Anti-chamber is always full of Attendants, who aſpire to Employs, of ſuch as are in Offices, and ſeveral other Perſons who are deſirous to be Witneſſes of his Actions. Thoſe who threaten him in ſecret, do but increaſe his Courage, and make him more carefully ſtand on his Guard; and thoſe who have moſt Experience of the World, affirm, this *Cardinal* knows too much to be ſurprized.

Hear

Hear the Recital of one of the leaſt of his Actions, whereby thou maiſt figure the greateſt, and give them the due Price they deſerve. For Three Years together was obſerved in this *Cardinal*'s Anti-chamber, a Man who was not far advanced in Years, and as aſſiduous to make his Court, as he was modeſt in his Diſcourſe; very reſerved and patient; and, which is very rare at Court, was never heard to complain. The *Cardinal* who pretends to read the Souls of Men, and who is inferior to none perhaps in this Art, cauſed this Perſon who had ſo long attended, to be called to him, and thus ſpake to him: *I know who thou art, and how long time thou haſt ſpent in obſerving me; although thou outwardly appeareſt a* Frenchman, *thy great Patience aſſures me thou art of another Climate; get thee to* Rome, *and wait but half the time in the* Pope's *Anti-chamber as thou haſt done in mine, and I doubt not but thou wilt penetrate into the moſt hidden Secrets. Part then immediately for* Italy, *and obſerve the Actions and Motions of the wiſeſt and moſt diſſimulative Court in the Univerſe; diſcover not thyſelf to any body; ſend me an Account every Week what thou canſt diſcover; and in this manner thou wilt be uſeful to me, and avoid Idleneſs. My* Secretary *will give thee a Cypher, and my* Treaſurer *has order to give thee what's neceſſary for thy Voyage, as well as to keep thee when thou art at* Rome.

The *Cardinal* ſtudies to extend the Bounds of the Kingdom, and for that purpoſe conſults thoſe who can any ways advance his Projects; eſpecially, the King being now certain of a Succeſſor, by the birth of the *Dauphin*, who ſeems very likely to live long. All Hands are employed at *Toulon* and *Marſeilles* for the fitting out of Galleys and other Veſſels; and 'tis thought, the chief Deſigns of this Miniſter, are on the Coaſts of *Italy*.

Italy. I am told, he was heard to ſay, That the *Romans* could never have conquered all the World, as they did, had they not before been Maſters of *Italy*; That *Hannibal* had the ſame Deſign; and after *Hannibal*, *Pope Alexander* VI. intended to ſee whether ſuch a Deſign would take Effect; but his Pride and Cruelty made all his Projects prove abortive, and that he could meet with greater Succeſs than *Hannibal*, could he be ſo happy as to obtain one Thing. And here he ended his Diſcourſe.

He ſo greatly minds whatever paſſes in the *Royal* Family and Kingdom, that he can diſcover, as he pretends, all the Thoughts, yea and the very Dreams of the Grandees, Governors of Provinces, and thoſe that command in Places.

He ſays, he has learnt ſeveral uſeful Things in the Relation given us of the Government of the *Chineſes*, having from them the Way of diſcovering the moſt difficult Matters, without its appearing he does any Thing for this Purpoſe. And this is the Method of governing he obſerves in this Kingdom, wherein are ſo many reſtleſs Spirits.

He maintains, near all People who are in any conſiderable Offices, Perſons that depend only on him, and who are known to no body elſe; who in all Places wear mean Cloaths, and inceſſantly watch over the Actions of the Officers, and give him notice of whatever paſſes. He makes uſe of theſe kind of People about his Maſter's Embaſſadors in foreign *Courts*. He always carries a Book about with him, which he calls *Richlieu*'s Soul; which Book contains the Deſigns, the Intereſts, the ſecret Practices, and Inclinations of all the Princes, who hold a Correſpondence, and have any Tyes with *France*, and on whom *France* has any Pretenſions. The moſt skilful *Aſtrologers* in *Europe*,

rope, have alſo ſent him the Horoſcopes of all the Kings, and great Men, with their Judgments touching the Term of their Lives, and what they may probably undertake in all Times. This *Cardinal* ſaid on another Time, That he kept a great many Couriers, yet he could well enough ſpare them; That he knew what paſſed in remote Places, as ſoon as what was done near him: He once affirmed, he knew in leſs than Two Hours, That the King of *England* had ſigned the Warrant for the Execution of . . . . . If this Particular be true, this Miniſter muſt be more than a Man. Thoſe who are his moſt devoted Creatures, affirm, he has in a private place in his Cloſet, a certain Mathematical Figure, in the Circumference of which, are written all the Letters of the Alphabet, armed with a Dart, which marks the Letters, which are alſo marked by their Correſpondents: And it appears, that this Dart ripens by the Sympathy of a Stone, which thoſe who give and receive his Advices, keep always at hand, which has been ſeparated from another, which the *Cardinal* has always by him; and 'tis affirm'd, that with ſuch an Inſtrument, he gives and receives immediately Advices. This great Man, who knows all theſe Reports, only laughs at them; yet he ſays with a ſerious Air, That God has given him Two Angels, one White and another Black, to inform him of both good and bad Matters, and that with their Aſſiſtance he ſhall overthrow the Cabals of his Enemies. He ſent ſome Days paſt a Man to the Galleys, that was accuſed for cutting in pieces the King's Picture; but having been better inform'd, and knowing 'twas his, he told thoſe about him, That this Man ſhould be pardoned, becauſe he had done no Hurt to the Original. Here are Theaters and Feaſts preparing to entertain the People, in Honour of the

the King and *Cardinal*; and 'tis whiſpered, that the Queen is again with Child.

Heaven preſerve thee ever from the *Sultan*'s Anger, and all other Misfortunes which may ſowre the Comforts of thy Life.

Paris, 25th. *of the firſt Moon, of the Year* 1639.

LETTER XIV.

To Egri Boynou *the white* Eunuch.

IF thou goeſt into *Pruſſia* in *Bithynia*, as thou writeſt, above all Things remember to prepare thyſelf not to live long, and never to inform the young *Sultan Muſtapha* of the Misfortune of the Grandſon to *Solyman* the *Great*, and Son to poor *Bajazet*, whom his Grandfather cauſed to be ſtrangled in his Infancy. This unhappy Place makes me fearful of thy Life, as well as that of the Prince's, the Care of whoſe Education is committed to thee. I cannot forbear weeping, every Time I call to mind what paſſed between the Victim and the Executioner. Thou thy ſelf toldeſt me, That this unhappy Child embraced and kiſſed ſeveral times him that was to give the Fatal Stroke, even in the Moment when he was putting about his Neck the Silken String which was to ſtrangle him. All *Aſia* is informed of the reſt of the Hiſtory; and 'tis known, That this Child altho ſtrangled, yet triumphed at his Death over his Murtherer: For being ſoftned by the Careſſes of this Infant, whom he was about deſtroying, he dropt down in a Swoon; and *Bajazet*'s Son had by this Occaſion eſcaped Death,

Death, had not the other Executioner, more cruel than the former, done the Work.

Altho thou doſt not certainly know, who is *Muſtapha*'s Father; yet thou maiſt well preſume he is the Emperor's Son. Thy Age and Prudence ſo long experienced, and the Office of *Chief* of all the *Eunuchs* of the *Empire*, which thou haſt ſo long enjoyed, leaves no place of doubting, but that thy Pupil is of *Royal* Blood. Arm thy ſelf then with Courage, and ſtudy to perform well thy Duty in this ſolitary Place: Nothing is ſo troubleſom as the inſtructing of Children, when they will be taught as Maſters by their Slaves, and will not ſubmit to Rules, like private Perſons.

Thou maiſt be ſure, I ſhall render thee all the Service I am able, ſeeing I conſider thee as a Friend that is extream dear to me: But why doſt thou ſeek amongſt the *Chriſtians*, an illuſtrious Subject, which may ſerve for a Model to form a Child born in the Religion of the *Muſſulmen*?

Did I not know thy Wiſdom, I ſhould think thou art very ſimple, in ſearching after Examples amongſt the Enemies of our *holy Law*, to propoſe them to be followed by the *Ottoman* Children. Thou haſt choſen for this Purpoſe *Henry* of *France*, termed *the Great*; and art thou ignorant, that this ſo famous a King was the moſt implacable Enemy of the *Empire*? Be it known to thee, That this Prince undertook the boldeſt and dangerouſeſt Deſign as was ever imagined, to deſtroy the *Monarchy* of the *Muſſulmen*; and might probably have ſucceeded, had not Heaven, by an unforeſeen Stroke, ſnatched him from the Earth, to appear before the Tribunal of the True God, who judges Kings as well as other Men. But leſt thou ſhould'ſt imagin, I make this a Pretence to excuſe myſelf from ſatisfying thee in what thou deſireſt, receive at leaſt one Part of what thou expecteſt.

Thou

Thou wouldeſt have me ſend thee the Hiſtory of this Prince; content thyſelf with a ſhort Extract of it, otherwiſe I muſt be forced to ſend thee a large Volume. However, make not uſe of his Example in all Things; the Way of living, the Laws and Cuſtoms of the *French*, do not ſuit with the *Turkiſh* Way of Regiment. If thou wilt make thy Pupil accompliſhed, form him on the Model of ſome one of thoſe *Hero's* which the *Eaſt* has given us. *Muſtapha* will read with greater Profit, the Hiſtory of *Alexander* and *Pyrrhus*, than that of *Charlemain* and *Henry*; and ſhould one wonder at the Defaults of the King of *Macedonia*'s Son, and at the ſmall Fortune of the other? Pray ſhew me what Men there ever were, who had at the ſame time the Frailties of humane Nature, and the Perfections of the Divinity.

And if thou wilt ſearch into *Perſia* and *Egypt*, thou wilt find a *Cyrus*, and an *Artaxerxes*, *Ptolemy*, *Pſammeticus*, *Campſon*, and *Tomombeis*, all great Princes, whoſe Actions honour Antiquity. And how many *Heroes* wilt thou find in our *Greece*, if thou wilt take no Notice of thoſe whom *Rome* has ſent into the World? But not to go out of the *Ottoman* Family, thou knoweſt very well, that we *Turks*, have for Proverbial Speeches, *The Modeſty of* Solyman; *The good Mien of* Alis; *The Juſtice of* Nonquirevan; *The Majeſty of* Oſman; *The Gravity of* Hurrer; and *the Juſtice of* Abubekir; not to mention the Courage and Magnanimity of *Amurath*, who is, at this Day, more valorous than any of his common-Souldiers; whether he be in his *Seraglio* of *Conſtantinople*, or in his Tents before *Babylon*.

Ten Days ago I received thy Letter, and I have employed a great deal of that Time, in collecting what thou haſt deſired of me; and to ſpeak truly, thy Commands have ſupplied me with matter where-

withal

withal to divert me. Thou wilt be without doubt ſurprized, that Two Men who long ſerved this King in mean Employs, have diſcovered ſeveral Particulars of his Life, with which the *French* themſelves, perhaps, are not acquainted. My Sentiment has ever been, That 'tis more neceſſary to know the Manners and Cuſtoms of Men, than to know the Number of Places they have beſieged or taken; and to be informed of their good Qualities and bad ones, than to learn the Manner of their Encampments, and the Number of the Battles which they have won or loſt. All Hiſtories contain the Actions of Men, and the Principal is, to know theſe Men, to inſtruct others; for Hiſtories do generally rather divert, than inſtruct Men. Theſe will teach thee better what thou art to learn, than the *Hiſtorians* themſelves. *Chriſtian* Authors are, at preſent, like the Elements; always in War, and ever contrary to one another, and never agreeing.

Theſe Two above-mentioned Friends, who are now very old Men, have ſerved King *Henry* above Thirty Years, and ever held a ſtrict Correſpondency with one another. One was his Barber; and the other's Buſineſs was to divert him with reading to him, when he was going to Reſt.

That which is related of *Henry*'s coming into the World without weeping, is certainly a Fable; but it is certain, the Queen of *Navarr*, his Mother, ſung a *French* Song, in the Time of his Birth; whereby this Princeſs ſeemed to ſhew other Women, that 'tis poſſible to be brought to Bed without Crying out. The firſt Milk which this Royal Babe drank, was an *Ambroſia*, which the Gods of our Friend, the Poet *Oglou*, never taſted. His Father made him drink in a Golden Cup, of the ſtrongeſt Wine that could be gotten; wherein he put and ſqueezed a Clove of Garlick, which he thought proper to ſtrengthen his Temperament,

and

and render him more vigorous. He was afterwards bred up like *Cyrus*; ſpending his firſt Days in Woods, and oftentimes in the Company of Sheepherds. He went always with his Head bare, whether expoſed to the ſcorching Heats of the Summers Sun; or during Winter, to the Rain, and moſt rigorous Froſts, Snow, and Hail. It ſeems as if he had began his Life in Priſon; being confined to the Fields, diſtant from all Converſe, clad in coarſe Hair-cloth, to accuſtom his Body to Fatigues, and ſouple his Spirit to the Accidents of Fortune.

He was but Nine Years old, when he loſt his Father *Anthony*, King of *Navarr*. The Death of this Prince may ſerve for a Leſſon to *Muſtapha*; for, having received his Death's Wound, at the Siege of a conſiderable Place, he made the Wall of the Chamber, where he lay, to be broken down, that he might be carryed into his own Bed, dying as it were in Triumph, into the Town: miſerable Ambition of Great Men, who ſtrip not themſelves of it, till Death ſtrips them of their Lives. Seven Years after the Death of *Anthony*, the Young *Henry* was declared Head, and Defender of the *Hugonot* Party; and when Eighteen Years old, he was in a conſiderable Fight; but 'tis not well known, whether he himſelf was engaged. Fortune was ſo contrary to him in the Beginning, that having loſt a Battle, he was obliged to fly for Six Months, together with the reſt of his Army; and to traverſe almoſt throughout all the Provinces of the Kingdom, without taking any Reſt, for Fear of being ſurprized. Thou haſt never read, I believe, of any Captain, that made a Flight of that Durance, before him. The Queen his Mother, being a Woman of a maſculine Courage, and Firmneſs of Mind, dyed poiſoned by a Pair of Gloves. At Nineteen Years of Age, he married the King's Siſter, who

then

then Reigned, named *Charles* IX. and never any Wedding was ſolemnized with ſuch bloody Tragedies. 'Tis hard to believe what an infinite Number of *Hugonots* was then maſſacred; the Deſign was ſecretly laid, during the Celebration of the Wedding, and executed Six Days after, at full Noon. 'Tis ſaid, that in one day, all *France* was died with the Blood of theſe poor People; there being at leaſt an Hundred thouſand of them ſlain; amongſt which were Twenty *Lords* of great Conſideration, with the Great *Admiral* of the Kingdom; and at the feweſt Four thouſand Souldiers maſſacred in *Paris*. *Henry* did not periſh on that unhappy Day, but he was very near Death; and the King having called him, thus ſpake to him, with an angry Tone, and fierce Countenance: Henry, *thou art alive, becauſe I would ſpare thee; but I will not ſpare thee, if thou perſiſteſt in thy* Hereſy: *Chooſe one of theſe two things; either the* Maſs, *or* Death. If thou knoweſt not what the *Maſs* is, I will ſhew thee in another Letter. This Prince choſe to go to *Maſs*, rather than to loſe his Life; and therefore publickly abjured the Religion he profeſſed. Theſe Two old Men affirm, That *Nero* or *Caligula*'s Court, were never corrupted as that of *France* was then. No People were more in Faſhion, than Buffoons, and never did the worſt ſort of Debaucheries ſo abound; Sorceries, Empoyſonings, Aſſaſſinations, and all other Sorts of Crimes, were permitted in ſuch a Manner, that all the Laws and good Order ſeem'd to be overthrown. 'Tis not known, whether the King of *Navarr* took up his former Religion through Policy, or ſome Corruption he ſaw amongſt the *Catholicks*; however, he return'd ſome Time after to *Calviniſm*, whereunto he was ſo obſtinately addicted, that having lived ſeveral Years in this *Sect*, he was forced to offer great Violence to himſelf, to enjoy peaceably the Kingdom

dom of *France*, and accomodate himſelf with the *Pope* of *Rome*, and to make again publick Profeſſion of the *Roman* Religion.

Never any Prince more loved Women than he did. This Paſſion prevailed over him all the Days of his Life, and there were Two different Natures obſervable in his Perſon; *An Invincible Courage in the Field; and ſuch a Paſſion for Women, as made him be often ſeen to weep amongſt them.* He has had greater Weakneſſes than *Hercules*, and he gloried in them. He challenged the braveſt Man in all *France*, the Duke of *Guiſe*, to a ſingle Fight; but the King interpoſed his Authority to hinder the Combat.

This King performed an Action during his Youth, which our *Derviſes* would have certainly ſet down in their Regiſters as greatly remarkable. On a certain Day wherein he was to fight a pitched Battle, being on Horſeback in the midſt of his Army, he made publick Reparation to a young Woman whom he had deflowred, and ſpake in theſe Terms: *I have forced this Woman you ſee here; and uſed Threats, when Entreaties would not bring her to my Luſt. Let all that hear me, deteſt the bad Example I have given. And as for your part whom I have thus wronged, chooſe an Husband, and receive from me ſuch a Portion, as may ſeem in ſome ſort, an Amends for the Injury I have done you.*

It ſeems as if this ſo laudible an Action was approved of by Heaven; for, having immediately hereupon given Battle, he overthrew a mighty Army with a few Troops.

The Ladies who bore *Henry* no Ill-will, for his Tenderneſs to their Sex, greatly intereſſed themſelves in the Affairs of War, wherein this Prince was always Head of the *Hugonot* Party; and they gave Occaſion to a Proverb which laſted a great while.

while. There being ſome, who were for making a Peace, and others for War, This War was called *The Ladies War.* This Prince had been in ſo many Fights, that I believe one may truly ſay in this particular, never any Prince came near him: For, who ever in one Day was in two Battles, and came off victorious?

King *Charles* IX. dying during this Time, the *Queen-Mother* ſent for her other Son in great Diligence, who had been elected ſome Months before King of *Poland*, by the Death of *Sigiſmond Auguſtus*. 'Tis ſaid, that *Charles*'s Succeſſor having been advertiſed of the Death of the King his Brother, fled in the Night from *Cracovia* only with Two Perſons who were his Confidents, and retired to *Venice*; and 'tis ſaid, That the *Courtiſans* of this famous City, having aſſured the Crown to our *Henry*, for having been infected with this Diſtemper, which the *French* call the *Neapolitan Diſeaſe*, and other Nations the *French-Pox*; he became incapable of having Children, to perpetuate the Crown in the Branch of *Valois*.

After his Death, which was violent, and perpetrated by a *Chriſtian Derviſe*, *Henry* III. dying without an Heir, and his Throne being ſought by different Pretenders; *Henry*, to whom alone his Birth had given Right, became Maſter of it by his Patience; his Fatigues in War, and his Courage made him vanquiſh all Obſtacles. He maintained his Right with an unparallel'd Valour, and carried himſelf with the greateſt Prudence; yet his greateſt Succeſſes, are owing to the Greatneſs of his Heart. He met ſometimes with Diſadvantage, but oftner came out Conquerer from all Engagements; and 'tis obſervable, he was the prouder after the Battles won, becauſe he had before appeared extraordinary familiar with the Souldiers who had helped him to win them. He was wont

to

to be often in his Stables to ſee his Horſes, and often ſlept amongſt theſe Creatures, whom he termed his moſt faithful Courtiers. How difficult ſoever the way was which was to lead him to the Throne, he would not be diſheartned; theſe Difficulties ſerving only to increaſe his Courage. He ſaw the *Spaniards* confederated with his Enemies; yet he alone, without any other Aſſiſtance, but of ſome few faithful Troops, ſate down before *Paris*, which was the moſt famous Siege ſince that of *Jeruſalem* by *Titus*. He reduced the Inhabitants of this Capital of the Kingdom, to live on the moſt abject Meats one can imagin, after they had conſumed the Rats, Mice, Dogs, and Cats, which were for ſome time the richeſt Delicacies the beſt People of the Town could meet with. But he was for all this (after he had given ſeveral Aſſaults) forced to raiſe the Siege, and accommodate himſelf with the *Prince* who commands all the Prieſts amongſt the *Catholicks*; and he again renounced *Calviniſm* wherewith he was infected, and which ſerved as a Pretence to his Enemies. He was crown'd in the ſame manner his other Predeceſſors had been before him. He began to govern his Kingdom, ruined by ſo many Wars, Pillages and Concuſſions made by all ſorts of People, and ſo repaired it by his good Government, that he was ſoon in a Condition to embelliſh it. He built ſeveral magnificent Bridges, raiſed ſtately Edifices, and forgot nothing which might re-eſtabliſh thoſe good Orders which the Licentiouſneſs of the Times had overthrown.

But what this King deſigned againſt us, as ſoon as he was ſetled on the Throne, will appear at the ſame Time to thee both dreadful and admirable. As ſoon as ever he had made a General Peace with his Enemies, he laid the Foundations of the moſt heroick Deſign that ever Man invented, wherein he ſhewed himſelf not inferior to the firſt of the *Cæſars*, nor the Conqueror of *Aſia*. He

He undertook to overthrow all the *Monarchies* of the World, to give a new Face to all the Affairs of it, and to deſtroy in a ſhort Time the Empire of the *Ottomans*. But before he began ſuch a great Enterprize, he was for paying all the Debts of the Crown, and his own in particular, which amounted all together to near an Hundred Millions; and 'twas a prodigious thing to find ſo much Money without ſelling the Kingdom, or engaging the People; yet is it true, that he got this Money, and paid thoſe Debts with it.

He was for dividing *Chriſtendom* into Fifteen equal Dominations, Five of which ſhould obey Kings that were ſo by *Succeſſion*, and Six to be ſubject to Kings that were *Elective*, and the Four remaining ſhould be *Republicks*.

By this Diviſion he left the *Pope* the Countries belonging to the *Church*, and added thereunto the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Homage of *Sicily*, and the greateſt part of *Italy* modelled into a *Republick*; with Obligation to give the *Pope* every Year a golden *Crucifix*, and Four thouſand *Sequins*. Only *Venice* was left in the Condition 'twas in, with its Laws and Cuſtoms. But there were allotted to this *Republick* Kingdoms and Iſles, which were to be taken from us in the *Archipelago*, with an Homage to the *Roman* Prelate of an Embaſſy to kiſs his Feet, and at the End of every Twenty five Years a ſmall Statue of Gold, repreſenting St. *Peter*, whom they term *God's Vicar* on Earth.

Flanders ſhould make a *Republick* with the reſt of the *Low-Countries*, which would be a Loſs for the *Spaniards*; and to this *Republick*, ſhould be added ſome of the neighbouring *States*.

The *Franche County*, *Alſatia*, *Tirol* and *Trante*, were added to the *Democratical* State of the *Swiſſes*, with the Homage every Fifteen Years of an hunting Dog with a golden Collar about his

his Neck, faſtned to a Chain of Gold, which this *Republick* ſhould preſent to the Emperor of *Germany*.

This Emperor ſhould be obliged to renounce the aggrandizing of his Family, and only diſpoſe of vacant *Fiefs*, the Inveſtiture of which he ſhould not beſtow on any of his Kindred; and there ſhould be a Law inviolably obſerved in the *Empire*, That never Two Princes of the ſame Race, ſhould enjoy ſucceſſively the *Imperial* Crown.

The *Dutchy* of *Milan* ſhould be added to the other Provinces belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, together with the Title of King of *Lombardy*.

The Kingdom of *Hungary* ſhould be inlarged with the Principalities of *Tranſylvania*, *Walachia* and *Moldavia*: And the King who was to be *Elective*, ſhould be choſen by the Suffrages of the *Pope*, the Emperor of *Germany*, the King of *France*, *England*, *Spain*, *Swedeland*, *Poland*, and *Denmark*; and *Bohemia* ſhould be ſubmitted to the ſame Laws.

France, *England*, *Spain*, *Poland*, *Swedeland* and *Denmark* ſhould not change their Form of Government, when for the general Affairs, theſe Kingdoms were to be ſubject to the Univerſal *Republick*, of which the *Pope* was to be the Head.

Things thus eſtabliſhed, *Henry* was to be the Umpire of all *Chriſtendom*, to decide all Differences which might happen between the aforeſaid Princes and States, with Fifteen Perſons choſen from amongſt the moſt famous for Learning and Arms, which could be found among theſe Fifteen Dominations; and beſides theſe, there was to be eſtabliſhed a *great Council*, conſiſting of Sixty other Perſons, for all the Differences which might happen in all the *Kingdoms* and *Republicks*, between thoſe who govern'd them; and this great Aſſembly ſhould make their Reſidence in the Capital City, *Rome*.

Every State was to be obliged to furniſh a certain Number of Troops, and Summ of Money to make War againſt the *Turks*; and the Buſineſs of *Poland* and *Swedeland* ſhould be, to make War together againſt the *Moſcovites* and *Tartars*. There were afterwards Three *Generals* to be choſen by common Conſent for the conquering of *Aſia*, one for the Sea, and Two for the Land; and Three hundred thouſand Foot entertained, with One hundred and fifty thouſand Horſe, and Four hundred Pieces of Cannon; and the Naval Army was to conſiſt of an Hundred and fifty Veſſels, and one Hundred Galleys; and a Fund was to be raiſed for this, of an Hundred Millions of Gold.

This Treaſure was to be put into the *Pope*'s Hands; the Iſle of *Malta* was to be the Store-houſe of all things belonging to the Sea, the Port of *Meſſina* the Arſenal for the Galleys, and the City of *Metz* one of the principal Magazins for the Land Forces.

All the *Chriſtian* Princes were to be obliged to leſſen their ordinary Expences, and to contribute to this great Deſign according to their Ability.

There were to have been ſeveral Spys in *Conſtantinople* in the Habit of *Greeks*, who were perfectly skill'd in the *Eaſtern* Languages, to obſerve the Motions of our Empire: And beſides theſe, Forty reſolute Men, who were at a certain Time and Signal to ſet Fire to the *Seraglio* and Arſenal, and ſeveral other Quarters of the Town.

There was found in this *Hero's* Cloſet after his Death, a Memorial written with his own Hand, wherein he had already markt Twelve Embaſſadors for ſeveral Places in *Chriſtendom*, for the negotiating of ſo great an Affair; and the *Pope* and *Republick* of *Venice* and Duke of *Savoy* had been already acquainted with it.

In the mean time, this King had an Army already

already of Forty thousand Foot, with Eight thousand Horse; and he was, under Pretence of visiting the Frontiers of *Flanders*, thence to begin the Execution of his Project; affirming, That as to his own part, he had no other Pretension but the Glory of delivering *Christianity* from the Tyranny of these *Barbarians*.

'Tis said, he applied himself for Ten Years together, in searching the Means to make his Project take; he gave great Pensions to the *Cardinals* at *Rome*, and in *Germany* to several Officers; and he had in *France*, besides the Troops I have already mentioned, Four thousand Gentlemen, who were so devoted to him, that they were ready to mount on Horseback on the least Order from him.

He had already Fifteen Millions in the *Bastil*; and he that had the Superintendancy of his Treasure, promised to add thereunto in less than Three Years Forty other Millions, without touching the ordinary Revenues.

I have no knowledge of the Manner how he would divide the Estates of the *Sultan*. But *Henry* was assassinated, just as he was ready to leave *Paris*, to begin so great a Work; being killed in his Coach in the Arms of his most faithful Courtiers: And the fatal Stroke which carried him out of the World, delivered the Empire of the *true Believers*; This Empire whose Throne is so high, that it reaches up to the *First Heaven*, whence it scares the *Infidels*, and secures the good *Mussulmen* from the Insults of the *Christians*.

One of these old Men I mentioned, has assured me, he had heard the King speak these following Words, some Days before his Death: *I shall never go out of this Town; I know not what with-holds me; I shall never accomplish what I design, never see the Destruction of* Constantinople; *for I am told*

by Astrologers, *I shall be kill'd in a Coach. I must then always go on Foot, and never stir out of* Paris.

Such was the End of this Prince, so highly venerated by the *French*. He was really a Man of great Courage, and great Penetration; and so much the greater, in that he regarded the Destruction of the *Ottoman* Empire, as one of the difficultest Things in the World. And truly, no other Prince did that Honour to *Mahomet*, nor his Successors. But yet not finding his own Forces sufficient to invade and destroy the *Turkish* Empire, he invented a Chymerical Project to find Possibility in a Thing which ever appeared impossible.

In the very Moment I am Writing, I have received certain News of my Ruine. If I be not taken off this Time at *Paris*, I shall be perhaps more fortunate than ever, and more successfully and fully serve our great Emperor, whose Clemency is equal to his Grandure, and who is above all the Powers on Earth. Cardinal *Richlieu* has sent for me to come to him; I therefore finish this Letter in haste, which perhaps will be the last I write, being greatly affraid I am discovered. If my Fear be vain, I shall learn thee in another Letter, the most remarkable Events of *Henry*'s Life. In the mean time, I am resolved, and disposed, to suffer the Martyrdom. If I die, my dear *Egry*, we shall see one another in the *other World*; if it be true, that we shall have Eyes there, and remember what has past here below. Pray the great God for *Mahmut*, and take Care of thy Health.

Paris, 25*th. of the first Moon,*
of the Year 1639.

LET.

LETTER XV.

To the Invincible Vizir Azem, *at the Camp under* Babylon.

CArdinal *Richlieu* made me come in his Preſence, and yet I am alive; he has not attempted any thing againſt either Life or Liberty; but has done me the ſame Honour, as to other foreign *Churchmen*; for he believes I am of *Moldavia*, calling me *Titus*, not knowing any more of me than what I told him. It ſeems on the Contrary, as if he intended me Kindneſſes, ſuppoſing me a bitter Enemy to the *Turks*; and perhaps, I ſhall receive ſome Preſent from him; for, having ſerved him already as an Interpreter, I ſhall tell thee, Invincible *Vizir*, what has paſt between him and me, without any Fear of being tedious to thee. I ſerve thee faithfully, and write to thee as oft as my Duty requires.

As ſoon as I was in his Cloſet, he thus ſpoke to me; *Titus, What doſt thou do in* Paris; *what Buſineſs haſt thou in this Town; and what is really thy Country?* I anſwered him, That *I was a poor Clerk of* Moldavia, *and came to ſtudy Divinity and be a Prieſt*; that *I knew no better Place to become Wiſe and Learned*, and that *I would willingly ſacrifice all Things to render him Service.* He afterwards askt me, *Whether I was acquainted with any of the* Eaſtern *Languages*, and, *Whether I had ever been at* Conſtantinople? *I have been*, replyed I, *in this great Town when I was a Child*, and, *that my Father and Mother were there in Slavery. My Father is dead, and my Mother is. Married again to a* Chriſtian Greek; *I underſtand* Arabic *and* Turkiſh, *and am perfectly skill'd in the School-*Greek. *What do you mean by School-*

Greek? reply'd the *Cardinal*: *It is different from the Vulgar*-Greek, answered I, *which is so corrupted, that learned People will not give themselves the Trouble to understand it.* He afterwards bade me go into a little Closet, where I should find one of his Secretaries, who would need my Help; where I had no sooner entred, but the Secretary presented me with a *Turkish* Manuscript, to turn into *Latin* or *Italian*, if I could not do it into *French*. I immediately translated it into *Latin*, and will now inform thee (wise Minister, and Governor of the great Empire of the *true Faithful*) of the Contents of it.

The *Christian Dervises*, called in *France Cordeliers*, keep, as thou knowest, in *Jerusalem*, the Sepulchre of their *Messias*, by a Privilege which *Selim* the Conqueror of *Palestine* granted them. These *Religious*, have neither Peace nor Truce with the *Greek Christians*, and they have such Difference together, as are of ill Consequences to all; they persecute one another without ceasing, and spread abroad most bitter *Satyrs* against each other. Each Party makes ill Reports to his *Superior* of that which is opposite, and mixes among some Truths, a great many Lyes and absurd Stories. But it appears to me, That the *Greeks*, who naturally love Cabals, and have the Reputation of great Romancers, are more dexterous than their adverse Party to do Mischief.

The *Christian Dervises* have represented a great many things to this *Cardinal*, to authorise their Pretensions against the *Greeks*, by Means of the *French* Embassador. They not only reproach the *Greeks* with several Injustices and Violences, but accuse the *Cadi's* of Cruelty and Tyranny, and the Souldiers which guard *Jerusalem* of insupportable Exactions. Thou shouldest be throughly informed whether these Complaints be on just Grounds; for,

they affirm, their Patience is beyond the Cruelty of the Officers thou employeſt; yet, that they can no longer ſuffer the Inſolencies which are now put on them, and are on the Point of hazarding all by a Stroak of Deſpair. It does not belong to me, to be Advocate in the Behalf of thoſe who are ſubmitted to thy Authority, and eſpecially of thoſe who ought to bear the Yoke of the *Mahometans*; but, 'tis the Duty of *Mahmut*, thy Creature, to inform thee of the true Circumſtances of Affairs which come to his Knowledge. Yet, if the Oppreſſion of the *Derviſes* be ſo great as they make it, thou that art the true Light which enlightens the Empire of the *Faithful*, and ſcattereſt the Darkneſs of it, thou wilt not permit thoſe that live under the Publick Faith to be oppreſt; and that four wretched *Greeks* ſhall be the Cauſe of ſuch Diſorders as may happen in *Paleſtine*, the Complaints of which have reached the Ears of the greateſt Princes in *Europe*, and to whom ſuch things may give falſe *Idea's* of the Government of thoſe who are choſen by God to command all the World. Invincible *Baſſa*, I have diſcovered the true Circumſtances of this Affair, in the *Turkiſh* Manuſcript which Cardinal *Richlieu*'s Secretary has put into my Hands. I have fully diſcovered the falſe Reaſonings of the *Armenians* and *Greeks*, who, by common Conſent, have offered ſeveral Things to the moſt Venerable *Muſti*, which I am ſure thou wilt not approve of; for they make moſt wretched Excuſes, to colour over their Perfidiouſneſs. They ſay, the *Romaniſts* ought to be ill uſed, on purpoſe to get rid of them from *Paleſtine*, being, like the *Jews*, bitter Enemies in their Hearts to the Welfare of the *Empire*; That the Time of the Privileges granted by *Zelim* and his Succeſſors is expired, and that moreover, 'tis a great Imprudence to ſuffer Pilgrims to come over from diſtant Countries, who

under Pretence of visiting the *Holy Sepulcher*, and other Places, which Superstition has consecrated in *Palestine*, come to espy the Actions of the *Turks*, examin the Form of their Government, visit their Places, and measure the Roads and Ports which they possess on the Seas, which may prove of dismal Consequence to the Honour and Interest of the *Ottoman* Empire. I cannot inform thee, how this *Memoir* came into *Richlieu*'s Hands, but it was either sold or intercepted at *Constantinople*, where it was address'd. However, I must not forget to tell thee one Remark which this Minister made, whence thou maist guess, whether he reasoned like a wise and prudent Man: *Were I*, says he, *the* Sultan's *chief Minister, I should have added Privilege to Privilege, to the* Monks Cordeliers, *not only because Justice requires it, but by reason of the Advantage which might redound thereby to the* Turks. *I would make the Ways to* Jerusalem *easy to all People; I would lessen the Tribute; the Pilgrims should be well used, the* Christians, *in general, as well as the* Cordeliers; *and I would severely punish the Officers and Souldiers who guard* Palestine, *and the* sacred Places, *if they did otherwise.* And then turning himself towards me, *Does it not appear to thee*, says he, *that the best way to enlarge a Kingdom, is, to procure it an Advantage which increases the Number of its Subjects? 'Tis not enough that the Prince shews the Ornaments of his Principality, he must shew also the Prince, otherwise he will be like the* Philosopher *who was brought into* Herod's *Presence. I do not see*, says the King, *any Thing else but the Beard and Cloak of a* Philosopher. *If the* Turks *do as the* Scythians, *when they made themselves Masters of* Athens, *they will do better; for they would not burn the Books which were gathered together in this Famous Town, alledging, that those who applied themselves to Study, were not wont to do any great Hurt. If the* Christians

ans *meditate on Death, in visiting and honouring the Sepulchres*; *the* Mussulmen *should consider, that if they make War against them, they have only to do with contrite and penitent Persons who will therefore be the more easily defeated.*

And this is a Faithful and exact Account of the Conversation I had with this Chief Minister of State. Suffer now that I add, as a Note of the Justice of the *Christians* Pretensions, what some Particulars of this Kingdom have given me to understand, touching the Justice and Antiquity of the Privileges of the *Religious Christians* of *Jerusalem*. They make appear, That for above Three hundred Years these Places do belong to the *Roman Catholicks*; That, *Robert d'Anjou* bought them of the *Soldan* of *Ægypt*, and made thereof a Present to the *Roman Church*, and put them in Possession not only of the *holy Sepulchre*, but of *Calvary*, of *Bethlehem*, and their Dependancies; which Settlement lasted till *Selim* I. who therein confirm'd the *Religious Christians*, with an Augmentation of Privileges, as soon as ever he had conquered *Ægypt* and *Palestine*.

Francis I. King of *France*, having made an Alliance with *Solyman* II. he inserted in his *Treaty* an Article which confirmed the aforesaid Privileges, which were since solemnly renewed, till *Amurath*'s Time, who is now on the Throne of the *Mussulmen* (an happy Emperor, and Master of the Universe, for whose Sake alone the Sun enlightens the Earth) and confirms what his Predecessors had done in favour of the *Christian Roman Dervises*, whom he has maintained, without any regard to the vain Pretension of the *Greeks* and *Armenians*, in their lawful Possession of *Calvary*, the *Grotto* of *Bethlehem*, and the Two little Mountains thereunto belonging, and granted to them the keeping of the *Stone* on which their *Saviour Christ* was embalmed, as

well as that of the Two ſmall *Domes* covered with Lead, under which is the *Holy Sepulchre*.

Thy humble Slave *Mahmut*, has an unpleaſant Task impoſed on him by this *French* Miniſter. He deſired me to give him ſome *Memoir* in general of what I know, and bade me not wonder at his Curioſity; it being his Maxim, to make Friendſhip with all Strangers of Merit, whereby he has learnt ſeveral important Matters, and diſcovered Secrets of great Importance; and, that it lay in my Power to oblige him greatly, in giving him an exact Account of the Forces of the *Ottoman* Empire, and where they lay moſt open to be attackt. I anſwered him very modeſtly, That my Buſineſs being only to ſay my *Breviary*, he could not expect any great Capacity from me in theſe Matters. He ſmilingly bade me try what I could do in that Matter; yet however, he would not lay any Thing upon me which might make me uneaſy; adding, That tho he were a *Cardinal* and a *Prieſt*, yet he knew ſomething more than Divinity, and that ſeveral *Roman* Prelates had made War with great Succeſs from St. *Peter*'s Chair. In fine, I could not but promiſe to gratify him; and thou ſhalt know, in due Time, how I diſcharged myſelf; for I ſhall rather part with my Life, than act contrary to my Allegeance; however, I muſt avoid giving him Cauſe to ſuſpect me, and acquaint thee alone with the Conferences I have had with him.

The *Holy Prophet* multiply thy Line, that the Empire may not want Miniſters of thy Linage; and, the Great God ſo aſſiſt thy Valour, that thou maiſt ſee the Empire of *Amurath* without Bounds.

Paris, 15th. *of the Second Moon, of the Year*, 1639.

LET-

LETTER XVI.

To the same.

THE Winter is so far advanced, that the King's Armies lie quiet. It's no Fable, That the *Dauphin* was born with some Teeth, and that no Nurse dare present him the Teat, for fear of being bit with them. 'Tis said also, That there being no Woman to be found about the *Court* which can endure the suckling of him, there is a certain Peasant, a very healthful and hardy Woman, that has undertaken that Employment.

Here are Four Posts arrived at the same Time; one comes from *Rome*, the rest from the Armies; but, what News they bring, is not yet known; 'tis thought, that he which comes from *Germany*, brings news of *Alsatia* and *Brisac*. The King of *France* is very well; here are great Preparations at *Court* for the *Carnival*, in which Time the *Christians* play a Thousand mad Pranks.

'Tis commonly said, the Queen is with Child again. Here are also many Reports of the *Grand Seignior*'s Expedition, both in Prints and News-Letters; and several Prognosticks are made on his Enterprize on *Babylon*.

I shall inform thee by the first Opportunity, what is said here further of our ever victorious Emperor; and of Thee also, who art his Chief Minister, and the Right Arm of his Empire; and at the same time tell thee, what News come from the *Northern* Parts, of which I suppose the *Kalmakan* has given thee some Notice, as well as of the most considerable Events of the War of *Alsatia*. The *Immortal Being* accord thee the taking of *Babylon*, and all *Persia*, as a Reward of thy Fidelity and Va-

lour,

lour, and Pains thou haſt taken in ſerving faithfully thy Maſter; and give thee the Good Fortune, of leading triumphantly in Chains the Sovereign of this Empire, that he may be humbled to the kiſſing of the Stirrop of the Invincible *Amurath*'s Horſe.

Paris, 16th. *of the Second Moon, of the Year* 1639.

LETTER XVII.

To Bekir Baſſa, *Chief Treaſurer to the* Grand Seignior.

Eliachim the *Jew*, whom thou thoughteſt ſo wiſe, and vertuous a Man, concealed his ill Qualities at *Conſtantinople*, to diſcover 'em more advantageouſly at *Paris*. It was not his Fault, that my Affairs were not intirely ruined. The Villain gave Marks of his Treachery, in the very Moment he ſaw me receive the Money from *Carcoa* of *Vienna*, upon thy Order. I wrote to thee, I thought this Man would be faithful in inſtructing me in the Things which were neceſſary for me to know, and that I would be upon my Guard in thoſe Things wherein he might do me Miſchief. Thou maiſt eaſily imagin, how I am vexed at preſent; for I can neither accuſe him, nor draw from him a juſt Revenge. He made me believe, That a Lawyer's Son at *Paris*, a young Man of great Hopes, having received ſome Diſpleaſure from his Relations, was reſolved to be Circumciſed, and embrace the *Mahometan* Religion; and that he would not loſe ſo happy an Occaſion of doing me Service; and therefore had contrived to hide this young Man, in a cloſe

close Cellar, underneath the House where I lodge, without discovering to him the Place where he should be. He added, he had promised him Money, and to procure him a considerable Employ in *Constantinople*; and, that he had, in fine, fill'd him with all the Hopes which are wont to be given to those that through Fickleness, or temporal Advantages, forsake the Religion of their Fathers, to profess another. He also assured me, I should have no Trouble by this Business, having taken all necessary Care to transport his Convert immediately to *Tunis* or *Algiers*, and from thence to *Constantinople*. I yielded to the Reasons he alledged, and this young Man was brought in the Night to the House where I lay, and hid without my seeing him. But the next Day was not opened without a strange *Scene* in the House. I was astonished to see a Woman in a great Rage stand before me, demanding Satisfaction for violating her Daughter, and taking away her Life; charging me, with having forcibly carried her away, and then murthered her; and she made me all these Reproaches, in the Company of a great many Officers of Justice.

Think then the Confusion I was in; the more I denied the Crime, the more fiercely they charged it on me. I was threatned with Death, if I did not confess it, and give the Satisfaction required of me; and at the same Time, this sly *Jezabel* gave a Sign to one of the Rogues her Companions, to go down to such a Place, and bring up her Daughter, who was found alive, in Man's Cloaths, and melted into Tears. It signified nothing, to alledge Reasons, to prove my Innocency; so that I was forced at last to throw out to these hungry Wretches, all the Money I had; and they withdrew not, till they had abused and reviled me in a most bitter Manner. They got from me about an Hundred and eighty four Sequins of Gold, and

and about an Hundred Piaſters of Silver. *Eliachim* has the Confidence to affirm, he knew nothing of the Cheat; and thinks to juſtify himſelf in ſaying, That if he who is a *Jew* was deceived by this young Man, who pretended to become a *Turk*; there were a Thouſand *French* People, who had been cheated in like Manner. I ſhall not here mention what I alledged to him to make him own his Perfidiouſneſs, this being fruitleſs. On the other Hand, reflecting on the Employ I had, and my preſent Circumſtances; it appeared to me neceſſary, to diſſemble this Truth; and to wait for ſome favourable Occaſion, to ſend this Villain out of *Paris*; and to lay ſome Snare for him at *Conſtantinople*. I give thee notice of this Event, for Two Reaſons; that I may have more Money, and provide for my Safety; believing myſelf in great Danger, as long as I live where ſuch a Fellow comes. I ſhall not mention the Intereſts of *Mahmut*'s Life; for, I ſhall ever think it well ſpent, ſhould it be loſt in the *Sultan*'s Service, who is the only Prop of the Univerſe.

Thou wilt not want Opportunities, wherein thou maiſt draw out of *Eliachim*'s Purſe the Money he has robbed me of; neither wilt thou want Means to remove from me ſo dangerous a Companion. Thou ſhouldeſt know, what the *Chriſtians*, who are always irreconciliable Enemies to the *Jews*, ſay of them. They affirm, That theſe infamous Wretches, are the Slaves of all Nations, excepting *Turkey*, and eſpecially in *Conſtantinople*, where they are Maſters; they are at the ſame, careſſed and curſt; in the midſt of Abundance, they appear always miſerable; and yet they lay Hands on all others Properties. They add, that they be Vagabonds like *Ulyſſes*, yet in whatever Place they are, they find a Country like *Homer*; That they are all perfidious, and, in Publick, affect to appear religious,

religious, but live in grievous Diſorder and Luxury in their own Houſes, ſticking at no ſort of Crimes; bragging, that tho it be not permitted them to purchaſe Lands, yet they have found means to get into their Hands, a great part of the Gold in *Europe*. The *Chriſtians* alſo ſay, their Number muſt needs be great, ſeeing they never go to War; and there are none amongſt them that do not marry. They are, ſay they, ever Cowards and Paltroons where there's any Danger or Pains; but bold, when they foreſee any certain Gain in the Markets they make. They never ſpeak the Truth, but when 'tis to deceive; they are ever Lyers, and there's no Impiety or Sacrilege at which they will ſcruple; and theſe ſame *Chriſtians* affirm, they will commit one Time or other, ſome horrid Crime in our great *Imperial* City; being the *Turk's* concealed Enemies, tho they put great Confidence in them; and that we are willing to be deceived by them. I have written to *Carcoa*, to ſend me ſpeedily ſome Aſſiſtance; and I have been forced to borrow Money of this ſame *Eliachim*, that Traitor who has brought me into the Condition I am in; he could not deny me, tho he pleads (like a Rogue as he is) extream Poverty.

This Trick which has been put upon me, will oblige me henceforward to keep a *Vallet*, but I will take one ſo little, that no Man ſhall reproach me with chooſing *much* of an *ill* Thing. Abandon not the poor *Mahmut*, who prays God that he would give thee all ſorts of Proſperities, and make thee live in perfect Health; and wiſhes, that all the Monarchs of the *Infidel* Nations, may become Slaves to the *Sultan*, who ſhall be ever Invincible; and that their Riches may increaſe the Treaſure thou guardeſt.

Paris, 15th. *of the Second Moon*,
of the Year 1639.

LET.

LETTER XVIII.

To Carcoa, *at* Vienna.

I Have received the Money thou dideſt ſend me, and immediately loſt it; yet without my Fault. *Bekir* the Treaſurer, has been informed by my Letters, of the Loſs I ſuſtained, and of another Affair which is not neceſſary for thee to know: I alſo writ to him, I expected a ſpeedy Supply from thee; for, I ſhould demand it of thee. The *Grand Seignior*'s Intereſt requires, that thou doſt not oblige me to give thee any other Reaſon, and that thou deferreſt not to ſend me, as ſoon as may be, a ſufficient Sum of Money. I can only inform thee, that in the Attempt which was made on me, I loſt only what I can recover. My Life is in Safety, and by a Miracle my Affairs are in the ſame Condition; for, no body has, as yet, diſcovered who I am. If thou writeſt any thing to *Eliachim* the *Jew*, be ſure be careful, and do not truſt him more than needs.

Send without loſs of Time to the *Port* the Packet I addreſs'd to thee, and let me not languiſh in *Paris* in the Expectation of Money. 'Tis true, Gold is a rare Commodity, becauſe every Body deſires it. In this great Town of *Paris*, *one may ſooner find an hundred Saints, than one liberal Perſon.* The *French* ſay, it belongs only to Sots to be free of their Money; that a Man ſhould ſuccour his Friend with good Counſel, and there's no need of any thing elſe. Learn, *Carcoa*, to have no need of other Peoples Help, and have a care of being too free. Men that are accuſtomed to receive good Turns, are generally wont to reckon them as Debts.

The

The Vanity of that *Philoſopher*, who dyed with Miſery, is a great Example of Mens Inſolency. When *Pericles* would give him ſome Succour, to prolong his Life; he had the Audaciouſneſs to ſay to him, *Thou carrieſt Oyl, O* Pericles, *becauſe thou haſt need of a Lamp.*

The Sovereign Moderator of all Things, keep thee from falling into Neceſſity; this is the beſt Wiſh the poor *Mahmut* can make for thee, in the low Eſtate he finds himſelf.

Paris, 15th. *of the Firſt Moon, of the Year* 1639.

LETTER XIX.

To Dgnet Oglou.

Birkabeb's Father, was a Rich Man in *Arabia*, and his Vertue was equal to his Riches. He had Nineteen Children, who all dyed of the ſame Diſtemper, when they arrived to ſome Years. Never Family was more united, and regular. *Birkabeb* was naturally of a quiet, ſoft Temper, but ſo holy a Man, and at laſt dyed ſo poor, that a Thief coming into his Chamber one Night to ſteal, and finding nothing, he called him to him, whilſt he was going away, and gave him his Bed, as not being willing he ſhould depart empty handed, and loſe his Labour. Being forced after this to ly on the Floor, he received Aſſiſtance from Heaven by the Hands of his Wife; and ſcarce were Twenty Moons paſt ſince this Adventure, but there happened another more ſtrange than the former; for he became on a ſuddain very Rich; *and, at the ſame*

ſame Inſtant ceaſed to be wiſe. He had a Wife of as haughty a Diſpoſition, and noiſy Humor, as his was quiet and humble. This Woman kept the Flocks, and with a florid Youthfulneſs, was endued with great Beauty; and 'tis not known by what Accident a Prince of the Race of the *Sophy* of *Perſia*, who fled from his Sovereigns Diſpleaſure, met with her. 'Tis certain, that having recommended himſelf to her, and intreated her to ſave his Life, and not diſcover him, ſhe led him into a very thick Wood, which was never frequented; where the Prince lived for Fourteen Years concealed; but growing at length tired with this Sort of Life, he perſwaded this Woman to go to *Iſpahan* diſguiſed in Mans Apparel, and find *Arſamus*, who had been his Governour, and was a faithful and wiſe Man; who would give her Money and Jewels, and a Water, which would ſo diſguiſe his Countenance, that his neareſt Friends could not know him; by which Means he might hold on his Way to *Rhodes*, as he had determined. This Woman ſoon arrived at *Iſpahan*, with the Princes Tokens; which were ſome ſtrange Characters, and a Ring, which he uſually wore; which *Arſamus* knowing, he intruſted her with a conſiderable Sum, and ſeveral Diamonds, together with a little golden Pot, wherein was this Water, before mentioned. This Meſſenger returning in leſs than Forty Days Time, found the Prince dead in the *Grotto* where he withdrew, with a Paper in his Hand, wherein he intreated the firſt which Chance ſhould bring thither, to bury his Body at the Foot of a fair Oak near by; and alſo intreated the Party which had his Ring, to carry it to the *Sophy*, and beg Pardon for the Offence he had given him. *Birkabeb*'s Wife then diſcovered to him all that had hapned; led him into the Wood; ſhewed him the dead Prince, the Letter, the Ring and the precious Stones;

Stones; and only reserved to herself the Secret of the Water, which she would not intrust him with. Having after this resolved to go to the *Sophy*, they went together, by whom they were well received, and laden with Riches. *Birkabeb* took up his Abode at *Ispahan*, tarrying there Four Years, and there led a voluptuous and dishoneſt Life. Whilst his Wife leaving him, ran away with a Young *Persian*, and made several different Voyages into *Asia*, under several Figures; and by means of the Water which she had received of *Arsamus*, she deceived her Husband, and as many Lovers as she pleased.

The unhappy *Birkabeb* being by his Wife's Lewdness become again Poor, resolved at last to return into his own Country, where he died in his House full of Years, and in such Repute for Holiness, that the common Report is, he wrought divers Miracles. He left Four Sons, of which I knew only *Ababer*, who is he thou mentionest in thy Letter. And this is all I can tell thee of *Birkabeb*, of his Son, and Grand-Son *Ababer*, whom I look upon as a very honest Man, and in whom I believe thou maist put Confidence; yet with this Reflection, That he which is Honest now, may cease to be so. Salute this Person from me, and continue to love me; answer my first Letter, if thou hast not done it; and this last also, if it be not too troublesom to thee. Farewell.

Paris, 15th. *of the Second Moon, of the Year* 1639.

LET-

LETTER XX.

To Egry Boynou, *the white* Eunuch.

I Am ſtill alive, and in Health; my Fear has proved vain, and I have eſcaped the *Cardinal's* Hands without any Danger; which will make me hope the ſame good Fortune, ſhould he ever ſend for me again. But thou ſhalt not know his Buſineſs with me, that being a Secret I am obliged to conceal.

Thou haſt, I hope, received the long Letter I wrote thee, containing ſeveral Particulars of *Henry* IV's Life. I ſend thee now ſeveral of his Sayings, which may be termed Sentences. Read them with Attention, they are as pleaſant as profitable for *Muſtapha's* Uſe; who will find this great King, to have had an Invincible Courage in Adverſity, and great Clemency and Generoſity, when he was in his Proſperity; he was Valour it ſelf amongſt the Souldiers, wiſe and pleaſant amongſt his Courtiers, terrible in Battles, eaſy and free amongſt the Ladies, full of Heat when any Action offered it ſelf, and Courteous and Affable to all ſorts of People.

Henry dyed in the ſame Manner as moſt of our *Sultans*, that is to ſay, a Violent Death. He had lived Fifty ſeven Years and ſome Months, and reigned about Twenty Years. Several of his Courtiers named him, like the Firſt *Cæſar*, *All Womens Husband*; becauſe 'twas believed he never ſaw any that he fancied, but he obtained her. He had Fourteen Children, Six by the Queen, and the others by Four of his Miſtriſſes. She who was called the *beautiful Gabrielle*, of the Family of *Eſtrée*, ſeemed to have more Power on his Heart than

than all others; he often carried her about with him in his Army, and to the Places he beſieged in Perſon. *Henry* was wont to ſay, 'Twas as difficult to know how to Love well, to prepare a Feaſt, and to dance at the ſame time agreeably, as to draw up an Army for Battle, conſiſting of ſeveral Nations.

And when he was more advanced in Years, he ſaid, He loved dancing, for it made him appear Young. He loved Play, for it ſhewed he could be angry; and Ladies, becauſe he ſaid he believed a Man ought to love all the Days of his Life.

He was ſo impatient at Play, when he loſt, that he ſeemed to be as much concerned at the Loſs of an Hundred Crowns, as at the taking of a City from him.

He often diſguiſed himſelf like a Peaſant, to approach his Miſtriſſes, without being known; and he has often carried on this Humour to that Degree, as to drive Aſſes laden with Fruit, and ſometimes carry a Truſs of Hay on his Shoulders.

When he was peaceably ſetled in his Kingdom, he ſaid to thoſe who were his greateſt Intimates, That he that grew weary at Difficulties, did not deſerve thoſe Things which might be acquired without Trouble. I ſaw myſelf a King, ſaid he, without having a Kingdom, an Husband without a Wife, a Captain without Souldiers, and Liberal without having any thing to give. I have had, in fine, a Kingdom, Children in lawful Marriage, my Troops are numerous, and I can diſpoſe of ſeveral Millions.

This Prince has been wounded ſeveral Times, has received Three Wounds in the Wars, and Three others on his Throne, in the Calms of Peace. The Actions which have gained him moſt Glory, have been, the winning of Four Battles whence he came out Conqueror, having very few Troops,

Troops, and his Enemy having very numerous Armies; the General Peace he gave to *Europe*; the Reconciliation of the *Venetians* with the *Latin* Church, which had excommunicated them; and the great Project I ſpake to thee about in my foregoing Letter.

The *Pope*'s *Nuncio* having one Day asked him, How long he had made War; his Anſwer was, All the Days of his Life; and my Armies have never had any other *General*, but myſelf. He was ſeen once for Forty Hours together on Horſe-back, and he led at that Time an unhappy Life, yet he bore up with invincible Courage, which made his Souldiers call him the *King of Iron*. At the ſame Time he held a Morſel of courſe Bread in one Hand, he would with the other form on the Ground the Deſign of an Entrenchment; and when he would ſhew his Friends the fineſt Gallery of his Palace, he would at the ſame Time, lead them down into his Stables to ſee his Horſes. He was wont to ſay, That *a King who would reign happily, muſt not do all Things which he may*. He had ſuch a Greatneſs of Mind, and was ſo merciful, That he pardoned thoſe who conſpired againſt his Life. He ſhewed oft to thoſe that were about him a Souldier, that was a Stranger, and had wounded him in a Battle; whom he recompenſed for doing his Duty, and made him one of his Guards.

Tho he was not learned, yet he read Books of his Religion, and took a ſingular Pleaſure in Hiſtory, and converſing with learned Men. Hearing one Night the *Annals* of *France*, and being almoſt half a-ſleep in his Bed; he bade his Reader continue his reading, for he would ſleep no more that Night.

Having laid Siege to a moſt important Place, in a moſt cold Seaſon, he ſlipt one Night wrapt up in his Cloak to the Places where the Labourers were at

at Work, and heard a Souldier there curſing both God and him; yet without concerning himſelf any further, he whiſper'd in this Souldier's Ear, *God hears thee, and the King too, for all thou knoweſt; if thou canſt not Work, hold thy peace, and be gone.* The Night following, the King ſetting to work himſelf, to excite others; he cauſed this Souldier to be called to him, and thus ſpake to him, *Help me to remove this Earth, and do not ſwear, for now the King hears thee.*

To correct the Vices, the Injuſtices and Violences of others, he did not uſe Leſſons, but gave Examples. And one day, that he heard one of his Captains in a Rage, for that his Creditors had ſeized on all he had, to his Horſe and Sword; he thus ſpake to him: *I that am thy Sovereign have paid my Debts, and ſold all that I am worth for that End; and thou that art my Subject, ought to do the ſame thing, without murmuring:* And then taking him apart, he gave him ſome Jewels to help him out.

He often ſhewed the *Marſhal de Biron* to his Friends, and thus ſpake to them about this Captain; *This Man knows to Act, as well as Talk; and I have a great Love for him.* Yet he ſometime after cauſed him to be put to Death, having Three times pardoned his Diſloyalty: This Captain having continued his Plots againſt his Life, and againſt the State; yet remembring he had loved him, he would ſpare one part of the Shame of his Puniſhment, and therefore ordered he ſhould be executed in Priſon.

A Scholar, Two *Monks*, and a Fool, attempted at ſeveral times to kill him; and, as I have already told thee, he was ſeveral times wounded, and at laſt, received a Mortal Stroke. A Woman that had undertaken to Poiſon him, was burnt alive; and this fooliſh Creature ſaid at her

her Death, thinking to leſſen her Crime; *That having foreſeen the King was to have been Stab'd to Death by the Hand of a Ruffian, ſhe would therefore procure him a more eaſie and honourable Death.*

Henry extreamly loved Hunting, and one day being in purſuit of a Stag, and far diſtant from his Company, a great *Spectrum* appeared to him with a black and terrible Countenance, with all the Equipage of a Hunter, having a Leaſe of Dogs, and ſaid theſe words to him in a diſmal Tone; *Expect me, and hear me, repent and amend thy Life; doſt thou underſtand me?* Thou maiſt eaſily believe, this *Viſion* did not a little diſturb him. Yet he was more troubled, at what a Peaſant one day told him, who ſpake to him with great Freedom; and his Diſcourſe gave him that Diſturbance, which he could never get rid of. This Man talk'd to the Prince often with great Familiarity, when he found him in the Field; and one day held this Diſcourſe to him: *We are here Two Men; thou art a great King, and I a poor Peaſant; yet I am perhaps a better Man, becauſe I am more Innocent; I have ſaid all the good I can of thy Perſon to my Friends, being ſenſible of thy Juſtice, thy Bounty and Liberality. But all theſe Vertues, are horribly ſoiled by a grievous Vice, which God will never forgive thee unleſs thou leaveſt it off; thou committeſt, great Prince, continual Adulteries.*

'Tis certain, this Prince acknowledged to ſome of his Confidents, That he had that day heard in particular a Preacher, who without any skill in *Theology* and *Rhetorick*, had more moved him, than all the Doctors of the *Sorbon* put together could do. This *Sorbon* is a *College* at *Paris*, famous for *Learned Divines*.

This Prince put a pleaſant Trick on his *Confeſſor*, who often urged him to forſake his Miſtriſſes, and content himſelf with the Embraces of his Wife:

Wife: He ordered a Cook, who was wont to dreſs this *Doctor's* Victuals, to give him nothing every Meal but Partridges; which ſo greatly tired him, that he could not forbear complaining to the King himſelf, that this Cook was ſo wilful and humorſom, that he would let him have nothing but Partridges; ſo that he grew ſo weary with that kind of Food, as made him ſick at the Thoughts of it; the Prince only anſwered him; *Always the Queen, always Partridges.*

He loved Learned Men, and was a great Patron of them; yet he ſaid, that Neceſſity obliged him to follow Arms, but had he been left to his own Inclination, he ſhould have choſen to have been a Scholar.

He had no great Eſteem for *Phyſicians*, as believing theſe Kind of People wiſh ill to Men; being of *Tiberius*'s Mind, who thought that a Man of Thirty Years of Age, needed them not.

But on the contrary, he moſt eſteemed *Hiſtorians*, and gave Penſions to ſeveral of them in *Germany*, *Italy*, and other Places; ſaying oft, That if any one could find the Books of *Titus Livy*, which are wanting, and thoſe of *Tacitus*, that he would willingly beſtow on him the ſame Gift of Three Cities, which *Xerxes* made to a *Greek* Captain, the one for Bread, the Second for Wine, and the Third for Cloathing. And therefore there are above Fifty Authors, who have written his Hiſtory. He envied *Auguſtus*, by reaſon of the Happineſs of having ſo many Learned Men in his Reign, and, that he more eſteemed *Mecænas*, living a peaceable Citizen at *Rome*, than *Alexander*, triumphing over all *Aſia*: and, That *Mecænas*'s patronizing and recompenſing Illuſtrious Men that excelled in

Rome in all Arts, had rendred his Name Immortal, together with that of his Sovereign.

He bewailed the great Pains he had taken, to obtain the Command of others, and for his having learnt nothing himſelf; affirming, It had been better for him to have learnt to command himſelf. He was alſo wont to ſay, That a wiſe Prince ought never to refuſe a Peace, unleſs it be found more prejudicial than War.

Being one Day converſing with the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador, he began to walk very faſt; and perceiving the Aſtoniſhment of this Miniſter; *You ſee*, ſays he, *that I can ſtill mount on Horſeback, and march on Foot too if it be neceſſary, and that the Gout has not deprived me of the uſe of my Legs.* His Valour was ſo admirable, that a Grandee of *Spain*, being at a Ceremony, wherein the Sword of this Prince was carried naked before him, he ſtopt openly him that carried it, and kiſt it, ſaying, He did this Honour to the Sword of the firſt and chiefeſt Captain of the World.

A *Chymiſt*, one Day preſented him with a Receipt to change Lead into Gold; to whom he anſwered, in making a great empty Coffer to be brought to him; *When thou haſt filled this Coffer with the Metal thou talkeſt of, come to me, and I will give thee as much Lead as thou wilt have.*

Being at *Fountain-Bleau*, a Place famous ſince ſeveral Ages, and ſhewing all the Buildings there to a foreign Prince, who told him, when he had ſhewed him the Chapel, *That he had lodged* God *in too narrow a Compaſs*: He anſwered, *That* God *was better lodged in the Heart, than in great Edifices of Stone.*

When he drew the Deſigns againſt the *Muſſulmen*, which I mentioned in my other Letter, he

he did an Action of Generosity very beneficial to the *Moors*, who were driven out of *Spain*; permitting above Fifty thousand Men, who had pass'd the *Pirenees*, to embark themselves in the Ports of *Provence*, and *Languedoc*, to retire into *Africk*. I cannot call to mind that Time, without bewailing the Loss of a Million of Persons, who perished by diverse Accidents and Miseries.

After a Battle, wherein *Henry* ran a great Hazard; he said, *He had often fought for Victory, but at this Time he fought for his Life.*

He had used more Boots than Shooes, and he vaunted he had been less Time in Bed, than the Duke of *Magenne* had been at Table; this latter commanding then the Army of the *League*.

This King desired to be thought a real Father to his Subjects; he therefore apply'd himself in searching the Means of redressing the infamous Abuses of the Barr; but he advanced not much in the Business, whatever Care he used; it being impossible for him to bridle the Covetousness of the *Lawyers*, and to hinder the Length of Suits, or correct the Injustice of *Judges*, to leave nothing to be done by his Successors. He seemed to be much troubled many times, when he spake of these kind of Things, in that there were in *Paris* more Courts and Lawyers than in all the vast Empire of the *Turks*; his Design being, after the Example of the *Mussulmen*, to make all Suits, which were everlasting, by the Knavery of the *Lawyers*, to be decided in Three Days. And he therefore designed also to burn the Books of all those, who had written infinite Commentaries on this Subject; which served only to ruin the People, and caused often Times amongst Relations, Friends, and Neighbours, such Broils, as may be said to do more Mischief

than a Civil War. He affirmed, That in imitating herein the *Turks*, he ſhould uſe his Subjects as his real Children, and hinder them from devouring one another; That he would cauſe ſharp Nails and Raſors to be faſtened to the Seats were the Judges ſate, that thoſe who ſuffered themſelves to be corrupted, might ſit thereon; and indeed, in this particular, I cannot but wonder at the *Chriſtians* Blindneſs.

We ſee oftentimes decided in one only Campaign, the Differences of Two great States; but a Suit in Law for Twenty Sequins ſhall often laſt a Mans whole Life, and perhaps be entailed on his Heirs.

But hear a remarkable Example of the Sincerity of this Sovereign. There were who would have perſwaded him to have apprehended the Duke of *Savoy*, who came to *Paris*, to terminate ſome Differences he had with him. He anſwered thoſe that adviſed him to this; *That* Francis I. *one of his Predeceſſors, had learnt him, A Prince was more obliged to do, what he had promiſed, than to obtain what he deſired; that 'twas in his Power to have apprehended a Prince far more conſiderable, but would not do it, ſuffering the Emperor* Charles V. *to paſs out of his Kingdom, who had come therein on his Word; after this,* added he, *ſhall* Henry *give ſuch an Example to Princes? If the Duke of* Savoy *has often broke his Word with me, it does not therefore follow I muſt imitate him; Crimes can never be authoriſed by Examples.* The ſame Duke of *Savoy* having asked him, *What Revenue he drew from his Kingdom:* He anſwered him in theſe Terms, *I draw as much as I will, becauſe I make myſelf beloved; whence it is, that my Subjects count all our Eſtates are common.*

He anſwered very pleaſantly, to a Prince's Envoy,

voy, who came with a Complement of Condoleance for the Death of his Son, who had been dead near a Year; *That he was no longer grieved at that Loss, seeing God had given him Two more since.*

A Captain of great Reputation having said, *That the Kings Liberalities, tho several Times reiterated, could not oblige him to love him*; *Henry* sent him Word, *He would heap so many Favours on him, that he would force him at last.*

He oft used this Proverb, *That more Flyes are taken with a Drop of Honey, than a Tun of Vinager.*

A *Monk* entertaining him one Day about Military Affairs; *Open your* Breviary, *Father*, said he, *and shew me, where you learnt these fine Lessons.*

One Day a Taylor presenting him with a Book of *Politicks*, he said to the *Chancellor*, who was there present; Monsieur Chancellor, *cut me out a Suit of Cloths, here's a Taylor who understands your Trade, and tells me how I shall govern my Kingdom.*

One Day when the *Pope's Nuncio*, was at a great Feast, wherein there were between Twenty and Thirty Ladies of great Beauty, he told this Prelate, *He had been in several Battles; but never found himself in so great Danger before.*

Nothing seems more agreeable, than the Answer he made to the *Provost* of the Merchants of *Paris*, who was urgent with him to consent to an Impost, which was to be laid on the Fountains of the Town, to furnish the Expence of Forty Deputies of the *Switzers*, who came into *France* to renew their ancient Alliance with this Kingdom; and his Answer was, That this Magistrate should find some other Expedient, than to change Water into Wine; which was a Miracle that never any Body wrought but *Jesus Christ*, who is, as thou knowest, the *Christian's Saviour*; and for thy further Instruction, 'tis necessary for thee to know,

The *Switzers* love Wine above all Things in the World, and that not without Reaſon.

This Prince went to the Wars at the Age of Fifteen, and at Seventeen killed an Enemy; and in the Year following, he ſaved the Life of one of his Captains, and had his Horſe killed under him. He was in Five Battles, and in more than an Hundred Combats, and at the Siege of above Two hundred Places. He ſuſtained Seven different Wars, in which his Enemies acknowledged, that he had Fifty five Armies upon him at ſeveral Times, and in different Places; and always obtained ſome conſiderable Advantage.

Thoſe that have given him the Term of *Great*, have given him his true Name. He was highly eſteemed by all Nations, and thou knoweſt very well, that our *Sultans*, tho the mightieſt Monarchs in the Univerſe, have admired this great Prince's Fortune and Valour.

Above Fifty *Hiſtorians* have written his Life; above Five hundred *Poets* have publiſhed his Praiſes.

I will leave thee at preſent, the Liberty of comparing this King with thoſe, whom thou wilt chooſe from amongſt the *Hero's*.

If *Mahomet* XI. has not done more than him, he may be compared to him in Warlike Actions, with this Difference, That King *Henry* conquered the *Gauls* who were of his Patrimony, and *Mahomet* conquered Twelve Kingdoms and an Empire, becauſe he was perſwaded, that all the Earth belonged to him. *Henry* ſubdued the City of *Paris*, and *Mahomet* made himſelf Maſter of *Conſtantinople*.

The King of *France* left an infinite Number of Marks behind him of his *Grandure*, on Marble, and in the Writings of famous Authors; and *Mahomet* left only on his Tomb, thoſe which ſhewed what

what he had deſigned to execute, but never could do it; which was, to take *Rhodes*, and ſubdue proud *Italy*.

We muſt alſo ackowledge, there was never found in any *Mahometan* Prince, the admirable Clemency of *Henry*; ſhewing himſelf herein greater, than in vanquiſhing his Enemies. Contrary to *Mahomet*, who ſhewed only great Kindneſs to an Ox, whom he cauſed to be carefully fed, becauſe he would never forſake the Tomb of his Maſter, whom this Prince had killed; abiding always by it, and expreſſing his Sorrow by horrible Bellowings. In all other Occaſions, he was very cruel; far from the Humor of this *French* King, who heapt Benefits on thoſe, who drew Blood of him. *Mahomet*, by a barbarous Cruelty, cauſed the Bellies of Twenty of his innocent Pages to be ript open, to diſcover him that had eaten a Melon in his Garden.

Henry was a great Lover of Ladies, and an extream Admirer of that Sex; and *Mahomet* jealous of the too great Beauty of his Miſtriſs, cut off her Head himſelf in a full *Divan*. And further, if *Mahomet* gave in the *Eaſt* a great Example of Juſtice, in putting his own Son to Death, for deflowring the Daughter of the *Baſſa Achmet* in a Bath; *Henry* gave a greater in his own Perſon, in repairing at the Head of his Army, the Outrage offered to a Young Girl, from whom he could not fear any vexatious Conſequences.

Be ſure, however, be ſilent in theſe Judgments I make; and, ſhew thy ſelf diſcreet, if thou intendeſt to hold any Correſpondence with me.

Imitate the Bees; gather from ſo many Flowers preſented thee, what appears to thee ſweeteſt, and moſt proper to form *Muſtapha*'s Mind, and ſupple his Spirit like Wax.

I could

I could relate to thee more Things touching this *Henry*; but there's no Neceſſity of writing all, that thou maiſt have ſpace to imagine what ſuch a Prince might have done, who had re-eſtabliſhed his Fortune by his Valour alone.

Let me know of thy Departure; and when thou ſhalt arrive at the Place of thy Retreat, forget not thy faithful Friend *Mahmut*, who wiſhes thou maiſt prove an happy Tutor to the Son of a Prince, and a faithful Miniſter of a Wiſe Emperor.

Paris, 18th. *of the Second Moon, of the Year* 1639.

The End of the Second Book.

LETTERS

Writ by

A Spy at *PARIS.*

BOOK III.

LETTER I.

To Muſlu Keis Effendi, *Principal Secretary of the* Ottoman *Empire.*

SCARCE had I finiſht my Letter to *Egri Boynou*, when News came from the Coaſts of *Provence*, of ſo extraordinary and ſcandalous an Event, that I cannot but inform thee, who art a wiſe and experienced Perſon, of it; and becauſe I would have thee ſet it down in the Sacred Regiſter-Books of the Empire, of which thou haſt the Charge.

Aſſam Baſſa, a Corſary of *Algiers*, dyed at the Age of 40 Years, the Relation of whoſe Death was

attended with ſuch horrid Circumſtances, that even the Enemies of the *Alcoran* do deteſt them.

'Tis ſaid, That being ſenſible he was near his End, he cauſed two young *Chriſtian* Slaves to be ſtrangled, who were nobly deſcended, and for whoſe Ranſom great Sums of Money might have been expected, without alledging any reaſon for his Cruelty; nay, after he had confeſſed he had no cauſe of Complaint againſt them, having obſerv'd from certain Tokens in their Countenances, that they were of a ſweet Diſpoſition, and inclined by Nature to be Faithful. When he was laying out, there was found a kind of fine Scarf about him, with theſe Words embroidered on it in Letters of Gold; Aſam Baſſa *will have the handſomeſt of his Slaves to be buryed alive with him, being deſirous of good Company in his Voyage into the other World.*

The Report of ſo terrible an Adventure, has increaſed the hatred of the *French* againſt us, and that in ſo exceſſive a manner, that I am forced to keep my ſelf concealed, leſt I ſhould by my Zeal diſcover my ſelf, being not able to endure the Blaſphemies of our Enemies. There's no queſtion, but this cruel Monſter is kept by the *Black Angels* in the other World.

God grant that ſo horrid a Crime may not corrupt the reſt of *Africk*. However, may I be ſo free as to counſel you, Let the Body of this Impious Wretch *Aſſam* be dug up, and burnt, and his Aſhes thrown into the Sea, to drown the Memory of him.

Mahmut ſalutes thee from the Town of the Univerſe the fulleſt of Noiſe, and wiſhes thee at *Conſtantinople*, or wherever elſe thou art, a long ſequel of happy years, and after Death the enjoyment of the *bliſs of our hundred twenty four thouſand Prophets.*

Paris, 18th. *of the Moon,*
of the Year 1639.

Letter

LETTER II.

To the Invincible Viſir Azem, *at the Camp under* Babylon.

BEfore I give thee an Account, Great and Magnanimous *Vizir*, of whatever I have done to ſatisfie the Curioſity of Cardinal *Richlieu*, I am obliged to tell thee how I ſpend my leiſure Hours.

'Tis impoſſible I ſhould obſerve exactly the Motions of this Court, without following it, and holding a Correſpondence with People of all ſorts, as Tradeſmen, Soldiers, Scholars, Sea-men, Politicians, and even Muſicians.

The Court conſiſts of all theſe Profeſſions, and there are ſome particular Perſons who are Maſters of all theſe Sciences, of which number is Cardinal *Richlieu*. He is not content with this his Knowledge, but ſeeks ſtill for further Light in the Commerce of all Perſons of Merit, who arrive here; neglecting nothing which may enrich this Kingdom with new diſcoveries in Arts and Sciences, out of love to his Country, and deſire to render his Miniſtry more famous.

Thou ſeeſt by this, Invincible *Baſſa*, that to keep company with Courtiers, who have ſo many different Qualities, a Man muſt have ſome for his ſhare, that he may ſay ſomething in his Turn, and not be always a bare Hearer of other People's Diſcourſe.

For this purpoſe the particular Study to which I applyed my ſelf, whilſt I was a Slave in *Sicily*, does much help me, though not ſufficiently. 'Twas Books I read in this Iſland, not Men. Now, knowing my Buſineſs required much Diſſimulation, an Awakened Mind, an Eſpecial Prudence, Eloquence and Learning to ſpeak properly in Occaſions, great

Reading to obtain the Knowledge of Ancient and Modern Things, a Refined Policy to discover or conceal ones self, and to counterfeit sometimes a mighty honest Man; nothing, I say, appeared to me more conducing to this purpose, than the turning over Histories And therefore I have earnestly applyed my self to this Work. And, because few Books are not sufficient, and a great many breeds confusion, I have happily got Admission into the Acquaintance of an Ancient Learned Man, whose Study consists of none but choice Books, and has travelled over most Parts of the World, not like *Apollonius*, to learn the Language of Birds and Beasts, but to know the Customs, Laws, Virtues and Defects of Nations. I was first for informing my self of all the Prodigies, which the God of the *Jews* has done, in favour of that ungrateful People. I afterwards enquired into the Life and Doctrine of the *Messias*, whom the *Christians* Worship. I also lookt into what had been done considerable at *Athens* and *Sparta*, *Thebes*, *Rome* and *Carthage*, and carefully remarkt what Divinities were adored in those so famous Places, and found that the Great Philosophers and Captains, who made such a Noise about their Religions, had at Bottom none at all. Having run over what the *Christians* call the *Old* and *New Testament*, the Histories of *Josephus*, *Xenophon*, *Polybius*, *Thucydides*, *Titus Livius* and *Tacitus*; my greatest Application has been, and shall be for the future, to read and meditate on the Works of the Great *Plutarch*, especially his Lives of Illustrious *Greeks* and *Romans*, related by him with so great Exactness. And thus far have I arrived in this short space, and here I have stopt. I have learnt by the reading of *Plutarch*, to amuse the Cardinal *de Richlieu*, to whom I offered my self two days ago; and have put into his Hands the following Discourse made after the manner of *Christians*,

ſtians, and have ſtript my ſelf, if a man may ſo ſpeak, of the Manner and Style of the *Turks*, as I have done of their Habits, the better to diſguiſe *Titus*, the Faithful Slave of the Great *Amurath*.

Great Cardinal, and moſt Sage Miniſter of the greateſt *Chriſtian* Kings.

Titus *of* Moldavia *is come to wait on you according to your Commands, not to entertain you with the Riches of* Aſia, *nor in what manner by the Wiſdom of your Counſels, and Forces of the King your Soveraign, you may deſtroy the mighty* Turkiſh *Empire, of whom you have no reaſon to complain; but to tell you, what ſeems moſt agreeable to the Greatneſs of your* Genius. *Know then, Sage Moderator of the* French *Monarch, that I ſhall not offer any thing which may make you hate me, and repent of believing me, ſeeing, what I propoſe, is an eaſie Enterprize, and full of Glory. Thy King has a Son, who will one day inherit the Greatneſs and Authority of his Father; you know not the Temper and Diſpoſitions which this Heir may have, being as yet ſo much a Child, that a man cannot gather any thing certain of this matter. But, a Prince that has been ſo long lookt for, requires extraordinary Deſigns to be laid for him, and great Preparations made betimes, to raiſe a Palace that may be worthy to entertain him.*

I would propoſe to you a Palace, I ſay, of miraculous Architecture, the like was never ſeen or imagined, and which you may with your own hands rear up in Paris, *which muſt be of a ſquare Form, whoſe Corners ſhall regard* Europe, Aſia, Africa *and* America, *and whoſe Richneſs ſhall draw all Nations to it. You will not need Stone, Sand, Wood nor Iron for this Work. The Architects which you ſhall employ, ſhall have the Secret, with their Pen, Ink, and Paper to raiſe this Edifice, which ſhall be of a more laſting Durance than the* Pantheon *of* Agrippa, *and whereon, as on the Temple of* Solomon, *there ſhould be no noiſe of Hammers.*

Think not, Wiſe Miniſter, they are Chimera's *which* Titus *has in his Head. Hear then the Deſign of this Majeſtical Palace, whoſe Foundations are already laid by* Plutarch, *with Materials more precious than Gold or Rubies. Thou knoweſt the Happineſs this Philoſopher had, of rendring immortal the Actions of ſo many Great Men, of whom perhaps there might have been no Mention, had* Plutarch *lay ſilent. Men now read in the moſt remote Provinces of the* Indies, *written on Leaves and Barks of Trees, the Lives of* Alexander, Cæſar, Scipio, Pompey, *and* Xerxes. *Amongſt the*

the Solitary's *of the moſt Deſart Parts of* Arabia, *and amongſt the* Derviſes, *who dwell at* Medina, *are found written in* Arabian *Characters, the Hiſtory's of* Numa, Ariſtides, Cato, Lycurgus, *and* Epaminondas. *The* Spaniards *and* Portuguiſes *have rendred this Author ſo famous in* China *and* Japan, *that theſe* Barbarians *not contented with having tranſlated into their Languages all the Lives of the* Greeks *and* Romans, *they have ordered (if I miſtake not) that every Five Years new Copies be made, to the end they may be eternally preſerved. I have ſeen my ſelf at* Conſtantinople *above an hundred Volumes in Silken Paper, wherein the Works of this Famous* Greek *are read with Veneration by the greateſt* Captains, Lawyers, *and* Divines; *and theſe Works are enriched with moſt curious Notes in* Arabick, *in* Perſian, *and the* Turkiſh *Language, by the expreſs Orders of the* Sultans, *who make them be preſerved as Illuſtrious Monuments of the Ancient* Greek *Eloquence. You are not ignorant of the Eſteem which* Solyman *the Great had of* Pompey, Cæſar, Pyrrhus, *and* Alexander, *and that he never undertook any Military Enterprize, till he had conſulted theſe great Maſters in the Art of War; being wont to ſay, he knew not whether* Alex-

ander *or* Pyrrhus, *had ſhewed more Valour in Engagements, than* Plutarch *had ſhewed Wit and Judgement in deſcribing them. But in a Voyage I made into* Germany, *what did not an old* Rabin *tell me, in ſhewing me the Lives of Illuſtrious Men of this Incomparable Author tranſlated into Hebrew, which he carryed ever about with him? he aſſured me that the Curious of his Religion ſet ſuch a value on them, that there are above Ten Thouſand Manuſcript Copies diſperſed in the Synagogues, both in the* Eaſtern *and* Weſtern *Parts.*

Men, Women and Children know of what Account this Famous Author is, in all our Europe. *He now ſpeaks all Languages: The* Engliſh, *the* Spaniards, Italians, Germans, Polanders *and* Hollanders *have naturalized him among them. And you know very well, Sir, that in this Kingdom of* France, *the Learned not content with having him Tranſlated into their Idiom, they carefully adorn their Libraries with this Author in his own natural Tongue, and have Collected the* Latin, Italian, *and* Spaniſh *Verſions of him.*

But 'tis now Sixteen hundred Years ſince Plutarch *keeps ſilence; ſo many men Famous for their Knowledge, and ſo many great Captains who have lived ſince, are*

un-

unknown to the World, becauſe they have met with no Plutarch *to know them. And this is the ſtately Building which I offer you to finiſh, who are ſo great a Lover of Glory; for God has given you a Mind with a neceſſary Power to finiſh what* Plutarch *has ſo profitably begun. Raiſe up immediately by your Authority, on the precious Foundation, which this Incomparable Philoſopher has laid, the Walls and Roof of this vaſt Building. Order Lodgings to be made ready for all the* Hero's, *who could not enter into this firſt Edifice; I mean, thoſe Illuſtrious Dead, whoſe Lives have not been carefully Collected, and who ſhould honour* Europe, Aſia, *and* Africa *where they were born, and the New World will yield you wherewith to fill this Palace with* Atabalippa's *and* Montezuma's.

Hereby wilt thou be the Reſtorer of thoſe Ruins, which Time has made; and in raiſing the Statues of ſo many Excellent Perſons in Civil Adminiſtrations, in War and in good Letters, you will raiſe up an infinite Number throughout the World, as the firſt Emperor of the Romans *did. 'Tis to no purpoſe to ſay, there are a great many Authors that have written, ſince* Plutarch, *the Actions of ſeveral Great Commanders, Kings and Great Miniſters, whoſe Vertues were*

eminently conſpicuous, both in Peace and War. I hope I ſhall not give juſt offence in ſaying, That few of theſe Writers have obſerved Plutarch's *excellent Method; for either they appear obſcure by reaſon of their great Conciſeneſs, or the Facts are ordinarily confounded in General Hiſtories, or Written by intereſſed or paſſionate Pens, who diſguiſe the Truth, and impoſe Fabulous Relations on the World. For a Proof of this, be pleaſed to examin particular Events, related in the Lives of* Francis I. *King of* France, *and of the Emperor* Charles V. *and you will find there are thoſe who aſſure us, that* Charles *dyed a Saint, and that ſcarcely was he expired, when* Flower-de-Luces were ſeen to ſpring up in his Chamber, which yielded a moſt admirable Scent: *Whilſt others affirm, that this Hero dyed an Heretick, by the Aſſiſtance of his Confeſſor, who had embraced the* Lutheran *Doctrine. And how many Romances are made of* Francis I. *Has it not been ſaid, That he fought a Duel with this Emperor, and that this Prince paſſing through* France, *the King by a Motive of Generoſity (beyond any Precedent) offered him his Kingdom? That* Charles *had one day ſat on* Francis's *Throne, and condemned a Malefactor, and afterwards reprieved him, as a Mark*

Mark of his Authority? And has it not been moreover ſaid, That Francis *took* Charles *in a Battel? How many falſe Relations have been made of* Andrew Doria, *and* Barbaroſſa, *Two Famous Sea-Captains, the one a* Chriſtian, *and the other a* Muſſulman, *and both of them Chief Admirals of two mighty Emperours,* Charles V. *and* Solyman? *Has it not been confidently affirmed, That* Barbaroſſa *being in the* Archipelago, *gave a Viſit in the Diſguiſe of a* Monk *to* Doria? *That in an Iſland where this Interview was made, they had Sworn, one on the* Goſpel, *the other on the* Alcoran, *to help one another to conſerve their Authority which their Employs gave them at Sea; and, to make themſelves more neceſſary to their Soveraigns, they were always to avoid a deciſive Combat, that they might not ruine one another? That they had moreover both ſigned this Treaty with their own Blood? Has there not been added to this Fable, That the* Turkiſh *Admiral ſent to* Doria *a* Moor, *who pretended to be a Fugitive from the* Ottoman *Army, and wore two Pearls of an ineſtimable Price in his Ears, and that in Exchange* Doria *had aſſured* Barbaroſſa *not to interrupt him, whenever he pleaſed to invade any of the Coaſts in* Italy?

It is time that under thy Auſpicious Conduct,

duct, the Lives of Great Perſonages be cleared from thoſe falſe Relations which corrupt them, and be orderly inſerted into the Books of the moſt excellent Plutarch, *with ſuch a kind of* Title:

Here's the Reſt of the Lives of Illuſtrious Men, from the Emperour Trajan, to Lewis the Juſt; of thoſe that have excelled in Arms, Learning, Affairs of State, and of thoſe who have held the firſt Rank in the Church in all Parts of the World; and theſe Hiſtories have been Collected by a College of the Learnedeſt Men in Europe, conſiſting of Spaniards, French, Italians and Germans, under the Auſpicious Conduct of his Eminency, Cardinal Richlieu.

I would have three Perſons of each Nation to attend this Work, and who ſhould make their Abode in Paris, *as being the principal City in* France. *And, I propoſe* Spaniards, Italians, Germans *and* French, *as the moſt poliſhed Nations, and who have furniſhed the World with the moſt able Men. Now, every Nation having its particular Way of Speaking and Acting, the Edifice will be the more agreeable, and each Architect will have greater Room to ſhew his Skill. Thoſe who ſhall read theſe Works, will find in the Softneſs of the* French *Style where-*

wherewithal to mollifie the too ſevere Gravity of the Spaniſh *Eloquence. The Sincerity of the* Germans *ever attended with ſome kind of Dryneſs, will appear without Rudeneſs with the Flowers and good Sence of the* Italian *Writers. And as all the World will be intereſſed in this magnificent Deſign, ſo we muſt not doubt but the wiſeſt of all theſe States will take care in the choice of the Subjects which they will propoſe. And, in fine, if thou wilt have the chief Men in the World, thou needeſt not want the ſecret of raiſing up* Plutarch's. *Be not weary of giving Marks of thy Liberality, for if thou wilt have* Titus Livy's, *become* Mæcenas.

It doth not belong to me, to ſay in what manner 'tis neceſſary in this occaſion, to ſeparate them of ſeveral Nations, and to diſtribute theſe Employs: Thou art equitable and prudent, ſo that this Work being begun, the End will have a Succeſs anſwerable to its Beginning. I ſhall only put thee in Mind, that thou wilt not a little contribute to render thy Immortality more Glorious; if thou remembreſt the Turks, *thy ſworn Enemys, being perſwaded thou mayſt find amongſt the* Ottoman *Emperours,* Baſſa's *and* Viſirs *wherewithal to enrich the New* Plutarch. *Let not the Greatneſs of the Work diſcourage thee; how great ſoever it be, thy Wit and Courage*

rage are above it, and thou will not want Ancient and Modern Authors to assist thee. Suetonius *will furnish thee with the Lives of the* Cæsars, *which may be left entire as they are.* Diogenes Laertius *gives as good an account of many of the Philosophers. You'll receive Advantage from the Works of* Æmilius Probus, Paul Jovius, *and several others, who have acquired Immortal Reputation by the Books which they have given the Publick. You will find a Draught already made of the History of Two Hundred and Twenty eight Emperors, from* Julius Cæsar *to* Ferdinand III. *and* Ibrahim I. *the one Emperour of* Germany, *and the other of* Turky; *which thou shalt cause to be carefully examin'd by the Colledge, to clear up such things as are obscure, adding what is wanting, and retrenching Events of which there is no sufficient proof, and which seem fabulous; and, in a Word, for drawing up particular Lives which are to be met with in general Histories, which have been the Method of most Writers of late Ages.*

I would have also Plutarch's *Manner followed, of comparing the Illustrious Men of one Nation with those of another; where the discreet* Writer *having weighed the Reasons which make for the one and the other, pronounces a Sentence which does both delight and instruct the Reader.* The

The most important Instruction then which can be given, being the Secret of knowing Men perfectly, who seek with so great Care to hide themselves; the true means for this, is, the choice of Matter, that the Reader may not lose his Time, study in vain, but gather the Fruit which all Men of Sense search for, which is, to know what is Good, that they may follow it, and Evil to avoid it. On this ground you will be easily perswaded, there's greater Pleasure to behold the Firmness of Scipio, *who passes with one only Gally to find out* Sifax, *than there is in considering him, when he gives Battel to* Hannibal *in the Plains of* Rama. *We are more edify'd in seeing this young General a Conqueror, and yet so continent, as to send the finest Woman in the World, who was his Prisoner, to* Lucius *the* Spanish *Prince her Husband, without touching her; than in the Relation of an hundred Sieges of Places, where, the Effects which the Soldiers Fury produces, Hunger and Thirst, and the effusion of humane Bloud, yields Horror instead of Diversion. In like manner, Sir, you will acknowledge, That a Prince or Captain will be more instructed by seeing* Francis, *who lived like a King, though in Prison at* Madrid, *who caresses and recompenses Learned Men all the World over; and*

in

in seeing Fabricius, *who refuses and despises the greatest Honours which are offered him with immense Riches, and who snatches away the Poyson from the Mouth of the greatest Enemy of the* Roman *People; than all the Combats and most bloody Battels fought by* Pyrrhus, Charles V. *and the great* Tamerlane.

I have made you this long Discourse, as a Mark of my Obedience; and Titus *of* Moldavia *at the Feet of your Eminency, supplicates you to consider, That when by your Negotiations, Councils, and Armies which receive your Orders, you shall have added new Kingdoms to that which your Master holds; when for the benefit of Trade and Navigation, you shall have joined all the Seas together; and when, in a Word, you shall raise Bridges in* Paris, *Pyramids with more Pallaces than were built by the* Cæsars, *and all the Kings of* Ægypt; *These Pyles will not be Immortal, but subject to the Injuries of Time; whereas, on the contrary, if you send for the Twelve Architects which I mentioned, to raise the stately Palace afore-cited, all the World will Bless the Name of* Armand *Cardinal* de Richlieu, *Restorer of the Republick of Learning, almost ruined; and who, like another* Archimedes, *hath known by the Examples*

of

of the Vertue of Illuſtrious Men, ſnatcht away by Death out of the World, to combat and deſtroy the Vices and Ignorances of the Living.

If thou approveſt not, Magnanimous *Vizir*, what I offered to the King of *France*'s Miniſter, puniſh me not for a Fault which was not deſigned, having on the contrary imagin'd to do thee a very agreeable piece of Service. I thought I could not take a better courſe to conceal thy Slave *Mahmut*, and to divert this *Cardinal* from ſome Projects, which I am informed he deſigns againſt the *Turkiſh* Empire. Should he undertake the Great Work I ſet before him, thou ſeeſt, the *Sultans* will have ſome ſhare in it; and he will, I ſay again, have by this means, not to mention any thing elſe, his Hands ſo full of Buſineſs, that he will not have the leaſt Time or Ability to moleſt us.

I ſupplicate thee, proſtrate at thy Feet, to call to mind, the general Diſlike of what happened to *Athens*, when 'twas ſack't and taken, ſuch prodigious numbers of Books being burnt, in all Arts and Sciences, which had been a collecting ſeveral Ages, and preſerved with ſuch great Care; and ſo much the more, in as much as one may be aſſured, there's nothing to be feared from thoſe that make Learning their whole Buſineſs, who are always averſe to War, as finding their reckoning only in the Tranquility of a well eſtabliſhed Peace.

Thou ſhalt receive by the firſt Opportunity, whatever I can diſcover of Importance for thee to know, either for the Good of the Empire in which thou holdeſt ſo great a Rank, or to ſatisfie thy Curioſity, provided the Froſts hinder not the paſſage of Couriers, as they will aſſuredly retard the Progreſs of the Armies, which are conſtrained to lye ſtill during this rigorous Seaſon. God

God give thee an entire Victory over the Enemies of the Mighty *Amurath*, and make thee the Conqueror of all Nations.

Paris, 28th. *of the* 3d *Moon of the Year* 1639.

LETTER III.

To Lubano Abufei Saad, *an* Ægyptian *Knight.*

THe King, ſome days paſt, was preſent at a Ball, where there was a great number of Perſons of Quality of both Sexes. Cardinal *Richlieu*, who never loſes the ſight of this Prince, was there alſo. 'Twas obſerved, That at the end of this Divertiſement, the *Cardinal* would have went out before every Body, but dared not; and indeed, could not get through the Croud, which made him ſo impatient, as was remarkt by all, even the King himſelf, who taking him a little apart, very ſeriouſly bid him paſs on, ſeeing *he was Maſter.* Now, what did this Miniſter do in this Aſtoniſhment, but anſwer nothing; and taking a *Flambeau* out of the Hands of one of the Pages, he carryed it himſelf before the King, with a Countenance that ſhewed neither Deſpite nor Confuſion. Thoſe that took notice of the Name of *Maſter*, which the King had given him, interpreted it in his Favour; and there were them who thought, that in abaſing himſelf *ſo low*, he plainly ſhewed the deſign he had of raiſing himſelf the *higher*; however, every one thereupon, ſpake what he thought moſt proper.

I give thee an Account of this Paſſage, remembring what thou didſt in the preſence of thy Maſter, throwing thy ſelf out at a Window, to take up a little Note, which *Amurath* had by chance let fall; which Action of thine, being known in this Country, this of the *Cardinal* was compared with it; yet with this difference, That the *Cardinal*, without riſing from the Ground, has made a greater leap than thou. God preſerve thee from falling into a *Præcipice*, if thou bee'ſt Fool enough, to leap a ſecond Time.

Paris, 28th. *of the* 3d *Moon*,
of the Year 1639.

LETTER IV.

To Mehemet, *Page-Eunuch.*

THou haſt gotten up from a great Sickneſs, and I expect one. I have had, for ſome Days, a Faintneſs, which does extreamly depreſs me, but by the Grace of God, I need not yet the Phyſician. The Letter which I received from thee this Moon, has given me ſome eaſe in my Indiſpoſedneſs, which is no new Thing with me, being neceſſitated to live ſo far from my Friends, Country, yea, and Religion too. And though it may ſeem difficult to be a Saint, in paſſing ones days in a Prophane Place, yet think not my Piety grows luke-warm, or my Friendſhip diminiſhed; ſeeing I have made a *Moſque* of my Heart, where Friends are ever preſent. Be then perſwaded, 'tis impoſſible for *Mahmut* to become unfaithful, and loſe the Affection he has for his Friends; for he never ceaſes

ceaſes to love, where he has once begun. 'Tis true indeed, that I call my ſelf *Titus* at preſent, and am cloathed in an odd ſort of Dreſs; yet that is no Hindrance of my Affections to my Religion, my Country, and my Friends.

The Ancient *Greeks* have written a great deal about Friendſhip, and the Duties of a Friend; but there remains ſtill behind, more than what they have ſaid, as there remains more to do than they have done. The Word *Friend* is a common Name, and appropriated by moſt People; but where wilt thou find a Man that gives Proofs of a true and unfeigned Friendſhip? I think I am no Hypocrite; be thou as true to me at *Conſtantinople*, and inform me what paſſes in the *Seraglio*, and how it goes with our Friends and Relations in all Parts.

I ſhall give thee no Account of the Tranſactions of the *Infidels*, amongſt which I live, being tired with writing them to the *Grand Vizir* and the *Kaimacan*. Imitate me not herein, for thou aboundeſt with Leaſure; let me then hear from thee every Moon.

I have had ſeveral Fits of Laughter, at the pleaſant Adventure of the Chamber-Maid to the old Slave, with the Eunuch *Melec-Aubi*. Bleſſings on the Heart of *Mahomet*, I believe the *Holy Prophet* will laugh himſelf in his *Paradice*, when the Angel, his Meſſenger, who brings him News from this World, ſhall give him an Account of what theſe two Perſons have ridiculouſly done in Honour of him. Could there ever be a greater Simplicity, than to eat every Night a Verſicle of the *Alcoran* written on a piece of *China* Sattin? Whence did this Eunuch, thy Camrade, learn this ſtrange Superſtition? and by what Spirit did he authoriſe that of this Slave, in taking the Pains to write theſe Verſicles with his own Hand? And when could they imagine both of them, they ſhould make

an

an end of this Feaſt, ſeeing the whole *Alcoran* could not be eaten in leſs than Six Thouſand Forty three Days, the Book containing ſo many Verſicles? Pray let me know what is done to them. They deſerve not, in my poor Judgement, an over rigorous Puniſhment, their Crime being only a ridiculous Devotion. The Great and Venerable *Mufti* will ſoon decide the Buſineſs; yet I would fain know the Manner.

I ſhall now impart to thee an Account of a Viſit which I gave a *Solitary* in my Travels into *Germany*, who ſpent his Days far from the Commerce of the World, in a little Hermitage, about fifteen Miles diſtance from *Vienna*. This man, who is now very Old, has paſt forty Years of his Life in great Auſterity, doing every thing our Famous *Santons* are celebrated for; and thou ſhalt know what moved him to this ſevere Penance, and to retire after this manner. 'Tis ſaid, That in his Youth, having been threatned for ſome Miſdemeanour with Impriſonment, he hid himſelf in the Houſe of a Faithful Friend, lying in a Barrel covered over with Straw, where was brought him privately his Dyet. Whilſt he thus lay concealed in the Veſſel, a certain Perſon went up into the Garret, his Priſon, with his Hoſts Siſter; when theſe two Perſons thinking themſelves alone, came to ſuch Familiarities as much ſcandaliz'd this new *Diogenes*, who ſaw all that paſt, through the Crevices of this Tub; and being not able to contain his Reſentments, he thus paſſionately brake out, *God ſees you, you Wretches, and Men too.* In a Word, his Indignation was ſo great, that the Tub or Barrel was overthrown; with the Noiſe of which, and his ſcrambling up, the Two Lovers were ſo affrighted, that the Gallant for haſte broke his Neck down Stairs, and the Nymph lay dead in a Swoon on the place. This ſtrange Surprize to all, eſpecially the Sight of ſo filthy

Filthy and Tragical a Spectacle, ſo affected this young Man, as made him retire from the World into the Solitude, where he now remains. He lives only on Bread and Water; and the Averſion which he has conceived, on this occaſion, to Women, is ſo great, that there is none dares appear before him. There were two who had the Curioſity of ſeeing this *Hermit*, in Mens Cloaths, but they ſoon repented of their Viſit; for this *Solitary* full of Rage and Indignation, thus welcomed them; *Get you gone, you* Dæmons, *fallen from Heaven for Mens Deſtruction; I know very well what you are, and cannot behold you without Horrour.* He makes excellent Exhortations to young Men who viſit him, and having ſhewed them the Care they ought to take to live with Purity, and rule their Paſſions, to which corrupt Nature renders them ſubject; he alſo exhorts them to hold a Glaſs before their Faces when ſeized with Anger, or when carryed forth to the Commiſſion of any Brutiſh or unſeemly Action.

My Letter is longer than I intended; receive, as a Mark of my Friendſhip, the long time I have entertained my ſelf with thee, when I thought at firſt to ſpeak all in two Words. Give this Letter, directed to thee, into *Zelim*'s own Hands; it contains things which concern his Life. As to what remains, Love ever thy Faithful *Mahmut*, whilſt I ſhall pray the Soveraign of the greateſt Monarchs, as well as other Men, that he wou'd, after this Life, give us Eternal Felicity, and the Grace to appear Innocent before his dreadful Tribunal, at which all men ſhall be Judged.

Paris, 28th. *of the* 3d *Moon,*
of the Year 1639.

LETTER

LETTER V.

To Zelim *of* Rhodes, *Captain of a Gally.*

MEhemet, Page of the *Seraglio*, will deliver, or cauſe to be delivered to thee, this Letter, which is written to thee by *Mahmut*, Slave and Faithful Miniſter of the Great *Sultan*, the Invincible and Happy *Amurath*, who commands me to ſerve him in theſe Parts. There is no Neceſſity of my ſending the Picture of a Man, who ſets forth from *Leghorn* for *Conſtantinople*, with a deſign to kill thee. Thou mayſt eaſily know him, ſeeing he has been Six Years a Slave in thy Gally. *Adonai* the *Jew* ſent me this Advice from *Genoa*, ſo important for thy Life; adding, he ſet out with his Brother, being reſolved to periſh, or be revenged of a great Injury which thou haſt done him.

He has fill'd *Italy* with Diſcourſes of thy Cruelties. He affirms, That having tryed all Ways to make him a *Turk*, ſeeing neither Preſents nor Promiſes could perſwade him, thou haſt made him ſuffer the moſt cruel Torments a Man can undergo; and, that being laid faſt aſleep, by a Potion which thou cauſedſt him to take, thou haſt made him be caſtrated. The Weapons he bears to rid himſelf of thee, will ſtrike thee without Noiſe, ſo that thou needeſt be much on thy Guard. He hides that which is to do the Buſineſs, in a little Prayer-Book. Revenge, which does uſually make men induſtrious, has put him upon concealing in this Manual, a little poyſoned Steel Dart, which is incloſed with ſuch great Art in the Leather that covers it, that 'tis ſhot thence as from a Bow, and ſtrikes with ſuch Violence and Swiftneſs, that the Stroak can't be avoided, nor ſcarcely felt by him that receives it,

it

it cauſing not one drop of Bloud to follow, nor Wound to be ſeen; ſo delicately tempered is the Mortal Weapon, that the Man muſt unavoidably dye, whom it hits.

I do not doubt, but this revengeful Spirit, will cunningly conceal himſelf, ſo that 'twill be hard to diſcover him. But having had this Advice, it belongs to thee to take care of thy ſelf. And in the mean Time, correct this cruel and ſevere Temper of thine. Thou commandeſt a Gally mann'd with Slaves, who live at thy Charge; thou reckoneſt amongſt thy Riches Three Hundred *Chriſtians*, who dreſs thy Gardens, and ſerve thee at Sea; and thou haſt never remembred, they are Men which may ſave, or take away thy Life; and that ranging the Seas as thou doſt, 'tis poſſible thou mayſt meet with the ſame Fortune, and be made a Slave thy ſelf. Thou haſt never conſidered, that Death is more ſupportable than Slavery, and that thoſe that deſpiſe their own Lives, are Maſters of thine. God preſerve thee, and incline thine Heart to uſe gently thy Slaves, who are ſo uſeful to thee. Follow my Advice; thou haſt Three Hundred Enemies in thine Houſe, do what in thee lies to gain their Love. Learn this of a famous *Roman*, who made his Slaves born in his Houſe, to be nurſt with the ſame Milk his Children were. If thou art not for ſuch an Indulgence, at leaſt ceaſe to be Cruel, otherwiſe thou wilt be more a Slave than thoſe that ſerve thee. If thou wilt not ſpare theſe People in Love to them, pitty their Condition, and ſpare them in Love to thy ſelf; whereby thou wilt live in ſo great Tranquility, as cannot be imagined. The *Holy Prophet* guard thee from the Danger threatned thee, and deſtroy this raſh *Chriſtian*, who would aſſaſſinate thee.

Paris, 28th. *of the* 3d *Moon,*
of the Year 1639.

LETTER

LETTER VI.

To the Invincible Vizir Azim, *at the Camp before* Babylon.

THere are various Diſcourſes here of the *Grand Seignior*'s War-like Preparations. And 'tis common for People to confound here, the Antient *Babylon*, with *Suſa* and *Bagdet*; but this is no great matter. 'Tis certain, all the *Infidels* Wiſhes are in thy Favour; for they deſire to ſee thee Conquerour, not only of *Babylon*, but all the Eaſt; that *Amurath* may be the longer in his Return to *Greece*, and chooſe a place far diſtant for the Seat of his Empire. 'Tis diſcourſed in this Court, as if the Invincible *Sultan* carries along with him to this War, Four Hundred Thouſand Foot, an Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Horſe, and Two Hundred *Baſſa's*, and moreover Twelve Princes Tributary to the *Port*. 'Tis alſo ſaid, *Bagdet* is a Place not to be won by Force; that a River, the ſwifteſt in the World, runs through the midſt of it; and, that the place has an hundred Gates of Braſs, and its Walls, which are very high, be defended by three Hundred Pieces of Cannon; That the *Perſian* Forces, are great enough to tire out the *Ottoman* Army, and that the example of *Cha Abbas*, Father to the *Sophy*, who now reigns over the *Perſians*, will encreaſe their Valour and Obſtinacy, to ſuffer the greateſt Extremities, rather than to think of a Surrender. The raſh Reſolution of this King *Abbas*, in the laſt Siege of this Great City, is ſo cryed up, and magnifyed here, that ſcarce is there any Room left for the Praiſes of *Amurath*. This Prince's paſſing and repaſſing more than once, in a Bark, in the Sight of Two Hundred Thouſand *Turks*, to ad-

vertize, in Perſon, the beſieged of the condition of Affairs, and to give them a freſh Courage, aſſuring them they ſhould be ſoon ſuccour'd, and having at the ſame time about him wherewith to hinder him from falling alive or dead into the Hands of his Enemies; was an Action which they think is above all *Elogium's*, and appears to them greater than Story could ever parallel. 'Tis ſaid, That this King carryed in his Bark two great Stones faſtned to one and the ſame Cord, to put them on his Neck to ſink himſelf into the River, which was of an unfathomable Depth, in caſe he was diſcovered. To which they add, That *Amurath*, who can never have his Fill of Bloud, will recompenſe thy Services in the ſame manner he did thy Predeceſſors.

Theſe *Infidels*, hold moreover other Diſcourſes, which are very impertinent, confounding ſuch things as are true, with falſe; as they do the Juſtice and Liberality of the Generous and ever Invincible *Sultan*, with the Cruelty and Avarice wherewith they reproach him. 'Tis ſaid likewiſe, That the Sequins which he diſtributed the Day whereon he was proclaimed Emperour, were not by one half of the value which was ſet upon them; That he cauſed *Mehemet*, *Baſſa* of *Caire* to be ſtrangled, for no other Reaſon but to become Maſter of his Wealth. 'Tis further added, That this Prince having had advice that a Gally was taken, having Seventy Five conſiderable Officers belonging to the *Port* on Board, whilſt he was diverting himſelf in a Pleaſure-Houſe at the Entrance into *Aſia*; he ſaid by way of Jeſt, *Let's drink the Health of theſe ſtout Blades.* 'Tis moreover ſaid, That having given his Word, and promiſed a ſecure Paſſage to the brave *Facardin*, an *Arabian* Prince, he cauſed him to be ſtabb'd in a thouſand places in his Sight. But what do not they ſay of his deſtroying the *Mufti*, and *Cyril*, the

Greek

Greek Patriarch? In fine, they ſet forth *Amurath* as a Sacrilegious Wretch, that deſpiſes his own Religion, an Heretic and Enemy to our *Holy Prophet*. They relate the particulars of *Cyril*'s Death, which makes me doubt there be Traitors at the *Port*, who advertiſe the *Infidels* of the moſt ſecret Matters which paſs there. Some ſay, his Eloquence rendred him ſuſpected to *Amurath*, and that he ſaid theſe Words when he was led to the Caſtle of Seven Towers, *Could I ſpeak but once to our great Emperour, he will be forced to love me, or repent.* And 'tis ſaid, That having voyaged into *England*, he had learnt Magick there. Many People believed he would introduce Novelties in Religion, and for this End held ſtrict Correſpondences with the Latiniſed *Monks*; and 'tis known here, that when his Sentence was pronounced, he ſaid, *He would riſe again to torment the Emperour, and perplex his Affairs.* The *French* having blamed what I now mentioned, do extreamly praiſe the Moderation of *Amurath*, when he took the *Perſian* Spy, who ſlid into his Camp in *Turkiſh* Habit, and crouded amongſt the *True Faithful*; for he careſſed him, and ſent him back with Rich Preſents. They alſo admire the Patience of this Prince, in only condemning to the Gallies the Thirty *Indian* Pilgrims, who occaſioned his Fall from his Horſe in the Capital City of his Kingdom: For the Horſe was affrighted at the Apparel of theſe Men, and the ſtrange Figure they made, when they threw themſelves on the Ground to beg Money of him; but they at the ſame time charge this Emperour with Brutiſhneſs, for killing with his own hand immediately the Horſe that threw him down. The Diſcourſes of this Nature, however injurious they are, be not of great Importance. But, if I be not miſtaken, there is ſomething carrying on againſt us with the Republic of *Venice*. I obſerve, its Embaſſadour ſince

the Loſs we have made of Fifteen Gallies at *Valentia*, has frequent and ſecret Conferences with the King and Cardinal *de Richlieu*. As 'tis not doubted but that the *Ottoman* Empire will be reveng'd of ſo deep an Injury, ſo 'tis alſo judged, that the *Venetians* will uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to unite into a Confederacy the *Chriſtian* Princes, and 'tis to be feared leſt they take the Time, when the Emperour is employed in the Siege of *Babylon*, to form ſome Enterprize, or put themſelves into a Condition wherein they cannot be attacked. I ſhall carefully obſerve all the Motions of the *Venetian* Embaſſadour, and, if need requires, diſpatch an expreſs Meſſenger to the *Kaimakan*. I adore thy Grandure, buryed in the Duſt of thy Feet.

Paris, 10th. *of the* 4th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1639.

LETTER VII.

To the ſame.

THE Courier not parting till the Morrow, I make uſe of this ſhort Time to write again to thee. *Brizac*, as I have already given Advice, was taken by the Forces of *France* and *Swedeland*; and the Duke of *Wimar*, who commands the Army, brags, that being become Maſter of this Place, which has always been beſieged in Vain, he ſhall take ſeveral others, there being none which henceforward can reſiſt him.

The Mareſchal *de Bannier*, one of the Generals of the *Swediſh* Armies, wearyed out the *Imperialiſts* in *Pomerania* with continual Alarms. He took *Gratz*, a conſiderable place, and has beaten *Galas*, one of the Emperour

Emperour of *Germany*'s Generals. But Fortune having chang'd her Countenance, has favoured the Emperour againſt the Troops of the *Palatin*, who is taken Priſoner with Prince *Robert* his Brother, having been like to be drowned in the River of *Wezer*, whereinto he was drawn in his Coach by his Horſes, who took Fright at the noiſe of the Cannon: And theſe unfortunate Princes, have loſt in this occaſion, with their Liberty, whatever was moſt precious to them. The *Swedes* have in the mean time encreaſed their Strength, by the Conjunction of new Troops. They make frequent Incurſions on the *Imperialiſts*, and 'tis thought this War will laſt a conſiderable Time, by the great Preparations which are made on all Hands, and eſpecially by the *French*, to whom it ſeems important that it ſhould not end ſpeedily.

There is News from *Italy*, That a Diſcovery has been made in *Piemont*, of new Cabals of the Princes of the Houſe of *Savoy*, who deſigned to put by the Dutcheſs from her Regency, and make themſelves Maſters of the Government, during the Minority of the Young Duke. There is a Cardinal of this Name, an ambitious Man, a great Lover of War, and given to Liberality. He would fain have the chief Share in the Government, and be the Maſter of his Nephews Fortune. This Cardinal lay concealed in the State of *Genoa*, being cloathed in an Habit little becoming his Character, and whence he ſent his Orders, for the Execution of whatever he had concerted with his Partiſans; but the Conſpiracy got Wind, and proved a bloudy Tragedy to his Accomplices. Tis ſaid, that this Prince having twice diſguiſed himſelf in the Habit of a Peaſant, had entred with a Bag of Fruit on his Back, into one of the moſt conſiderable Towns of *Piemont*, to give by his Preſence more Heat to his Party; and that with a greater Boldneſs he had entred into

Turin, in the Habit of a *Capucin*, with a long thick Beard, and abode there two Days; not in design of ridding himself of the Prince, or his Mother, but to become Master both of one and the other, to govern the State alone. But the Conspiracy having been discovered, and the Accomplices seized; Fourscore of them were put to Death by the Common Hangman, and he escaped by a new Stratagem. A Secretary of State of *Savoy* is to be reckoned amongst this Number. Another Cardinal, who commands the Army of *France*, sent to the Assistance of the Duke and Dutchess, had also put to Death the Governour of *Cazal*, accused of Treason, though he was not fully convicted of it.

'Tis Written from *Rome*, That two Embassadours from the King of *Hungary*, who is lately Elected Emperour of *Germany*, had made a magnificent Entrance into that great City, clad after the *Hungarian* manner with Vests, called here *a la barbaresque*; That, they had above an Hundred Horse, whose Harness were of Gold, and their Shoes of Silver, and 'twas especially observed, that all the Foreign Ministers in that Court, had sent their Retinue to accompany them in their Entrance, that it might appear more Magnificent; and, that these two Embassadours of the new Emperour, being arrived in the Presence of the *Infidel's Mufti*, whom they call the *Pope*, they told him, their Prince would continue to render him the Obedience which his Father *Ferdinand*, now deceased, paid him, and that he recommended to his *Holyness* his Person, his House, and his State, as a new Emperour, elected by the Suffrages of the Princes Electors of the Empire.

Observe, Magnanimous *Vizir*, the Authority of this *Mufti*: those who are so audacious, as to resist the *Mussulmen*, will yet abase themselves at *his* Feet, which they really kiss before they open their Mouths to speak to him. The greatest *Christian* Princes,

Princes, are wont to chooſe from amongſt the moſt conſiderable Perſons of their State, the Embaſſadours which they ſend with great Expence, to pay their Homage to this Supreme *Head* of their Church. Moreover, theſe Embaſſadours of the New *Cæſar*, have aſſured the *Pope*, as from him, that he will never ceaſe to make War with the Enemies of the *Chriſtian* Faith; and, 'tis ſaid, they received this Anſwer:

That, *he ever reſpected the King of* Hungary, *the late Elected Emperor, as his Son, to whom he would never be wanting in Council, and all other neceſſary Aſſiſtances*; and exhorted him, *to employ his Victorious Arms againſt the Enemies of the Croſs*; and that, *on his ſide, he would employ the Succours of his Prayers, that the* Church *ſhould open her Treaſures by granting Indulgences*; and that, *he would beſides this, give Supplies of Men and Money.*

People who are idle, amuſe themſelves with Diſcourſes on future Events, and thoſe that conſult the Stars to penetrate into what is to come, have made a Marriage between the *Dauphin* of *France*, a Prince born ſome Months ſince, and the *Infanta* of *Spain*, lately come into the World. 'Tis true, that at the moment this Princeſs ſaw the Light, the King of *Spain* and the Grandees of the Kingdom, tryed who ſhould out-do one another in Feaſtings, to ſolemniſe this Birth: And the like was done in *France*, for that of the *Dauphin*; both being accompanyed with extraordinary Magnificence, and prodigious Liberalities.

The *Catholick* King has given the Quality of Grandee to the Duke of *Modena*, who was Godfather to the *Infanta*, and has declared him *Generaliſſimo* of the Four Seas, with a Penſion of Twenty Thouſand Sequins of Gold. He has moreover made magnificent Preſents to the Dutcheſs his Wife, eſteemed at an Hundred Thouſand Crowns; and

beſides, made Knights of the Order of St. *James*, ſeveral Gentlemen of this Princes Court.

The *Elector* of *Brandenburg*, has alſo given ſeveral ſplendid Entertainments in his Houſe and State, for the Marriage conſummated with the Duke of *Saxony*'s Son; and whilſt I am writing, I am told, there is a Son born to this King of *Hungary*, now Emperour of *Germany*. But whilſt theſe Rejoicings are in ſeveral parts of *Europe*, an unforeſeen Tempeſt has ruined whole Countries in *Germany*; the Damage done thereby in *Franconia*, and near *Francfort*, is incredible: And it lackt but little, but this ſame King of *Hungary*, now mentioned, being at the hunting of a Boar, had been ſlain through a Whirlwind; which having pull'd up a great Oak by the Roots, of prodigious Greatneſs, fell ſo near this Prince, that he received ſome ſlight Hurt by a Branch of it.

I pray Heavens, that all the Wiſdom of our Holy Prophet, and the Bleſſing of the great God be always upon thee, and in thee, and ever augment thy Strength and good Fortune, to the Ruine of theſe *Perſian* Hereticks, whoſe Country I hope will be ſubjected by thy Sword to our Dread Emperour.

Paris, 10th. *of the* 4th *Moon*,
of the Year 1639.

LETTER VIII.

To Brerodin, *Superiour of the* Dervices, *in the Convent of* Cogny *in* Natolia.

THou art happy in living *long*, and *holily* too; I cannot chooſe but reflect with Regret on thy great Age, conſidering how infirm I am. After Fifteen

Fifteen Days Illneſs, my Strength quite failed me, ſo that neceſſitated I was to look out for a Phyſician; for I cannot eaſily commit my ſelf to the Hands of thoſe of this Country, who kill ſuch as truſt them, in the ſame manner as if they were their Enemies. When I diſcourſe theſe Doctors about the State of my Health, they tell me I am in eminent Danger, and that my Cure is hazardous. In writing thus, think not I rave, for I ſpeak the pure Truth. They will certainly kill me, ſhould I diſcover to them under what Climat I am born; whereas, if I tell them I am of *Moldavia*, they may chance to do me good; though that Country Air is very different from that of *Arabia*, where I firſt drew my Breath. To how many Miſeries is the Life of Man ſubject, eſpecially mine, when I cannot ſpeak the Truth, though it be to ſave my Life? Pray for me, Holy *Dervis*; and if you hear no more from me, believe *Mahmut* is dead. Pardon likewiſe the Offences I have given thee, which yet have been againſt my Will. Adieu; we ſhall ſee one another in God, with God, and in the Boſom of God.

Paris, *the* 12th. *of the* 5th *Moon*,
of the Year 1639.

LETTER IX.

To Ocoumiche *his Mother, at* Scios.

PArdon me, my dear Mother, if I write laſt to thee; pardon me moreover, if I have not written to thee, to pay thee the marks of my Duty, whilſt I was in Health; and let me ſeek after thee, when perhaps in ſeeking for me, thou wilt no longer find me. I am ready to dye; afflict

not thy ſelf, if God calls me to him; though I am amongſt *Infidels*, yet Death holds his Empire here, as in other places. The worſt News I can tell thee is, That commonly thoſe who deſire to live longeſt, are ſooneſt taken away; and I am not aſhamed to tell thee, I am one of that Number. I cannot willingly, as yet, leave this lower World. O Unhappy Life! O unwelcom Death! What Apprehenſions have I not? And with what Terrors am I not ſtruck, ſince I have lived amongſt the *Chriſtians?* They preach againſt our *Alcoran*, and we declaim againſt their *Goſpel.* They affirm that *Mahomet* was a great Impoſtor; and we worſhip him. They believe they only know the Truth, that they be the only Saints, the Elect, and choſen of God; what then will become of us, if we be wedded to Errours, and our *Alcoran* be only a parcel of Lyes?

I have neither good nor bad News of thee, no more than of thy new Spouſe: God grant the merry *Greek* thou art marryed to, have the Vices of thy firſt Husband, my Father. Thou knoweſt my meaning. He called himſelf Vicious, becauſe he hated the Vertues of the Vulgar.

I thank thee not for my Life, for that is what I thou leaſt thought of, when thou becameſt big with me. But if thou expecteſt ſome Recompenſe for ſuckling me at thy own Breaſts, expect only Words of Thanks from a poor Slave who poſſeſſes nothing. *Love* and *Hate*, all the Time of thy Life; this is the greateſt Inheritance can be expected, from a Son who is juſt a dying. Engrave theſe Words in thy Heart: *Love ever what is honeſt, and hate always what is contrary to it.* Thus will theſe different Paſſions be ſetled on their proper Objects.

If my Brother *Peſteli* be ſtill alive, give him my Love with an innocent Kiſs, and a Touch in the Hand. Our Great Prophet protect and ſuſtain thy Age with the Staff of Mount *Liban*, and obtain for

for thee from the Mercy of the moſt High, That thou mayſt enjoy thy Senſes to the laſt Hour of thy Life, *Adieu.*

LETTER X.

To Peſtelihali, *his Brother.*

BElieving my Life is near its End, I therefore with all imaginable Eagerneſs write to thee, in the *third* place, although indeed thou holdeſt the *firſt* in my Heart. We ſhall ſee one another, Dear *Peſteli*, in that World, where every one receives according to his Deſerts. When I arrived in this great Town, I was aſtoniſhed at the Confuſion I met there, but I received no other Hurt. Altho the Weather be very inconſtant, yet the Air is good, and Proviſions are wholſom, and agreeable to the Taſte; the Water of the *Seine* is ſweet and clear; the Men are good Company, and the Women have done me no Harm; the King has not ill uſed me; Cardinal *Richlieu*, his chief Miniſter, does not hinder me from living after my own Faſhion; our Great Emperor is not diſpleaſed with me, yet my Diſtemper is impetuous; a ſad Faintneſs has ſeized my Heart, and I begin to fall into ſuch a languiſhing Condition, as makes me deſpair of Health. If thou ſtill conſerveſt any Affection for me, read this Letter with Compaſſion: Forget the ill Offices I may have done thee; and if I parted without diſcovering to thee the Occaſion, give God Thanks for the Ability he has given me, of ſacrificing the Tenderneſs which I have for ſo good a Brother, to the Obedience which I owe to the Emperours Commands.

Our Mother will ſalute thee as from me, in giving

ving thee a Kiſs; receive it as coming from me. Keep thy Gravity, and be honeſt in *Aſia* as well as *Europe*; and if thou goeſt to *Africa*, ſuffer not thy ſelf to be corrupted by ill Examples. 'Tis not without Tears I write thee this Letter; but lament not if I dye, neither rejoice if I eſcape; for I ſhall be thereby no leſs mortal; and that Tribute which I do not pay to day, we both ſhall pay, with all other Men, on a certain time. Prepare to part willingly; ſtudy more how thou ſhalt *dye*, than how thou ſhalt *live*; and if thou wouldſt live till thou art *Old*, live as if thou were to dye when thou art *Young*.

The great God preſerve thee in the perfect Uſe of thy Underſtanding, and guide thee into all Truth; and if thou deſireſt to be the beſt Captain and Commander in the World, learn to conquer thy ſelf. *Adieu*.

Paris, 12th. *of the* 5th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1639.

LETTER XI.

To Dgnet Oglou.

SHould I tell thee I am in Health, I ſhall write an un-truth; for I am really out of order, and expect a Fit of Sickneſs; which I wiſh 'twere in my Power to avoid, though it may prove ſhort and mortal. An Hectic Feaver puts me oft in mind, how frail and brittle a thing is Man; and that he ought in Multiplicity of Buſineſs, in Times of Proſperity as well as Adverſity, to think of diſlodging hence. The Bread I eat has no Reliſh; Solitude appears diſmal to me, and Company wearies me; for I cannot

cannot attend to what's diſcourſed, and yet I do not like they ſhould ſay nothing; there's nothing pleaſes me but Drink, yet all the Sea will not quench my Thirſt. I am reſtleſs in Bed, and find my ſelf more tired thereby, than if I ſat up; and that which I loved Yeſterday, I hate to day. Thou knoweſt how I loved Books, this Humour is quite changed. If the Sun ſhines into my Chamber, I as ſoon ſhut my Windows, being not able to endure it; and having remained a Minute in Obſcurity, I am impatient for the Light. *Paris*, where one may ſay Strangers come from all parts, to ſee the Varieties and Diverſions there to be met with, appears to me now an Hoſpital of Fools: I long for nothing more than *Conſtantinople*, and to be with my Friends, imagining I ſhall find eaſe in their Company. And this is the unhappy Condition of thy Friend, without hope of ſeeing any more *Turbans* and *Muſſulmen*. I loath as much the ſight of an ignorant Phyſician, as the Emperor *Severus* did a corrupt Judge, and I look on a little Valet that ſerves me, as a neceſſary Evil: Yet I'll a little divert thee, maugre the Illneſs which has ſeiz'd me. 'Tis not above Six Months ſince I entertained this Enemy in my Houſe, which is a *French* Valet, who makes himſelf a Fool; of a Pigmy's Stature, yet a Gyant in Roguery; he is clad like the *Graces*, being half naked, and wears Buſkins, like the Poetical Divinities; his ordinary Function is to ſweep every day my Chamber, which yet is as naſty as *Augis* his Stable; when I am awake he's aſleep, and he's always awake when I am aſleep; for this Thirteen Years that he has ſeen the Light, he cannot remember he has been two Hours without eating: When he eats not openly and before Folks, leſt he ſhould ſhame me; he will yet beſure to keep his Chaps a going, on ſomething

thing in Corners. When I went abroad, I was forced to follow him; and now that I keep my Bed, 'tis hard to judge which of us two is the Master, for he never parts with his Hat from his Head. He's more ready to pull off my Cloaths, than to put them on; which makes me chiefly careful of him at such times, that he leaves me not stark naked. He's moreover a Politician, as much as any *Florentin:* When he's to do any good Office, he falls into the *Spanish* Pace, but to perfect a bad one, he's as nimble as *Cæsar* was in the quickest of his Expeditions; whence it is that I am a Debtor to my own Arm and Hand for the Service I draw from him, being like certain Drugs which never yield an Odor till well beaten: As to his Religion, a Man would imagin he held the *Metempsycosis*, so carefully does he preserve the Lice that eat him, lest in killing them he act contrary to the Precepts of *Pythagoras*. He is moreover besides an irreconcilable Enemy to all Neatness, to Water, and to Truth; and he is more stinking than a Synagogue, drunker than a *Swiss*, and a greater Lyer than any Oracle. In the mean time my Illness encreases, and my Domestic Enemy is so well, that he assuredly waits my Death, to live more Honourably on my Spoils. I differ much this Day from what I was Yesterday, and I know not whether I shall not to morrow go to my long Home. Pray the Immortal for me, and remember we were once in Slavery together. Should I escape, I shall have the Joy of never seeing thee in the sad condition I am; and if I cannot escape Death at this time, I shall have the satisfaction of suffering it before thee. However, believe I do not despair, though I much complain. I cease writing to thee, but I'll never cease loving thee. *Mahmut* embraces thee in this Country of *Infidels*, having

having thee always in his Heart, and praying for thee continually.

Paris, 12th. *of the* 4th. *Moon, of the Year* 1639.

LETTER XII.

To the Kaimakan.

THE King of *France* has a Dwarf, called *Oſmin*, born in a Village of the *Morea*, and carryed away in his Infancy into *Italy* by Pyrats. He was bought by a *Spaniſh* Lord, who afterwards made a Preſent of him to this King, with ſuch a *boon Grace*, as entitles Magnificence to the ſmalleſt things, after the manner of that Nation. The *Spaniard* having preſented his Dwarf, ſaid no more, the Dwarf making this following Diſcourſe:

Sir, I am a Chriſtian, *although my Parents be* Turks. *If thou willingly receiveſt me for thy Slave, I receive thee yet more willingly for my Maſter, being a juſt and merciful Prince: But I am obliged to tell thee, That if thou wilt behave thy ſelf like a Maſter, whoſe Liberality is guided by Prudence, thou wilt never do me any Hurt, nor ever do me any great Good. Shouldſt thou give me Opportunities of acquiring Riches, and throw open the Gate of Honours to me; I ſhall thereby, perhaps, become vicious and inſolent. Beſtow only one thing on me, which will not be afterwards in thy Power to take away; Give me good Education, and let a Man of Learning take the Charge of me, by which means I ſhall be revenged of Nature, in making me but an Atome of a man; and perhaps make thy Courtiers, one day, repent of their preſent Laughter at me.*

Oſmin

Osmin has behaved himself so well, and gained such Credit, by the Subtilty of his Wit, and Readiness of his Answers, that he is at present one of the Courts choicest Entertainments, and the Scourge of Debauched People. Coming one day to divert and comfort me in my Illness, he told me, That being in private Discourse, with one of the Women belonging to a Lady of the first Rank; he was forced to conceal himself speedily behind the Hangings, to prevent being surprized in the Chamber, where this Lady unexpectedly entred, with the *Venetian* Embassador, who ordinarily resides in this Court, and where he heard the following Discourse from this Ministers own Mouth:

Madam, I shall willingly discover to you now that we are alone, the Intentions of the Republick *I serve, touching the* Turkish *Affairs, provided you promise me to do me two different good Turns. 'Tis absolutely necessary, we make War with these* Barbarians, *before they declare it against us. The* Ottoman *Family is like the Mathematical Compass, which enlarges its self the more 'tis pressed. You are not to be informed of the famous Victory gained by our General* Capello, *who has led in Triumph all the Gallies of* Africk; *but though* Amurath *be employed on the Frontiers of* Persia, *in the Siege of a most important Place, yet does he already threaten to be revenged for the Defeat of these* Barbarians. *The Ministers of the* Port *do also press him to shew his Resentment; and we certainly know by secret Relations from the* Turkish *Camp lying before* Babylon, *that the* Grand Seignior *has said in full Council, That he will himself throw the first Fire-ball into our* Arsenal. *That, Madam, which lies in your Power, is, to perswade the King to engage in the Common Cause, and for this End make up a Peace with his Enemies, that he may join his Naval Forces with Ours. On the other Hand, we could wish you would offer the Contrary to the Cardinal* Richlieu; *because*

cauſe this Miniſter uſually ſlighting Womens Counſels, will come to our Purpoſe, through his obſtinate Humour of contradicting you: And I do not doubt but this Artifice will ſucceed, if you perſwade him, the King is reſolved not to give us any Aſſiſtance. There runs a Report, as if our Bailio *has been laid hold on at* Conſtantinople, *and retained Priſoner in the Caſtle of Seven Towers, by the Order of the* Kaimacan. *And 'tis added, that the* Grand Seignior *offers a Peace to the* Perſians, *to return ſpeedily into* Europe; *that having no Diverſion on that ſide, he may turn all his Forces againſt the* Republick.

The Pope *promiſes much, and we need not fear but he will keep his Word, being the Perſon moſt intereſſed in our Affairs. He will furniſh Money, joyn his Gallies to thoſe of the* Republick, *and moreover ſend us ſeveral ſtout men. The King of* Spain *promiſes us Forty Gallies, with all Neceſſaries, together with Fifty Veſſels of War. The Great Duke of* Tuſcany, *will aſſiſt us with eight Veſſels well ſet out, and ſix Gallies well Armed. The King of* Poland *promiſes to ſend into the* Infidels *Country, an Army of fifty Thouſand* Coſſacks; *and others ſhall cruiſe about the* Levantine *Seas with their* Brigantins, *and eſpecially the* Archipelago. *As to what reſpects the* Republick, *the chief Families in* Venice *have already proffered to ſet out, and entertain at their own Charge a Veſſel, till the War be ended; and all the great Caſtles and Towns on the firm Land, freely offer to furniſh the* Republick *with fifty Thouſand Ducats a Month. This Kingdom (which is ſo full of Men, amongſt which there are ſo many good Officers, which are rich in Money, and at preſent ſo conſiderable at Sea) muſt not only not trouble ſo noble and neceſſary a Project, in continuing a War with* Spain; *but alſo give its aſſiſtance, by Supplies of Men, Money and Veſſels. If you can, Madam, oblige the King to enter into this League, you will meet an Everlaſting Remembrance, and have an hundred thouſand*

thouſand Crowns, which lye ready for you at Venice, *to be paid when and where you pleaſe.*

This is God's Cauſe, the Occaſion is favourable, and all things ſeem in a readineſs. You may immortalize your Name, and with your Beauty, your Credit and Eloquence, give good grounds of Hope to Chriſtendom *of Succeſs, by obtaining the Aſſiſtance of the moſt puiſſant of the* Chriſtian *Monarchs.*

This is what the *Dwarf* heard, and what he entruſted me with ſince; were I in a condition, Illuſtrious *Kaimakan*, to relate particularly the Life of *Oſmin*, I am perſwaded thou wouldſt give entire Credit, to the Diſcourſe he made me.

Oſmin is born a *Turk*, he loves me dearly, and has a certain Sympathy with me, which obliges him to ſeek me often, and entruſt me with all the Adventures of his Life; treating me not only as a Friend, but living with me, as if I were his Brother.

There being ſome days, ſince I languiſhed in Bed, tormented with a Diſtemper, which at its Beginning threatned me with vexatious Conſequences, and which cauſes me to droop and languiſh; thou wilt pardon me, if I reaſon not much on an Adventure ſo extraordinary. Should God reſtore me to my Health, I ſhall double my Care and Diligence, in obſerving the Meaſures of this Court. Order by thy Prudence and Valour, that the Preparations of theſe *Infidels* againſt the formidable Monarchy of the *true Believers*, may vaniſh into Smoak: And the great Soveraign of the Lower and Upper World grant thee perfect Health; which is ſought in vain by his Highneſſes Slave, and thy Servant *Mahmut*.

Paris, 12th. *of the* 4th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1639.

LETTER

LETTER XIII.

To Iſouf *his Kinſman.*

NOtwithſtanding my Weakneſs, I force my ſelf to write thee this Letter, to thee with whom I am engaged by Intereſt, as well as by Blood. My Diſtemper lyes ſo heavy upon me, that there remains only the time to ſpeak two Words of Devotion to thee. *Iſouf*, thou oughtſt towards the End of the Moon in *May*, to go to *Mecha*; carry me along with thee, though I am at this diſtance. I entreat thee, when thou ſhalt arrive, with the *Caravan* of *Pilgrims*, at the Mountain of *Arafat*, to offer there a Sacrifice in my Name; immolate a Sheep in commemoration of *Abraham*: and if thou arriveſt in Health at the *Holy Moſque*, and in full ſtrength, offer devoutly my Prayers to our *Great Prophet*. I ask not Honours of *Mahomet*, no more than Riches; I only beg, that Heaven would reſtore me what I have loſt; 'tis Health I deſire, whereby I may ſerve our great Emperour, and live more Holy than I have done. But before thy Departure, diſtribute a good Dole to the Poor, and if thou wanteſt Money, go and find *Dgnet Oglou*; borrow of him in my Name ſeven hundred and fifty Aſpers, which thou ſhalt immediately deal out to thoſe that have moſt need.

Thou knoweſt how greatly the Works of Charity are recommended to us; they multiply the Benedictions of Heaven, and encreaſe our Wealth. I neither do, nor can do this in the *Infidels* Country; thou knoweſt my Inability, ſpeedily ſuccour me in the Neceſſity I am of doing Good, and let nothing hinder thee, no Argument of good Husbandry nor Superſtition. If thou neglects my

Prayer

Prayer, the Shame of the Fault will lye at thy Door; and thou alone ſhalt bear the Iniquity, if thou executeſt not the Will of a dying Man, eſpecially having the Power. I forgot what I had of greateſt Importance to tell thee, and which is the moſt Holy, and aimed at to obtain with the greateſt Earneſtneſs. Endeavour to get for me a little Piece of the Cloth, wherewith the Temple of *Mecha* is every year hung, and which the Pilgrims tear in pieces to have each of them a part; and ſend as ſoon as thou canſt this Holy *Relick* in a little Silver Box to *Carcoa* at *Vienna*, who will take care I receive it. If thou beeſt a good *Muſſulman*, give ſpeedy Help to a Diſciple of the ſame Law; and if thou beeſt a real Kinſman, aſſiſt me, love me, and take on thee my Defence when neceſſary. I embrace thee with all my Heart, and Strength; and though I believe my ſelf very near Death, yet I wiſh thee a long and happy Life.

Paris, 12th. *of the* 4th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1639.

LETTER XIV.

To the Invincible Vizir Azem, *at* Conſtantinople.

IF thou beeſt the ſame that commanded the Army of the *true Believers* before *Babylon*, I write to thee without congratulating thy Reſurrection. The People at *Paris* have kill'd thee by their Diſcourſes, becauſe they wiſht thy Death, and 'tis generally ſaid thou was ſtrangled by four Mutes. But if I write to another, raiſed to the chief Dignity of the Empire, I pray the Great God who will one day

day judge all men, that he will long continue thee in *Amurath*'s Service, ever happy, and always attended with Victory; and give thee better Fortune than all the other *Vizirs*, who have governed in the vaſt Empire of the *Muſſulmen*.

I have been ſick during the ſpace of Eighteen Moons, and my Health is not yet fully reſtored: I have lived all that time, in continual expectation of Death, and ſo many odd things have hapned in my Sickneſs, that I ſhould fall into it again, ſhouldſt thou oblige me to make the Recital of them.

The Charity of the *Chriſtian Dervices* has been very great towards me, having neglected nothing which might be any ways ſerviceable to my happy Departure. The graveſt of them have often attended me with Diſcourſes of the Immortality of the Soul, of Hell, their Purgatory, Paradice, and the Merits and Indulgences of the *Church*. Several Phyſicians have come to ſee me, and uſed their utmoſt Skill to keep me alive, and imagin I owe my Life to them; but if it be ſo, they have paid themſelves for their Care, by drawing ſo much Bloud out of me, having, I think, quite emptyed my Veins, to reſiſt, ſaid they, the ſeveral Diſtempers which aſſaulted me, and to take from me the *Turkiſh* Feaver which I nouriſhed; for I aſſuredly brought it from *Conſtantinople*.

The greateſt Sin I committed during the Courſe of ſo long a Sickneſs, was the pretending to confeſs my ſelf to a *Capucin Dervis*, as the *Chriſtians* do in the principal Feaſts, and when they are ready to dye. I uſed this Ceremony but once, and I do not think I have committed Sacrilege, for I have told no Truth; and if I may ſpeak freely to thee, Invincible *Vizir*, hear what a pleaſant Penance was enjoined me, for an imaginary Crime of which I accuſed my ſelf. I confeſſed I hindred, by an Apology I had made, a *Mahometan* from embracing the

the Law of *Jeſus*; and the *Dervis* ſaid to me in a Paſſion, *You are not then a* Catholick: *I am*, anſwered I, *and only diſſwaded this* Barbarian *on Account, I had obſerved it ſeldom happened, That a* Turk *who changed his Law, came to a good End*; *and that thoſe who ceaſe to be* Muſſulmen, *ſeldom prove any others but bad* Chriſtians. *Your Reaſoning is alſo as falſe*, replyed ſharply the *Monk*, *as the Deſign you have had is bad*; *for you never ought to hinder any thing which is good, for the fear you may have that in the End it may ceaſe to be ſo. And I enjoyn you for Penance, to ſcrape out with ſuch Exactneſs, all the Characters of your Apology, that there remain no mark of it, ſo that the Paper become as clean and fair, as if there had been nothing written on it, that ſo black and deteſtable a Diſcourſe be entirely defaced by the Pains which you ſhall take to hinder the remaining of any Trace or Mark: After which, you ſhall pray to God as long as you live, that he would deſtroy the Temple at* Mecha, *ſo famous by the Impieties committed there, and enlighten the Eyes of the blind* Mahometans. But I am conſtrained to ſtop here, being ſo feeble, and indiſpoſed, that I have not the Strength to write that I am now recovering,

The *Mars* which has made *Germany* tremble, I mean the Duke of *Wimar*, is in fine dead at 36 Years of Age, and buryed in the ſame Field wherein he gathered his laſt Lawrels, that is to ſay, at *Brizac*. I ſhall diſtinctly inform the *Kaimakan* of whatever has hapned during my Sickneſs, that I may not give thee the trouble to read the Relation of ſeveral Adventures, which have been already publiſhed in the World, whilſt thou art employed in the great Affairs of the Empire. As ſoon as I am able, I ſhall, if poſſible, do with greater Diligence the Offices of my Place, and henceforward punctually advertiſe thee of the Cabals, Intrigues and Deſigns of the *Nazareens*, that thou mayſt

mayſt not be unprovided againſt all the Attempts of the *Infidels*.

I entreat the Being of Beings, to accompany thy Life with all the Happineſs thou canſt deſire on Earth, and that thou mayſt never undertake any thing for the good of the Empire, and its Religion, without Succeſs.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 10th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1640.

LETTER XV.

To the Kaimakan.

THou wert but little miſtaken when thou thoughteſt I was dead. I have bin ſo near the Grave, that I may have received four of thy Letters, without being able to read them; ſo far was I from the power of anſwering them. I have bin ſick a whole year, and ſix months, out of the Commerce of the Living, and without receiving any Conſolation from any one; abandoned to Phyſic, and become the prey of the Phyſicians, and, in ſhort, out of hope of ever recovering; but the day wherein I am to be judged is not yet come. I am, in fine, ſtill alive, and ſhall ſoon, I hope, be well again, if thou to o'rewhelm me, charges not my long Malady as a Crime upon me, and ſuſpecteſt me not guilty of Infidelity.

I have informed my ſelf within theſe few days, of ſeveral Events which have hapned during the Courſe of ſeveral Moons, which I ſhall relate to thee, if I can, in this Letter, to make amends for the time I have loſt. But in ſo few words, as will occaſion thee to think, I am ſtill ſick; for which thou

thou muſt not blame me, ſeeing thou loveſt Brevity.

France, during the time I have not writ to thee, has given marks of its Power and Policy. Four places have been beſieged in the year 1639. whoſe Succeſs have not been equal. The *French* have met with diſadvantage before *Thionville*, by the Valour and Conduct of *Picolomini*, one of the Emperors Generals, who was born in *Italy*, and brought up from a Child in the Trade of Arms. 'Tis ſaid, he has attackt and vanquiſht his Maſters Enemies, with ſuch ſpeed, that one may compare his Action with that of *Claudius Nero*, when he defeated *Aſdrubal* who had entred *Italy*; He has broken the Enemies Army, routed the Horſe, took the Cannon, kill'd the *French* General, and immediately rais'd the Siege; but in revenge, the ſame *French*, who were beaten before *Thionville*, have made themſelves Maſters of *Hedin*, *Salins*, and *Salſe*; which laſt was taken by the Young Prince of *Conde*, who gives the Marks of an extraordinary Valour, but the *Spaniards* have re-taken theſe Places, which have coſt them dear. 'Tis ſaid, that the Governor left by the Prince of *Conde* there, being preſt by the *Spaniards* to ſurrender the Place, threw out to 'em an hot white Loaf, ſaying, That thoſe who eat of this Bread, would not ſurrender themſelves, before the Enemies came to the time, wherein they might eat Ice.

Yet the Place was ſurrendred, before the Spring time was come to change the Face of the Earth, ſo far were they from holding out till 'twas cover'd with Snow or Ice.

This King immediately appeaſed the Inſurrections which were made in *Normandy*. But what wilt thou ſay of *Caſimir*, the King of *Poland*'s Brother, who being return'd a ſecond time into *France* alone and diſguiſed, was diſcovered and carried Priſoner

to

to the Caſtle in the Wood of *Vincennes* near *Paris*, where he is carefully guarded.

The War has been very cruel in *Italy*, between the three Parties, who are extreamly animated againſt one another. Prince *Thomas* of the Houſe of *Savoy*, drove out by ſurprize the *French* from *Turin*; but thou wilt ſoon underſtand, that our Capital Enemies the *Spaniards*, have been beaten and entirely defeated under *Cazal*, by the Count *Harcourt*, of the Houſe of *Lorrain*.

The *Spaniards* and *Dutch* have made a great Noiſe in the Ocean with their Fleets; the former came with Fourſcore Veſſels of War to land Fifteen Thouſand men in *Flanders*; but having been met by *Van Tromp*, a Commander of great Courage and Experience, there was a bloudy Battel fought, which laſted long, but at length ended in the Defeat of the *Spaniards*.

The *Dutch* have taken Thirteen Ships, and about Twenty of them have been driven by the Weather on the Coaſts of *England*, where they are loſt, and eight others have had the good Fortune to get into *Dunkirk*.

The Victory of the *Dutch* is compleat, having loſt but one Ship in the whole Engagement, againſt ſo puiſſant an Enemy, and whoſe Subjects they were formerly.

Bear with me, Illuſtrious and happy *Kaimakan*, wanting ſtrength to continue on writing, though it were the Victories of *Amurath* which I were to relate.

I ſhall make known to thee on the firſt Opportunity, whatever ſhall come to my Knowledge. In the mean time, the Creator of all things direct thee in all thy Ways, and proſper all thy Undertakings.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 10th *Moon*,
of the Year 1640.

LETTER XVI.

To Dgnet Oglou.

I Am in a manner raiſed from the Dead, by reading thy Letter; there is not a Line or Syllable, but ſhews the Marks of a true Heart, and a tender and real Sympathy with my Condition: I pray Heaven, we may do nothing either of us to leſſen this Affection.

Thou informeſt me in thy Letter of the Departure of *Iſouf* for *Mecha*: I give thee a Thouſand Thanks for the Money thou haſt given him, for the offering of a Sacrifice in my Name on the *Sacred Mountain*, and to diſtribute here below the Alms which I enjoined him. I admire thy Bounty, and the Charitable Care thou haſt had of the Salvation of thy Friend *Mahmut*, in ſending one of our *Devotés* to *Medina*, to go the Pilgrimage, and ſay the Prayers for me. In a Word, I ſee thy Kindneſs makes thee foreſee and provide againſt all my Wants; there is no Place or Time, wherein I receive not Marks of thy Favor.

Seeing I am ſo dear to thee, and loving thee ſo greatly as I do, let not Diſtance of Place, Poverty, Diſgrace, Impriſonment, or any other Misfortune extinguiſh, or ſo much as damp our mutual Affection.

I have, in a manner, ſtole the time I write to thee; for I have nothing which is truly mine, and I make thee a Preſent of a thing which I owed the *Kaimakan*, for whom I ought to employ more time in writing. But let us lay aſide all theſe troubleſom Affairs, and entertain one another with an entire Confidence and Familiarity. Thou wanteſt not Wit, employ it in the Study of Hiſtory, after ſufficient Inſtruction

ction in the Matters which concern Religion. If thou wilt be a Prince among other Men, ſeparate thy ſelf from the Croud, by thy application to good Authors; read much, and yet read little; read ever good Books, there being few of them, and thus thou wilt read much. If thou canſt attain to the Knowledge of whatever is known of Men, thou wilt be a kind of God amongſt them; whereas thou wilt be of the number of Beaſts, if thou faileſt of acquiring the Notices thou oughteſt to have. I wiſh thou wouldſt mind more, for thy Friends ſake, what paſſes in the *Seraglio*, in the *Divan*, and in the Prince's moſt ſecret Councils, to know what is ſaid there againſt me and for me: Good and ſeaſonable Advice does oftentimes hinder much Miſchief, and does a great deal of good. Friendſhip makes thoſe things which are otherwiſe hard, very eaſie: He that is not ready (ſays a Holy Man amongſt the *Chriſtians*) to ſuffer all things, and to loſe all, and his very Will too, for the ſake of him that he loves, deſerves not the Name of a Friend.

Let us ever forget the Words *mine* and *thine*: Thy good Fortune is mine, even as thy Diſgraces are: If we thus eſtabliſh our Friendſhip, why may we not, though Modern *Turks*, compare our ſelves to thoſe Antient *Greeks*, who have given ſuch glorious Marks to the World of their Friendſhip? Why may we not be the Imitators of *Pelopidas* and *Epaminondas*, who contracted ſo ſtrict an Union, that nothing could change it? Although we were not born the ſame Day, in the ſame Climat, and in the ſame Town as *Poliſtratus* and *Hypoclides*, who were born in the ſame Houſe, at the ſame Hour, and lived always together, and fell ſick at the ſame Time, and loved equally; yet let us ſurpaſs them in Affection. Love we one another more than *Theſeus* and *Piritohus*; more than *Damon* and

Pithias; the former of which contracted in Arms, and the other in Studies, that ſtrict Amity that has rendred them ſo recommendable to Poſterity. If thou knoweſt any Secret whereby to reſtore my Appetite which I have loſt, ſend it me. I am here Spectator of a Million of Mouths, who eat four times in a day, and conſume 15000 Oxen every Week, and 15000 other Pieces of Animals, beſides Mutton, Veal, Hogs, not to reckon all ſorts of Fowl, and Fruits produced by the Earth, and the Fiſhes from the Seas and Rivers.

I am forced to dye with Hunger with my Meat in my Hands; and in a Town where there is a Abundance of all ſorts of things, I want all things. Bread which is ſo pleaſant to the Eye, and ſo ſavoury in the Taſte, to all other People, is nauſeated by me. Wine only, becauſe 'tis forbidden by our Law, rejoices the Sight of me, and ſtirs up a deſire of drinking. Let me hear oft from thee; let thy Letters be inſtructive, and be levelled againſt my melancholly Temper. The God of *Mahmut* keep thee ever in Health, and make thee love me, as thou doſt, continually.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 10th *Moon of the Year* 1640.

To Adonai *the* Jew *at* Genoa.

LETTER XVII.

THou art as lazy in writing, as inconſiderable in thy Judgement of Things. Thou haſt written to the *Grand Vizir*, That this *Republick* is diſpoſed to joyn its Forces to that of *Venice*, for its Aſſiſtance in the War againſt the *Port*; but what Ground

Ground haſt thou for this Advice? And if the *Grand Vizir* ſhould oblige thee to give a Reaſon for this, how canſt thou ſatisfie his Curioſity, and hinder him from accuſing thee of great Lightneſs?

I now receiv'd a Copy of the Letter thou didſt write to *Conſtantinople*, for which I thank thee: 'Twould have been better I had received the Original; for I would not have ſent it. There's no likelyhood that a *Republick*, ſo deſirous of eſtabliſhing a Peace in her Dominions, will diſturb her own Quiet, for the Service of a State with which ſhe is always at War.

Had the *Genoeſes* any Cauſe of Complaint againſt *Amurath*, they would want neither Soldiers, nor Arms, nor Veſſels, nor Money to raiſe Enemies againſt him. But at preſent, whilſt their Affairs are in a full Calm, both Abroad and at Home; they make (with greater Prudence than the *Venetians*) War in the *Spaniſh Indies* with their Regiſters, and Arithmetick; and they have always the Advantage in this kind of Combat, wherein there is no Example they ever loſt: Let this Nation alone in Peace. Write rather to the *Port*, That the *Genoeſes*, condemned by Nature to dwell in the Rocks and Deſart Mountains; have found the means of making theſe, the moſt delicious Abodes in *Europe*.

Tell the *Grand Viſir*, That ſo many extravagant Philoſophers, who continually ſearch for what they will never find, have at length ſhewed, That there is no other Place where are more perfect Chymiſts to be found, having converted into Gold almoſt all the Stones of their Country, changed the Horror of their Deſarts into moſt pleaſant Gardens; and the Cottages of the ancient *Ligurians* are transformed into Pallaces, enriched with Marble and Porphyry, with ſo great Magnificence, and Propriety, that no Houſes are comparable to theirs. To which thou mayſt add, That the Inheritance of the pooreſt

Genoese, does at this time much surpass those of their Predecessors. Shew him, they have begun to give considerable Succours to great and puissant Monarchs by immense Sums; and that, in fine, in the Registers of particular Traders, one may see the Names of the greatest Monarchs on Earth, to whom they are become Creditors.

Be more careful of what thou writest for the Future; and when thou givest Advice, set down what thou knowest without Exaggeratings, and be reserved in what's doubtful: Never write Falsehoods in thy Dispatches. Be also never the Author of vulgar Rumors, and Stories made by People at leasure, who abound with Extravagancies. God help thy Understanding, and heal thy Distempers if thou hast any.

Paris, 10th. *of the* 11th *Moon*, *of the Year* 1640.

LETTER XVIII.

To the Kaimakan.

THe *Christians* are become Magicians, or to speak better, the *Spaniards* who make War in *Piemont*, have fill'd the World with Astonishment by an extraordinary and new Enchantment. I wrote to thee, there were two great Armies before *Thurin*, one to take it, and the other to succour it; but I have not yet made known to thee, that the Cannon of the *Spaniards* are become Couriers, who carry their Dispatches in the Air, into the besieged Cities; and moreover, Ammunition, Powder, Salt-petre, and Money; a marvellous Invention, which fills me with Admiration in writing it.

it. There is a Man in the Camp of General *Leganez*, who makes braſs Bullets ſo artificially, that having ſhot them into the Ditch of the Place, they have for a long time ſuccoured the Beſieged. 'Tis ſaid, that being made in a Vice, and hollowed within, they have ſerved for two Uſes, to convey into *Turin* what was wanting, and to bring back into the *Spaniards* Camp the things they moſt needed. But this Induſtry proved in the end uſeleſs; for after ſeveral Conflicts, *Turin* has faln again into the Hands of King *Lewis*, who has therein reſtabliſhed the Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, to the great ſatisfaction of her People, who have thereupon ſhewed the Signs of the greateſt Joy. This Reſtabliſhment is owing to the Valour and Conduct of Count *Harcourt*, who has ſuſtained and repelled the Aſſaults of two Armies, ſtronger in number than his own. This Captain, has made his Name as famous in *Italy*, as were heretofore thoſe of the *Hero's* of *Rome* and *Athens*. The Marquis of *Leganez* undertook the Siege of *Cazal*, an important Place belonging to the Duke of *Mantoa*, ſituated on the famous River of *Po* in *Italy*. Count *Harcourt* being not able with all his Army to put Succours into the place, he took the Party of forcing himſelf the Beſieged, entring on Horſeback into the Lines with his Sword in his Hand, where he was followed by ſome of his Gentlemen. The *Spaniards* being ſurprized and aſtoniſht, found no Safety but in Retreat, which they made diſorderly; and the *French* under ſuch a Captain, bore away that Day, the greateſt and moſt glorious Victory they ever won in *Italy*.

If thou requireſt an Account of me of what has paſt in *Germany*, I can tell thee, that the War has been carryed on there this year with equal Succeſs and Loſſes to both Parties, to whom Fortune has been ſometimes favourable, and otherwhiles contrary.

But I am informed, there's a design of making a great Assembly at *Cologn*, to restablish a Peace between all the *Christian* Princes; and that the King of *France* has named for his *Plenipotentiary* there, the Cardinal *Julius Mazarin*, an *Italian* by Nation, a Man of great Parts, and Experience in Business.

Prince *Casimir* is set at Liberty, at the Intreaty of the King of *Poland* his Brother, and been since well received by the King, who made him Dine at his Table, and presented him with a rich Diamond. The Town of *Arras*, which the *French* have taken in the *Spanish Netherlands*, is of great Importance, and is a considerable loss to the *Catholick* King, who will give great Reputation to his Enemies, that have taken the Place in the sight of a great Army, commanded by the *Cardinal Infant*, Governour of the *Low Countries*; which Conquest has mightily raised the *French* Courage, and encreased the Glory of their Prince.

The Queen is brought to Bed of a second Son, who was born the 21*st*. of *September*, and he is named the Duke of *Anjou*.

The *Spaniards* are as unfortunate on the Sea, as at Land. Their Fleet, which return'd from the *West Indies*, richly laden with Commodities of all sorts, have been most of them dispersed by the *French* Naval Army, commanded by the Duke of *Breze*. The *Spaniards* truly fought with much Valour, but Fifteen Thousand of their Men were slain, and Two Hundred taken Prisoners, together with Five great Vessels richly laden. One of their great Gallions was burnt, and it is said, the other Ships were saved, having first thrown the best part of their Lading overboard, which they had brought with such great Care and Pains from the *other World*.

That which has past on the Ocean, has not hindred the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*, from shewing the

the Strength of the King his Maſter on the *Mediterranean*; where he has ſought an Occaſion, of fighting the *Spaniards* with a lighter Army, conſiſting for the moſt part of Gallies. He had ſent a Defiance to the Duke *de Ferrandine*, General of the *Spaniſh* Gallies; who being unwilling to accept of the Challenge, this Prelate advanced towards the Coaſts of *Naples*, where he did ſome Miſchief.

One may ſay, That the Misfortunes of *Philip* King of *Spain* are as great this Year, as his Power is. But it is ſaid, theſe Loſſes are not comparable to what he is threatned with, if *Portugal* and *Catalonia* ſhake off the Yoak of his Domination, as the common report runs.

I have heard much talk in General, on theſe conſiderable Affairs, without being however inform'd of any certain Particulars. But henceforward, when I ſhall be able to leave my Chamber, to go into the Churches, Walks and Gardens, about the City and the Court, I ſhall let nothing paſs without a ſtrict Enquiry, and give a Faithful Account of whatever deſerves thy Notice; and ſhouldſt thou deſire any particular thing of thy Slave *Mahmut*, 'tis but mentioning it, and thou ſhalt not want an exact and humble Anſwer.

It makes me tremble in telling thee, that a Report runs here of the Death of the Invincible Prop of the World, the Mighty of Mightys, in fine, of the Glorious *Amurath*. 'Tis falſe News, I hope, yet however aſſerted with great Confidence. The Arbiter of Heaven and Earth, confound all our Enemies, and give the *Grand Seignior*, and thy ſelf, a Life which knows no End, and attended with a Happineſs which cannot be encreaſed.

Paris, 7th. *of the laſt Moon,*
of the Year 1640.

LETTER XIX.

To Dgnet Oglou.

THe Lovely *Greek*, after whom thou enquireſt ſo earneſtly, is long ſince retired into *France*, and has been marryed Eighty Moons to a great *French* Merchant, with whom I am not acquainted, but am informed is very rich, and fortunate in his Dealings; but infinitely more fortunate in being the Husband of *Daria Lena Maani*, by whom he has ſeveral fine Children.

This charming *Greek* does now profeſs the *Roman* Religion, which is the only Fault I find in her; I never knew Woman, whoſe whole Carriage is ſo graceful, who does all things with ſuch a careleſs exactneſs, and whoſe Virtue is leſs moroſe. Meer Chance brought me acquainted with her, whom I no ſooner ſaw, but was ſtruck with Admiration. She came to *Paris* the laſt year, to ſollicit a Law-Suit againſt a Stranger about an Eſtate. It was at Court, and in the preſence of the King himſelf that I firſt ſaw *Daria*; ſhe ſpake to him ſo ſweetly, that ſhe ſoon obtained what ſhe deſired; and at the ſame inſtant I felt ſuch inexpreſſible Paſſions and Longings after her Acquaintance——Suffer me, my dear *Dgnet*, to tell thee, that never any Creature made ſuch deep Impreſſions in the Heart of a Man, as this charming *Greek* did in mine.

I drew near to her as ſoon as I could; I ſpake to her in her own Language, telling her, I was an *Arabian*; and ſhe anſwered me, with as great Modeſty as Benignity. I went the day following to give her a Viſit in her own Lodgings; where this adorable Perſon, received me with the greateſt Civility, not forbidding me a Return; being pleaſed

ſed perhaps to meet with one, that could ſpeak her own Language, which is very rare in theſe Parts.

Since then, I could not for my Life forget her; I have ſerved her with the greateſt Diligence, and ſo doated on her, that I forgot my ſelf, and thee, and if I may dare to ſay ſo, the *Grand Seignior* too. Pardon this Infidelity on the account of a Paſſion, which knows no Moderation, being not able to withſtand the Force of ſo invincible an Enemy.

Daria is young, of a generous Temper, and in whoſe whole Deportment, there's no Grace wanting. Her Vertue is far above *Lucretia's*: for this *Roman* Lady killed her ſelf, having firſt endured the violences of a Tyrant; whereas ſhe would dye before ſhe would come to ſuch a Tryal. If you have ſeen her at *Conſtantinople*, you muſt have known her Perfections: I, for my part, who only knew her at *Paris*, have remarkt four Beauties in her Perſon, which I believe is not to be found in any of thoſe Ladies kept in the *Seraglio*. Her Eyes, her Mouth, her Teeth, and her Hands, ſeem to have been made only to furniſh the God of Love with Darts. She is ſure to ſtrike where ſhe will, with her fine black Eyes full of Fire; and ſhe has alſo the Secret of healing the Wounds ſhe makes, when ſhe pleaſes. As ſoon as ever ſhe opens her Mouth, the three *Graces* are ſeen to ſit ſporting in her Countenance; and her Body is moreover ſo proportioned in all its parts, that had ſhe lived in the time of *Phidias*, he had certainly taken her for the Model of his *Venus*, which was the Admiration of all the World.

I have plyed this fair *Greek* with Viſits, loved her even to Idolatry; my Reſpect has been ever equal to her Virtue; and the greateſt Favour I obtained from her, was to ſuffer me thus to ſpeak to her; *I love you*, Daria; Daria, *I adore you*; but ſhe would

would never ſuffer the leaſt Expreſſion which might make her underſtand any thing elſe.

This incomparable Beauty often ſaid to me; Mahmut, *I have a great Reſpect for thee, becauſe thou art diſcreet and vertuous, and ſhould alſo love thee, wert thou not a man. Live on ſtill as thou haſt done, and thou wilt thereby oblige me to reſpect thee yet more; but think not to obtain from* Daria *any more than an innocent Affection; I owe all to my Husband, and I will never be unfaithful to him.* If I ever attempted to ſnatch any ſmall Favour, it was always in vain, having ever repelled me in ſuch a manner as made me loſe all Hope, and at the ſame time feel a new increaſe of Paſſion. Conſider, Dear *Oglou*, what paſt then in my Heart, and what a War I was to ſuſtain.

In my great Inquietudes, and ſharpeſt and cruelleſt Pains, *Philoſophy* ſupplyed me with no other Remedies but Patience; ſhe ſet before me the Examples of the Eſteem which the *Ancients* had for Pudicity; but ſhe hindred me not from alſo remembring, that we find in Hiſtory almoſt all the *Philoſophers* more tranſported with Venereal Pleaſures, than retained by the Precepts of Wiſdom: *Diogenes* and *Ariſtotle*, became they not Fools hereby? And *Seneca*, whoſe *Morals* are the Rules of the Wiſeſt, was not he driven out of *Rome* for his Adulteries? I tell thee plainly, the Precepts of *Philoſophy* have influenced me not a whit; I derided them, and was reſolved to love on, and that more exceſſively than all the *Philoſophers* together. *Daria*'s ſoft Severity has laid on me ſtronger Laws than all the Dogms of the *Stoicks*; ſo that nothing can make me change my Reſolution of loving her eternally. If it be true that Love is a Weakneſs, only men, who are noble Creatures, are thereunto ſubject; it being certain that mean Souls cannot love, becauſe they have no Heart.

Natures

Natures Original is far higher than Reasons; one is the Work of God, whereas the other comes from Man. Be not then astonisht if Reason does so oft yield to Nature.

Daria had a mind to learn *Italian*, which she thought a better Language than others. I taught her a great deal of it in a little time, but business quickly deprived an unhappy Master, of the most perfect of Scholars. She said once to me, *Mahmut*, let us have a perpetual Amity for one another, but let us love and esteem Vertue far before Friendship. Teach me *History* and *Geography*, to the end that knowing Kingdoms, Towns, and Provinces, and those that govern them; I may know into how many Parts, this Earth which appears so admirable, is divided; I may now learn the Forces, Methods of Government, Manners, Religions of Nations, the difference of Seas and of Mountains, of Lakes and Rivers, of inhabited Places, Islands and Desarts, that I may not confound the barbarous with the civilized Nations, and *Republicks* with *Monarchies*.

My worthy Friend, so noble an Inclination joined with a singular Grace, and attended with so many rare Qualities, as well Spiritual as Corporal, have reduced the poor *Mahmut* to a Slavery, more rigorous than that which he suffered with thee in *Sicily*. How many Nights have I past in horrible Restlesness; and how many times have I vainly believed I was with *Daria*, whom I sought in my Chamber; when Sleep succeeding long Watchings, represented her to me in a Dream more complaisant than ordinary? In a Word, *Daria* so filled my Thoughts, that I forgot my Books, and avoided also the Company of my Friends; she alone was my daily Study, and I renounced all other Divertisements; the finest Ladies were nauseous to me; the finest Gardens seemed horrible Forrests, which

serve

ſerve for a Retreat to Savage Beaſts. In fine, my Paſſion (Friend *Oglou*) comes to that Exceſs, that I can find no Remedy. My Tears were of none Effect to ſoften *Daria*, and I have caſt my ſelf a thouſand times in vain at her Feet; all my Cares and Reſpects have ſerved only to give me Proofs of her Virtue. Receive as thou oughteſt the Confidence I put in thee, and if thou haſt not an Heart that can love ſo ardently, at leaſt have ſome complacency towards a man whoſe Paſſion has no Bounds, and reproach me not with having had too much Weakneſs for having been vanquiſht by a Woman. 'Tis Women that have always won the greateſt Victories; it is their Trade to conquer, and even thoſe too, who ſubdue all things. It is impoſſible for me to comprehend how I could love ſo ſtrongly without dying, neither can I imagin how I ſhall live, if I be long deprived of the Sight of her I love. *Daria* has left *Paris*, and is diſtant thence above Three Hundred Miles; conſider then the condition I am in. I reckon my ſelf in a ſolitary place, although there be above a Million of Inhabitants in the Town where I dwell. I ſtir not out of my Chamber; and as to my Books, they will yield me no Comfort. My only Care is to nouriſh my Diſtemper; whereby I ſtudy to make my ſelf more miſerable, becauſe it is not in my power ſo much as to ſeek the way to the only Happineſs I wiſh for. *Mahmut* may be ſaid to be the Son of Sorrow; my Beard is naſty and overgrown; I am out of love with my ſelf, comfortleſs, avoiding all Society, and am become inviſible to all People. I have no Hope amongſt ſo many Cauſes of Deſpair, but the Aſſurance which *Daria* has given me, that I poſſeſs a place in her Heart, and I believe it, becauſe ſhe ſays ſo. Heaven has given her a frank and generous Soul, and promiſes her great things in the courſe of her Life. I have ſecretly drawn her

Horoſcope

Horoſcope, and as far as I could find, all the Planets are favourable to her; ſhe is to live a great while; Fortune will ſecond her Intentions; ſhe will enjoy an uninterrupted Health; and this lovely Perſon will ever gain the Advantage on all that ſhall oppoſe her. Happy is he that ſhall be of the number of her Friends, but more happy is he that ſhall be beloved of her, for he may aſſure himſelf of being beloved of the handſomeſt and moſt deſerving Lady in the World.

Read my Follies with ſome Indulgence, and be not angry with me when thou knoweſt, I was ready to renounce my Religion for that of *Daria*'s; ſhe began to convince me, and I began to believe that the Religion of the moſt perfect and moſt vertuous of Women was the beſt. If thou haſt Intereſt enough in the *Grand Viſir*, or the *Kaimakan*, obtain for me the Permiſſion of leaving *Paris* for Six Months only, but by no means let them know the Occaſion. I love much, abſent from *Daria*, but it ſeems to me I do not yet love enough: I would have more violent Tranſports, during her Abſence, than thoſe I ſuffer whilſt I ſee her; to the end I may ſay, that at all times, and in all places, never any body loved ſo much. I have diſcovered to thee my whole Heart, excuſe my Paſſion, if thou wilt not excuſe thy Friend ſo horridly tormented with it; and remember what the Beautiful *Roxalana* ſaid to the great *Solyman*, *That the Pleaſure of commanding and making one's ſelf obeyed, is to be reckoned but in the ſecond Rank of Pleaſures, whereas that of loving and being beloved is the firſt.*

Henry IV. was one of the greateſt Kings of *France*, than whom no man ever more greatly loved. When he reproached the Duke *de Biron* with the Love he had for a Lady, mark what this Cavilier told him: *Great King, how is it poſſible thou ſhouldſt not be indulgent to Lovers, who haſt ſo often ſaid*

ſaid when thou waſt in love, thou forgateſt thy ſelf, thy Kingdom and Subjects? And this, dear *Oglou*, is what has happened to me at *Paris* with this admirable Perſon whom thou couldſt no longer find at *Conſtantinople*. But alaſs, I ſhould be an unhappy Friend, if with ſuch a Love as mine I ſhould prove thy Rival. I will not imagin it; yet I muſt tell thee, that rather than yield thee *Daria*, I will ſacrifice to thee all the time I have to live. I have given my Picture to this charming *Greek*, who has received it very courteouſly, yet rather as the Work of an excellent Painter, than the Picture of a Lover.

But being full of Goodneſs, and perfectly diſcreet, ſhe ſaid thus to me, when I gave it her: Mahmut, *thank Heaven thou art not handſom; ſuch ſort of men have not ordinarily all the ſucceſs they pretend to in their Amours. Wiſe Ladies think theſe kind of People doat too much on themſelves; and thoſe that are diſdainful, find them not ſubmiſſive enough and reſpectful; and ſuch as fear evil Tongues, dare not look on them; and alſo theſe Gentlemen imagin Ladies Favours are granted them, becauſe they cannot withſtand them, and they expect oftentimes to be entreated to receive them: Whereas thoſe to whom Nature has not been ſo liberal of her Favours, do more than bare love; they adore thir Miſtreſſes, they are always humble, and know how to gain the coyeſt beauty by their Reſpectfulneſs. As to thy part, who art none of the faireſt, thou wilt be happy, if thou changeſt not thy manner of living with me.*

It is impoſſible for me to ſay, whether *Daria* has any conſiderable Imperfections, being too greatly prepoſſeſſed by my Paſſion, to diſcover Defects in a Perſon, whom I regard as an Angel. Time and her Promiſes will one day ſhew me, whether ſhe has the Vices uſual to thoſe of her Nation, which are commonly an Infidelity, cove-

red

red over with the moſt ſpecious Pretences, and a continued Diſſimulation.

However, ſend me a Cask of the white Balm of *Mecha*, of the beſt ſort for Scent thou canſt get; and at the ſame time ſend me alſo ſome of that precious *Eaſtern* Wood, whoſe Scent is admirable to perfume the Body. I have promiſed the fair *Daria* this Preſent; let me ſoon have it, to the end I may accuſtom *Daria* to the neatneſs and delicacies of the *Mahometans*. Preſerve alſo thy Health, and if thou envieſt me, love as much as I do, but love with Continency if thou wilt love long, and be long beloved.

The Great God preſerve thee from loving however ſo exceſſively as thy Friend *Mahmut* does, the Dolors being therein always certain, and the Fruition uncertain.

Paris, 10th. *of the Moon of* January, 1641.

LETTER XX.

To the Invincible Vizir Azem.

THE *Chiaus* arrived here this ſame Moon in which I write to thee, and is in perfect Health, with all his Attendants

I do not tell thee in what manner he was received by the People at *Paris*, it being of ſmall Importance; ſeeing they have no other part in the Government of the Kingdom, than that of Obeying.

The Populacy curiouſly obſerved his Habit, his Beard, and his Gate, all as extraordinary. 'Tis certain (Invincible Leader of his Armies, in whom God

God has placed his Authority of governing the Earth) our Envoys are not esteemed wherever they come, unless amongst the most Rational, and Honest part of Mankind; which are always the least Number.

Not only the Common sort run to see our Embassadours, for the Vestments they wear, to which their Eyes are not accustomed; but even considerable Persons, have the same Curiosity. Some silently approve, others lift up their Hands, to note their Astonishment; and others, by an insolent Murmur, discover their Contempt, not understanding the Justice due to Strangers, whose Manners and Fashions ought never to be blamed; it being impossible but whole Nations must have good Reasons for their Customs and Practices since so many Ages.

But he was not thus received at Court, where the King and his Ministers do all things with great Prudence; being respected as a Man that brought good News, and sent by the Greatest and most puissant Emperor in the World. As to the Subject of his coming, every body speaks diversly. The Ministers of Foreign Princes are fearful, lest the new *Sultan* should attempt the entire Ruin of *Christendom*, and prove more terrible than *Amurath*. In the mean time this Heathenish People shew incredible Joy at the burning of the Imperial City of *Constantinople*. But the King has no part in the Sentiments of his Subjects.

Many say, that the King of *Red Heads* will renew the War with the Empire, and is perswaded to this by the Great *Mogol*; and there are some who affirm, he has already laid Siege to *Babylon*. But those who speak with more Sense, and less Hatred, affirm, that all the *Port*'s Enemies, are like Reeds exposed to the Wind, which will be easily overthrown, if the *French* take not part with them; and it is the Folly of this Nation (who believes it

it ſelf ſuperiour to all others, and the Arbiter of the World) to think too well of its ſelf, *becauſe ſhe is reſpected as a Friend to the faithful* Muſſulmen.

The *Jews* (Invincible *Vizir*, principal Miniſter of the Empire favoured of God) are the curſedſt Race of all Nations; the *Chriſtians* accuſe them of having ſet *Conſtantinople* on Fire, and greatly praiſe the *Greeks* for quenching it; to which, ſay they, they have no leſs contributed by their Hands, than by the Fervency of their Prayers; and that Heaven has preſerved it from a total Ruin, becauſe of the Sacred Relicks of ſo many *Chriſtians*, whoſe Bodies lye buryed in our *Moſques*.

The News which comes from Foreign Countries, do every day denote the Diſorder there is in all Parts, there being nothing heard from the ſide of *Spain*, but ſecret Conſpiracies and publick Revolts.

The People of *Catalonia* are in a continual commotion, and ſo irritated, that they give no farther Quarter to the *Spaniards*. And from *Portugal* there comes more ſurprizing News.

London is as full of Diſquiet, new Parties every day forming themſelves againſt their Soveraign *Charles*, Maſter of thoſe Three ſo famous Iſlands; whence it appears, That the God of the *Nazareens* is angry with theſe *unbelieving People*.

I ſhall not fail to inform thee in due time, of ſuch Events as deſerve thy Knowledge. For if things do not ſoon change their Poſture, theſe Countries forſaken of Heaven (ſeeing the true Law eſtabliſhed by our Prophet is not received here) will ſoon change their Maſters, their Manners and Religion.

I adgre with the profundeſt Humility, and with my Head lying at thy Invincible Feet, the Authority which the *Sultan* has entruſted thee with; and

and which thou deſerveſt as well for thy Faithfulneſs, as the Greatneſs of thy Actions.

Paris, 20th. *of the Moon* of January, 1641.

LETTER XXI.

To Cara Haly *the Phyſician, at* Conſtantinople.

SInce I received thy Letter, and the marks of thy Remembrance, I imagin my ſelf much better. I make two Meals a day, I walk about in the Morning, my Appetite increaſes, I have no more of thoſe nauſeous Belches, I can read longer, and I ſleep a-nights more ſoundly. Yet I cannot ſay I am in perfect Health; ſo long an Illneſs has deprived me of that which I do not find return. There's wanting to my Intellectual Faculties a certain kind of Vivacity, and Readineſs in their Operations, which is extreamly abated; but I know not whether this be an Effect of the Pain I ſuffered, or whether it comes not from Nature weakned; as faſt as our Life advances to throw it ſelf, as it were, into the Arms of Death, which is what is moſt certain for me. I would willingly entertain thee on the Condition wherein I find my ſelf; could I overcome the Weakneſs of my Diſpoſition, and the coldneſs of the Seaſon, which pierces me, maugre all my Care to prevent it in this Icy Climat. The Ink I write with freezes on my Pen, and a body may ſay, the Fire freezes too, wanting as it does its uſual Activity; the Cold being ſo ſharp, that it extinguiſhes the natural Heat. The City where I dwell, appears on a ſudden transformed into Cryſtal; the Northern Wind has in one night

night frozen the River; and all the Fountains, which were wont to quench the Thirſt of a Million of People, are dryed up. All Trade ſeems to have ceaſed, the Rich are retired to their Fires, and the Poor are creeping about the Streets; where, notwithſtanding the Exerciſes they uſe to oppoſe the Cold, they ſeem already ſtarved. The Bread is become like Marble, or an hard Stone; all things are frozen, and ancient People affirm, never the like has hapned in their Days, or in the times of their Fathers. There has been found ſome few Miles from *Paris*, in the great Road, two Men clad in very coarſe ſtuff, without Shifts, their Legs naked, Heads ſhaved, and Cords about their middle, dead with Cold. They were found embracing one another, thinking thereby to communicate mutual Heat, to keep off, or at leaſt retard their Deaths. Theſe People are *Derviſes* of the *Latin* Church, which are called *Capucins*, whoſe Life is a continual Penance; they riſe in the Night to their Devotions, and ſpend their time in Contemplation. They live upon Alms which they receive of the *Chriſtians*, which conſiſt of Bread, Roots and Herbs; and if the Charity of theſe *Nazareens* extends to the giving any thing more, they uſe it with Sobriety. They ſleep on Straw, and are obliged to wear the Habit Night and Day, which is dreadful to look on, and in which they are buried when they dye. When their Occaſions require them to travel, they are not permitted to go on Horſeback, in a Coach or Chair, but only in Veſſels when they go by Sea, or on Rivers; ſo that they have only that granted them which *Cato* was ſo afraid of, and every body elſe but Fools; which is, to Travel by Water.

In fine, their Life is accounted a continual Hell; and they will be finely chouſed, if they find not a Heaven, when ſtript of their Mortality.

Theſe

These *Religious* are under the Direction of one *General*; observe a long Silence, which is a great Virtue amongst them; and with this are so exactly obedient to their *Head*, that they have no Will left.

They have very obscure Prisons under Ground, wherein they thrust those who scandalize their *Order* by their Crimes: For notwithstanding the Holiness of their Rule, and the Vigilancy of their Superiours to make it observed; there's never wanting some who wander from the right way, and often make use of the Esteem which men have of their Piety, to commit such Enormities as would be soundly punished by the men of the World. These kind of *Dervises* cannot handle Money without being guilty of a mortal Sin. Notwithstanding this Profession of Poverty, I have seen these *Dervises* dress up with greater magnificence than our *Mufti*, in the time when they celebrate their *Masses*, ascending up to the *Great Altar* covered with the finest Linnen, and thereon Vests embroidered with Gold, the most delicately wrought as can be imagined, and oft enriched with Pearls and Precious Stones. In their Sacrifice, they eat the *consecrated Bread*, which they call the *Messias his Body*, which they are wont to place on a Plate of fine Gold; and they also put into Cups of the same Metal, a Liquor which they say is changed into the *Bloud of their God*, as the Bread into the *Body*, as soon as they have pronounced certain Words which they secretly mutter.

This Sacrifice is offered every day, and not only the People are present at it, but the greatest of the Kingdom, with their Monarch on his Knees, and in a supplicating posture. There stand about the Altar, several stately Candlesticks, wherein burn white Wax Candles, which renders the Sacrifice still more solemn.

I re-

I relate to thee what I have often ſeen; for I chooſe to be frequently in theſe *Infidels* Churches, and at their ſolemn Feſtivals, the better to conceal who I am.

Yet happy is he that lives ſatisfied with himſelf, aſſured he ſerves God in the Manner he will be ſerved. Thou haſt this good Fortune, and that of being in thy Houſe at thine Eaſe; when thou goeſt out thou weareſt a long Veſt down to thy Heels, lined with ſoft and warm Furrs; whilſt I am obliged to cover my ſelf barely with a black ſhort Cloak, which ſcarcely reaches down to my Knees, and is too thin to reſiſt the piercing Northern Blaſts; and is in truth a very ridiculous Habit, yet which I am obliged to wear, for the ſervice of him whoſe Slave I am, which cannot cover my bandy Leggs, and ill-ſhap'd body. I expect with great Impatience, the Seaſon which o're-ſpreads the Gardens with Flowers, the Fields with Graſs, and crowns the Trees with Bloſſoms; and brings back the pretty Birds, who publiſh the joyful News of the Springs approach; that being the Time wherein I may expect my Health.

As to what remains, thou wilt oblige me in making Tryal of my Friendſhip, that thou mayeſt know, there's not in all the Empire of the *true Believers*, a more faithful Friend, and one that loves thee more cordially. *Adieu.*

Paris, 10th. *of the ſecond Moon, of the Year* 1641.

LETTER

LETTER XXII.

To the Kaimakan.

THe Court of *France* is an Aſſembly of Politicians, who diſcover or hide themſelves according to their Intereſts, and are more wont to hold their peace, than to talk. They explain themſelves in more than one Manner, on the things which they cannot conceal; and I draw from them what is neceſſary for my Inſtruction, and thy Information. There have hapned ſuch ſuddain and ſurprizing Motions in *Spain*, as cauſe conſiderable Advantages to be hoped for by *France*, which ſeems to have had a great hand in them; on which thou mayeſt make what Reflections thou thinkeſt convenient.

The Mountains which divide *France* from *Spain*, are called the *Pirenees*. *Catalonia* is a Province watered on one hand by the *Mediterranean* Sea, and bounded by *Navarr*; it lies ſituated at the Foot of theſe Mountains: The People have taken up Arms, and vigorouſly oppoſed the *Catholic* King's Miniſters; and the *Portugueſes* have done the ſame thing, but with different Succeſs. This Kingdom is compriſed within the States of *Spain*, and the richeſt under her Dominion. Her Situation is advantagious, lying between *Galicia* and *Caſtile*, and watered with the Ocean, which brings her immenſe Riches.

The principal Town of *Catalonia* is *Barcellona*; and *Lisbon* is the chief Town of *Portugal*. The firſt has taken for the pretence of its Inſurrection, the Inſolencies committed by the *Proteſtant* Troops, which ſerved the *Catholic* King, and were quartered in this Province. And the other having long concealed

cealed its Deſign, has at length ſhaked off the *Spaniſh* Yoak, and ſet up a King of their own Royal Race.

'Tis ſaid, that Count *Olivares*, the King of *Spain*'s Chief Miniſter and Favourite, deſigning to mortifie the *Catalonians*, horribly charged that Country with Soldiers, and ſent thither the moſt licentious Troops to Quarter, imagining to chaſtiſe the Pride of this People in this manner without any Form of Proceſs.

This Miniſters Deſign has had ſo far its End, the Province being full of Diviſions and Slaughters; there wanting nothing to compleat their Miſeries. The Soldiers exerciſe unheard of Cruelties, they ſhed indifferently the Bloud of Infants, Old Men and Women; overthrowing Altars, and ruining Temples. The moſt courageous Peaſants gather together to repel Force with Force, and revenge themſelves moſt cruelly on as many of the *Caſtilians* as they can light of, without ſparing the Kings Miniſters; killing all they meet, ſeeking thoſe who are hid, to puniſh them with the greateſt Rigour, running after thoſe who ſeek their Safety by Flight, not pardoning the very Prieſts if never ſo little ſuſpected.

The Count of St. *Colomme* commanded not long ſince in *Catalonia* with the Title of *Vice-Roy*, which poor Man is now before God, where he receives the Recompenſes or Chaſtiſements he has deſerv'd, being the firſt Victim ſacrificed to the Peaſants Fury: His Bloud was the Prologue of a diſmal Tragedy, which will not end without more diſmal Events to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and the *Catalonians* themſelves.

The *Vice-Roy* withdrew himſelf into the Arſenal of *Barcellona* at the firſt Inſurrection of the Peaſants, where he was beſieged by a great Multitude of theſe Seditious People; and ſeeing he could not

emain there in Safety, he went out to go on Board the Gallies; but the Groſſneſs of his Body hindring him from haſtning as faſt as thoſe who accompanyed him in his Flight, he remained alone; and being tired, fell into a Swoon, and lay dead for ſome time on the Sand between the Rocks which lye upon the Sea. His Servant, the only one that remained with him, brought him again to himſelf, by caſting the Sea-Water on his Face; but he opened his Eyes, only to ſee his own Departure more nearly. He was ſet upon in this Condition, wherein he could not ſtir himſelf, by a Crew of Bloud-hounds, who firſt ſhot at him, and then hackt him in pieces, having firſt ſtabb'd him in a Thouſand places. His Servant defended him as well as he could, in covering him with his Body; but his Zeal was fruitleſs, and all the Wounds he received ſaved not one from his Maſter. He was an *African*, and had been his Slave. The Courage and Fidelity of a Man of ſo mean Birth, deſerves at leaſt that it ſhould be ſaid of him, That he dyed in imitating the Virtues of thoſe Ancient *Romans*, which are at this Day praiſed and admired by all the World.

The *Vice-Roy*'s Death ſtopt not the Peaſants; they proceeded to Exceſſes ſcarcely imaginable; and their Barbarity made them commit ſince ſuch horrible, together with ſuch ridiculous Actions, as can hardly be expreſs'd.

Theſe Wretches went to the Pallace of the Marquis *de Ville France*, General of the Gallies; where having cut the Throats of as many as they met with, they burnt and battered all the Houſhold Stuff, and carryed in Proceſſion on the top of a Pike, a little braſs Figure which they thought a black Angel; which Figure was only that of a man, wherein a Clock was included, whoſe ingenious Springs made him move his Eyes; which

Sight

Sight ſo ſurprized theſe Peaſants, who had never ſeen or heard of ſuch a Machine, that they remained in ſuch a Stupidity, as retarded for ſome time the Effects of their Fury. But there was one more bold than the reſt, who approaching to the Piece, cryed out, 'Twas the Familiar Spirit of the Marquis *de Ville Franche*, and ought to be ſeiſed on, and thrown into Priſon to take away its Power. Which he had no ſooner ſaid, but laid Hands on it, and tyed and bound it faſt on the top of a Spear, and with great Shouts, walked it about the Town. The ignorant People, capable of any ridiculous Impreſſions, as well as the Women, who are not hard to be deluded, followed them, convinced that the *Marquis*'s Devil was carryed triumphantly along the Streets. Having ran through all the Town of *Barcellona*, this Rabble gave the Clock into the Hands of the Biſhop and Inquiſitors to exorciſe it, and drive out the Devil whom they thought capable of deſtroying their whole Province.

Affairs are carryed on more ſeriouſly in *Portugal*, and at a more moderate Rate; the Inhabitants of *Lisbon*, as well as the *Nobility*, have treated the *Caſtilians* with more Humanity. They immediately elected a King who reigns peaceably as Heir of the Crown, and thereby aſcertain'd of being maintained by the Affection and Fidelity of the People. There is already News of his Coronation, the Ceremony of which was performed with great Pomp and Magnificence. The *People*, as a mark of their Affection, have preſented a Million of Gold to their new Lord, the *Clergy* Sixty Thouſand Crowns, and the *Nobility* Four Hundred; and the New King has taken on him the Name of *John* IV. King of *Portugal*, inſtead of that of *Don John* Duke *de Braganza*.

Never any Plot better ſucceeded: The *Portu-*

gueſes have driven out from them, a puiſſant and politick Nation without Bloud-ſhed, ſaving that of a Villain; but of that thou ſhalt hear more the next opportunity, for I ſhall carefully inform my ſelf of the Particulars of ſo extraordinary an Event, to give an exact Account to the *Vizir*. 'Tis ſaid, King *Philip* is the moſt unfortunate Prince that ever aſcended the Throne, committing his Affairs to the mannagement of another; ſo that it may be ſaid, The Duke who reigns as Soveraign in *Madrid*, has choſen *Philip* IV. for his Favourit. The Miniſter commands, and the King obeys; the Maſters Weakneſs, authorizes the Servants Power; the Confuſion of that Nation being ſo great, that thoſe made by Heaven to receive Orders, are the only Perſons who give them.

I kiſs the Hem of thy Garment, with all the Submiſſion poſſible to a poor and humble Slave.

Paris, 10th. *of the* 2d. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XXIII.

To Dgnet Oglou.

TO what purpoſe doſt thou bewail the Ruins which the Fire has cauſed in *Conſtantinople*, if there be no Remedy for the Loſſes thou haſt ſuffered? 'Not all the *Vizirs* together, nor the Prince himſelf, whoſe Authority knows no Bounds, could reſiſt the Fury of this Element; what then can we do, Wretches as we are, lyable to all Injuries and Diſgraces? Art thou the firſt honeſt man that has been ruined? 'Tis true, Heaven had enriched thee; thy Chambers were hung with the fineſt

fineſt *Perſian* Tapeſtry; thou haſt a great number of Slaves, fine Gardens, and Bathing-places, beſet with delicate Fountains; muſt thou deſpair for the Loſs of the greateſt part of theſe? Comfort thy ſelf, ſeeing thou art not in Fault, nor haſt contributed to thine own misfortune.

Thou telleſt me, That the burning of the chief City of the Univerſe, has deprived thee in one day of all the Commodities and Conveniences thou haſt laboured for many Years: And I anſwer thee, That he which gave thee theſe Goods, expects Thanks from thee, in that having enriched thee with what thou hadſt not, he did not take from thee thy Life at the ſame time.

Haſt thou ſo ſoon forgotten *Seneca*'s *Demetrius*? Haſt thou loſt any thing which thou didſt not receive from the Liberality of Fortune? And if whatever thou hadſt was given thee, wherefore doſt thou afflict thy ſelf, as if thou couldſt not obtain again as much? Stretch out thy Hands towards Heaven; pray and beſeech: He that has given thee once, is not impoveriſhed by the Liberalities he has ſhewed; but rather ask of him Spiritual, than theſe Temporal Gifts, which do all wither and dye.

If thou liveſt, thou wilt ſee thy ſelf in the ſame Condition again; I cannot give thee a better Conſolation, and I will not lament with thee, it ſeeming to me a fruitleſs thing. If thou beeſt deſirous to forget the Loſſes thou haſt ſuffered, conſider the great Damages the ſame Fire has cauſed to ſo many *Believers*, in the ſame City where thou bewaileſt thy misfortunes. How many People that had leſs than thee, have loſt more? And how many better People than thy ſelf, as more ſubmitting to the Will of Heaven, have ſuffered Miſeries infinitely greater than thine?

So great a Conflagration, wherein the chief

City of the World ſaw it ſelf near reduced to Aſhes, muſt needs have been a very diſmal Spectacle. When I read the Relation which thou haſt made me, I tremble with Horror, to ſee ſo many magnificent Houſes and Stately *Moſques* devoured by the Flames, and reduced to nothing; with ſuch Riches, Goods, Houſhold-ſtuff, and ineſtimable Merchandiſes, public Regiſters, and choice Manuſcripts, whoſe Loſs can never be repaired, being become the Prey of this Element which devours all things. But thou and I are not the firſt, neither ſhall be the laſt, who bewayl the Ruins of our Country. How many Towns in *Aſia*, how many in *Greece*, have been ſwallowed up in an Inſtant by dreadful Earthquakes? And how many Ruins are to be found in the famous Cities of *Syria* and *Macedonia*? And how many times have the Iſles of *Cyprus* and *Paphos* been entirely depopulated? We ſee not only the moſt ſolid Edifices periſh, which are the Works of men, but the Mountains annihilated. There are whole Countries, which have (as it were) vaniſhed; the Sea has covered ſuch ſpaces of Land as might have made whole Provinces, and which were extream populous. How many Promontories do we ſee, which were heretofore certain Guides to Pilots, but are now buryed in the Sand, and cauſe oftentimes Shipwracks. And if the Works of Nature be expoſed to ſuch great Ruins, what may not Mortal Men expect to ſuffer? But I ſpend time in relating ordinary Accidents, when I might remember thee of greater Ruins which the Fire made in the ſame Imperial City, after it had been built by the *Great Conſtantine*, to whom ſhe owed all her Splendour, before the Mighty and Succeſsful Emperors of the *Muſſulmen* had therein eſtabliſhed the Seat of their Empire.

Under

Under the Reign of the Emperor *Leo*, if I be not miſtaken, the whole *Continent* lying along the *Boſphorus*, between both the Seas, was entirely ruined by Fire. And Twelve years after, under the Reign of *Baſil*, the famous Library, ſo carefully collected, and with that extream Charge and Trouble, and which conſiſted of above 200000 Manuſcripts; with the Skin of a Serpent 220 Foot long, whereon were written the entire Works of *Homer*, was conſumed. The Fire which hapned in the Time of *Juſtinian*, might make one forget others: The famous Temple of St. *Sophia*, which is at this day our chief *Moſque*, could not be preſerved from the fury of the Flames, being almoſt wholly conſumed by it. I ſhall not mention the Ruins which have happened by Earthquakes, under the Reign of the Emperour *Zeno Iſoria*. There was a far greater under *Bajazet* II. for in *Pruzia* an entire City, with its Houſes, Walls, and Three Thouſand Inhabitants, were buried in the Entrails of the Earth: Which muſt convince us, there have been in all Ages ſuch Events as may inſtruct us, to bear our Misfortunes with Patience, and to believe a Providence, and ſubmit our ſelves wholly to it.

Let us (my dear Friend) for once rejoyce, in an Occaſion, wherein all others mourn; in that we are able to perſwade our ſelves, *there's nothing here below deſerves our Care*. I do not ſay, we ſhould laugh like *Nero*, when he ſaw *Rome* burning, which he himſelf had fired, and ſang the Paſſage in *Homer*, wherein the Conflagration of *Troy* is deſcribed: Rather do as *Æneas*, who having ſaved from the Flames, which devoured his Country and Eſtate, his *Tutelar* Gods, his Father *Anchiſes*, his Family and himſelf; became an *Hero* that ſerved for an Example to Poſterity. He did not ſpend his Time in bewailing the Goods he had loſt, but always kept an undaunted Courage in the midſt of

the Tempeſt which threatned to overwhelm him, as ſoon as he was on the Sea, and which forced him to wander from Port to Port, void of all Help, perſecuted by a Goddeſs and other Gods who were of her Party; and having gallantly endured ſo many Diſgraces, he became the Founder of the braveſt and famouſeſt Nation of the Univerſe. *Æneas* in ſaving his Gods and his Father, who were the Companions of his Fortune, drew down the Graces of Heaven, which put an end to his Miſeries, in ſetling him in a Country, where he laid the firſt Foundations of an Empire, which ſince has given Laws to all the World.

Our Sins have kindled the Fire at *Conſtantinople*; the Debaucheries, Impieties, Hypocriſies, and continual Rapins which remain unpuniſhed, are the Cauſes of the Deſtruction of the famous City of the Univerſe.

Can we imagin, when God ſends his Judgements down upon us, that we can be able to reſiſt them? Amend thy Life, if thou deſireſt to be revenged of Fortune, and be Proof againſt all her Darts. Encreaſe in Virtue, if thou wouldſt be invulnerable; be as good in Proſperity as in Adverſity. Nothing but good Works can make thee happy in this World, and live, when this World ſhall be no more.

If Reaſon cannot ſtop our Tears, Fortune I am ſure will never do it. We ſeem herein very unreaſonable; for when we firſt ſee the Light, we weep, and when we leave it, we groan.

Live ever with me more nearly than an intimate Friend, and imitate (if a man may ſo expreſs himſelf) the Fire, which (according to what appears to us) conſumes all things, and converts them into its own proper Subſtance; but which yet according to the Rules preſcribed by its Creator, burns not the Air, nor the other Elements, but keeps them

them united, warms and conserves them. God has endued men with an Instinct, which ought to do the same thing; he has fastned them one to another, with such Bonds as nothing can break; I mean, the Interest, and mutual Needs which they have of one another. There being no body that can be happy, and become Rich of himself; there must be Dependancies, Commerce, without which 'tis impossible to have what is most necessary. There is also a more refined Commerce, to wit, the Marks of Esteem which men give one another; Succours in cases of Need, whether of Money or good Counsel; the latter of which, is all that can be expected from thy faithful *Mahmut*.

Paris, *the* 10th. *of the Moon,*
of the Year 1641.

LETTER XXIV.

To the Bassa *of the Sea.*

THe Vessels of *Africk* have again been worsted by the *Infidels*, the Particulars of which must needs be known to thee before they could come here, where there is much Discourse of the Accident at *Goulette*, and the Battle of *Caraoge*, to the great Disadvantage and Prejudice of the *Mahometan* Name. These Heathenish People, do make publick Rejoicings for the Victories obtained by another Nation. 'Tis said, that of Five Gallies, and three other great Vessels, only one Ship saved it self by Flight; several being sunk to the Bottom, together with the Admiral of *Caraoge*, the rest having been brought into *Malta*; and that there were Six Hundred *Mussulmen* kill'd; in whose

Death our only Conſolation is, that they dyed Martyrs, and their Bloud will cry for Vengeance againſt the *Infidels* that have ſhed it.

'Tis hard to find the Iſle of *Maltha* in the Chart, and yet harder in the Sea, it being a meer Atom of inviſible Earth. But 'tis not ſo with the *Knights*, who are the Maſters of it, they being a Hundred, often ſeen and felt by us.

Maltha is a Seminary, wherein are brought up the braveſt Sparks in *Chriſtendom*, pickt out from amongſt the moſt Illuſtrious Families. Theſe Perſons know not what Fear is; they have impoſed on themſelves the neceſſity of vanquiſhing or dying, and therefore they get the Maſtery of whatever they attempt; and with thoſe few Veſſels they have, they make the *Ottoman* Fleets tremble. They wear a Golden Croſs on their Stomachs, which is always dipt in the Bloud of the faithful *Muſſulmen*. Eclipſe this impious Order, by oppoſing the Sacred Silver of the *Ottoman* Moon, againſt the Force of ſo ſmall a number of *Knights*. My Zeal obliges me to ſay ſuch things as may be troubleſom to thee, and which, perhaps, thou knoweſt as well as I; which is, That I am perſwaded thou wilt be the Conqueror of theſe Pirats, provided thou once reſolvedſt to draw out in good earneſt thy Cymiter, *and caſt its Sheath away.*

The King here is very well; he ſaid publickly, when he heard the Victory of the *Maltoiſes*, That if he were not a King, he ſhould chooſe to be one of the *Knights* of that Place. Thou wilt gain greater Honour, and more Trophies will be raiſed to thee, than was to *Ariademus* and *Cigala*, if thou undertakeſt effectually the deſtruction of this People. Thou haſt my Prayers, That our *Holy Prophet* would ſtrengthen thy Arm; and, that God would give thee ſtill Favour in the Sight of our moſt

moſt puiſſant Emperor, choſen to be the Chief Commander of the World.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 3d. *Moon,*
of the Year 1641.

LETTER XXV.

To the Invincible Vizir Azem.

AN Illuſtrious Woman of the Houſe of *Savoy*, governed not long ſince in *Portugal*, in the Name of *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*. Her Name is *Margarita*, and commonly reſides at *Lisbon*; but this Princeſs with the Title of *Vice-Queen*, had not the Credit or Authority neceſſary to ſuſtain the Dignity; though ſhe had otherwiſe all the Prudence and Courage requiſite thereunto.

Michael Vaſconcelli, her chief Secretary, having uſurped all the Authority, carryed all things with a high Hand; to which he added, a moſt griping Covetouſneſs, which was no leſs diſadvantagious to his Miſtreſſes Reputation. And the Marquis *de la Puebla*, a *Caſtilian* Miniſter, an Accompliee of *Viſconcelli*; had eſtabliſhed himſelf in this Court, as a rigid Cenſurer of all the *Vice-Queens* Actions.

The *Chriſtians* call theſe Two men Two Pedants, ſet over the Princeſs, as if ſhe had been ſtill in her Minority, to correct and regulate her Actions.

The too great Authority of theſe two Miniſters, became at length a kind of Tyranny. The *Nobility* complained for the loſs of their Priviledges, and the *People* at their being oppreſt with Taxes; which made the Miniſtry of *Vaſconcelli* ſeem inſupportable

portable, in which 'twas ſeen the *Vice-Queen* had no part. This Princeſs having not the Power to ſtop the courſe of the Miſchiefs which began to ſpring up, gave Advice of it to the Court of *Spain*, and expected thence the Remedy: But whether the King was not in a Condition to give any, or his Miniſters concealed from him the ſtate of things; the Miſchiefs encreaſed, and *Vaſconcelli*'s Friends, by excuſing him, made it almoſt impoſſible to avoid them.

When *Margarita* repreſented the Danger wherein *Portugal* lay, ſhe was heard as a weak and credulous Woman, and was often accuſed of being over timorous; which cauſed a general Revolt in this Kingdom, which was few days a contriving, and as few Hours in executing.

If thou wilt hear thy humble Slave, I'll relate to thee all the Circumſtances, of ſo great an Event; which will ſeem a Fable, ſhould we refer our ſelves to only Reaſon; but which however is a real Hiſtory, as is now well known throughout all *Europe*.

Never was there a greater Hatred between Two Nations, than that which was between the *Spaniards*, and the *Portugueſes*: And though they had one and the ſame Religion, and almoſt the ſame Humour; yet 'tis not to be imagined, how far their mutual Averſions carryed them.

The *Portugueſes* have a common Proverb, which ſays, That a Man is obliged to treat and love another Man as his Brother, whether he be a *Turk*, a *Jew*, a *Pagan*, a *Moor*, without excepting the moſt Barbarous of Mankind, *yea, though he were a* Spaniard.

They have lived with great Patience, under the Domination of *Philip* II. and his Succeſſors (ſince the Death of their King *D. Sebaſtian*, who was kill'd in *Africa* in a Battel againſt the *Moors*) whilſt they

they were ſuffered to enjoy the Priviledges which were granted them. Moreover, they ſtill expected the Return of their Soveraign; who was ſaid, not to have dyed in the Field, but having long wandred about in ſtrange Countries, was in fine to return. But the Example of the *Catalonians*, made them at length reſolve upon what they now executed. The *Nobility* were the firſt that began the Revolt, and paſt over thoſe Bounds, which Reſpect does ordinarily place between the Soveraign and his Subjects. They alledged ſeveral Pretences for their Rebellion; but the moſt ſpecious was, their unwillingneſs to be ſacrificed in unjuſt Wars, wherein the moſt dangerous Poſts were committed to them, as they ſeveral times reproached the Duke, Favourit and Miniſter of King *Philip* IV.

They immediately carryed on their Intelligences, with great Secrecy; and when they came to declare themſelves, the greateſt Perſons conſented to the Conſpiracy, and the boldeſt amongſt them have executed it with great Valour.

Dom Juan Duke of *Braganza*, is the greateſt Noble-Man in this Kingdom, and perhaps in all *Spain*; and already of the Age, wherein men are wont to have Wiſdom, together with Strength of Body. He wants not for Ingenuity and Sweetneſs of Temper. He received the Crown, after long preſſings and refuſals; and indeed, is the more worthy of it, as being the lawful Heir to it.

The Favourit Duke, was well enough informed of the Reputation and Authority of the Duke of *Braganza*; and conſidering him as a Prince who might lawfully pretend to the Crown, he made uſe of ſeveral Artifices to drive him out of *Portugal*, or ſeize him Priſoner. But having always tryed this in vain, whether by reaſon of the extraordinary Watchfulneſs of *Dom Juan*, or that the Heavens, on which depend the Things here below, had otherwiſe

therwiſe ordered it, 'twas impoſſible for this Miniſter to get ſo good a Prey into his Hands.

This crafty Miniſter has tryed all Ways, and ſometimes made uſe of the Foxes skin, and otherwhiles of the Lyons Voice to bring about his Ends. Sometimes he tryed to draw him to Court, offering him the moſt honourable Employs there, perſwading him to accompany the *Catholick* King in his Voyage into *Catalonia*. But the Duke knew how to defend himſelf againſt the Snare, and timely withdrew to *Villa Vicioſa*, the ordinary place of his Abode, and whence he excuſed himſef from going to *Madrid*; ſometimes, for that he had not ſufficient to bear his Charges according to his Quality in ſuch a Journey; and otherwhiles on other Pretences, with which the Favourit Duke was obliged to ſeem contented. Though he was not, yet he feigned himſelf to be ſatisfied, to put in practice the moſt exquiſit piece of Policy he ever made uſe of.

He ſent him Forty Thouſand Piſtols, to buy Neceſſaries, and at the ſame time ſent him alſo the General Command of the Troops in *Portugal*; with Order to come to *Lisbon*, and as *High-Conſtable* of the Kingdom, to obſerve the Motions of the *United Provinces*, which threatned *Spain* and *Portugal* with a powerful Fleet. But he had ſent the following Order to *D. Lopes d'Oſſio*. *Thou haſt the Command of the Naval Army, get immediately before* Lisbon. Dom Juan de Braganza *has Orders to viſit the Veſſels; as ſoon as he ſhall enter the firſt Gally, clap him in Irons, and immediately depart with this Priſoner to* Cadis, *where I have appointed People to convey him to* Madrid.

Dom Lopes could not execute his Commiſſion; his Army was loſt on the *Engliſh* Seas, and 'twas written in Heaven, That *Dom Juan* ſhould live, and be a King. This Artifice having fail'd, the Duke had recourſe to another; which was, to ſend an

Order

Order to the Duke of *Braganza*, to viſit all the Forts on the Frontiers; where, there were ſtrict Injunctions to detain him. But he perceiving the Project of this *Spaniſh* Miniſter, knew ſo well to excuſe himſelf from undertaking this Buſineſs, that he made the Deſigns of his Enemy to vaniſh this time alſo, and gat leave to retire to *Villa-Vicioſa*. Thoſe who penetrated not the Artifices of the Court of *Spain*, were aſtoniſht at the Accumulation of ſo many Favours and Honours on the Perſon of the Duke, affirming, the Court had Intentions of raiſing him to the Throne, or bringing him to the Scaffold; in which laſt they were not miſtaken.

Olivarez, who let ſlip no Occaſion of laying Snares for *Braganza*, grew the more obſtinate by the Difficulties he met with. He ſent him a new Order to raiſe Troops, and to lead them himſelf into *Catalonia*, for the Chaſtiſement of the Rebels; this being of abſolute Neceſſity, ſaid he in his Letters, for the upholding of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, to which the Revolt of this Province cauſed great Miſchiefs.

The Duke obeyed in part; he raiſed a conſiderable number of Troops, at his own Charge; but he took care of his own Perſon. He wrote to the Court to excuſe him from that Voyage, and added to his excuſes moſt earneſt Prayers; repreſenting, That being ſick of the World, he had retired into his own Eſtate to lead there a quiet Life, free from the Vexations of Buſineſs; which obliged him to entreat his *Catholic* Majeſty, to grant him that Reſt, which was the only thing he deſired. The Duke *de Braganza*'s Letter drew no Anſwer from the *Spaniſh* Miniſter; but his Deſigns were diſcovered, and the *Nobility* foreſeeing how likely they were to be brought under a more ſtrict Subjection, began to murmur, ſaying, 'Twas their Duty to rid themſelves of thoſe Oppreſſors, who had

had ſo long peeled them, and ſet up a new Form of Government. The *Poor*, who ſuffered moſt by the Taxes, were the boldeſt, and encouraged the reſt. Some were for ſetting up an *Elective* King, others propoſed the raiſing to this Honour the Family of *Braganza*, who alone ſeemed worthy of it. Some there were who were for putting themſelves under the Domination of *France*; and other Perſons of Credit amongſt the People, were for a *Democratical* Government; and others again, were for turning the Kingdom into a *Republic*.

The *Nobility* were in great Perplexity in the Choice they ſhould make; for 'twas not known whether the Duke of *Braganza* would receive the Crown, in caſe 'twas offered him again; for the moſt qualified Perſons of the Kingdom had propoſed it to him.

There was none but *D. Gaſton Cattique*, a Gentleman as Eloquent as Stout, whom Heaven deſign'd for the perſwading of this Prince, that could accompliſh it. He pretended to fight a Duel with a Nephew he had; whom having ſlightly wounded, he left *Lisbon*, as a man that had brought himſelf into danger; and wandring about from thence, uncertain as it were, of the place of Retreat he would chuſe, he went at length to *Villa Vicioſa*, where having found *Braganza* in his Solitude, he thus ſpake to him:

I bring this day a Crown, which the Nobility *of* Portugal *preſents thee; and if thou haſt the Courage to receive it, we are ready to put it on thine Head. This Kingdom belongs to thee as the undoubted Heir of our Natural and Lawful Princes. If thou accepteſt of the Crown, the Kingdom juſtly belongs to thee; and if thou dareſt not receive it, we will chooſe another Soveraign, of greater Reſolution, and who is willing to command us. The Scepter ſhakes in King* Philip's *Hand, by reaſon of the Wars made againſt him from all parts. Conſider, if thou receiveſt not at preſent what*

what Fortune preſents thee, thou wilt be obliged againſt thy Will to obey another: Neither the Nobility, *the* Clergy, *nor the* People *will any longer ſuffer the Arrogance of the* Caſtilians. *It belongs to thee at preſent to declare, whether thou wilt reign, and be a happy Prince. All the faithful* Portugueſes *breath after thee, and deſire thee for their Soveraign. Reſolve to accept of what is ſo advantagious, and let us alone for the executing of our parts.*

Dom Juan anſwered coldly, to ſuch a bold Propoſition; more affrighted at the Peril there was in ſuch an Enterprize, than flattered with the Hopes of poſſeſſing a Kingdom.

But in another Conference, wherein the Duke was told, the Conſpirators were reſolved to raiſe on the Throne another King, if he came not to a ſpeedy Reſolution: the Dutcheſs, his Wife, who has a Man's Heart, and is more couragious than her Husband, coming in to the Converſation, thus ſpake to him with great Aſſurance:

My Lord, the Catholick *King has ſent for thee again to Court; at* Madrid *thou wilt certainly meet with thy Death, and in receiving the Crown which is offered thee, thou art ſtill in danger of it: but, if thou muſt periſh, which way ſoever thou turneſt thy ſelf; is it not more honourable to dye a King in thine own Country, than to dye with Chains in a Priſon by the hands of thine Enemy?*

So couragious a Diſcourſe brought *Dom Juan* to a Reſolution; wherefore he ſent Word to the *Nobility*, of his Readineſs to comply with them.

The Conſpirators were ready at the hour appointed, for the Execution of their Deſign. Being well armed, and each of them accompanyed with a good Number of Young Men, who were to follow them, although they knew not the Deſign. As ſoon as ever the Signal was given, they all ſet forth from the Places where they were aſſembled; and

and thoſe that were fartheſt diſtant, joined the neareſt, and all together ſoon poſſeſſed themſelves of the Pallace of the *Vice-Queen*; they immediately made themſelves Maſters of the Guard, finding no reſiſtance from them, and this without ſpilling a Drop of Bloud, and doing any Violence. They afterwards cryed out all together, *Long live the new King*, D. Juan de Braganza, *and let them dye that govern ill.* They ſeized on the *Vice-Queen*, and entreated her to retire into an Apartment, where ſhe ſhould be treated with the Reſpect due to a Princeſs, but not obeyed as having Authority to command them.

Vaſconcelli, who knew himſelf faulty, and to whom his Conſcience reproached his Crimes, in this Moment hid himſelf in a great Preſs, under an heap of Papers; where, having been diſcovered by an old Woman, he had immediately his Throat cut, and his Body thrown out at a Window; where he ſerved for ſome time a *May-game* to the People, who left not one part of his Body free from ſome Mark of their Indignation.

One of this Miniſters Domeſticks, threw himſelf out at the ſame Window his Maſter was thrown; not in a deſign of following his Fate, but of ſaving himſelf; and he dyed without its being known, whether 'twas by his Fall, or the Muſket-ſhot which he received.

The Confederates, with as little trouble, ſeized on the Gallies and other Veſſels in the Ports, whence they drove the *Spaniards*; they afterwards commanded the *Vice-Queen* to retire. This Princeſs thought ſhe ought, in this occaſion, to inſiſt on the Greatneſs of her Birth; ſhe threatned the Conſpirators, and afterwards flattered them, aſſuring them of the Clemency of King *Philip*. She ſet before them the Greatneſs of his Power, and forgat not to ſpeak of the Authority of his Favourit, who muſt needs be much

much offended in this Occaſion; exaggerating the Offence committed againſt her, both as a Princeſs, and Depoſitary of the *Catholic* King's Power. But as well her Promiſes, as her Threats were in vain; and ſhe her ſelf was at length glad to accept Conditions from them, who awhile before, by Connivance from the Prince, might have executed an abſolute Power.

In Eight days time, all the *Caſtilians* were ſubdued, or driven out of the Kingdom. All the Forts were rendred, without any trouble, to the new King, except the Caſtle of St. *John*, which having made ſome ſlight Reſiſtance, was ſold for Forty Thouſand Crowns by the Governour.

The Duke of *Braganza* appeared immediately afterwards in the City of *Lisbon*, where the People ſoon ſhewed the Affection they had for him; the Priſon-Doors were ſet open, and all poor Debtors freed, and a great part of the Taxes taken off. Such an aſtoniſhing Succeſs, was attended with whatever might ſet forth the Joy of the People, who ſolemnized the Feſtival with the Sound of Trumpets, and the Noiſe of the Cannon, and by Shouts and Acclamations which reached up to Heaven, whom the *Portugueſes* thanked for the Liberty which they believed they had recovered. This Event was accompanyed with ſo many miraculous things, that the Wiſeſt, as well as the Vulgar, were perſwaded, 'twas markt in Heaven from all Eternity by the Finger of God. The *Clergy*, the *Nobility*, the *Citizens* and *Peaſants*, were profuſe in their Liberalities on this Occaſion, to give their new Soveraign ample Marks of their Affection, and even the *Poor* hid their Miſery, that they might not leſſen the Public Joy.

The *Spaniſh* Veſſels which returned from the *New World*, which then entred into the Ports of *Portugal*, remained at the Diſpoſal of the new King

King, the Pilots not knowing what had hapned; ſo that the Coffers of the Prince were filled thereby (as 'tis ſaid) with ſome Millions.

This King was exalted to the Throne in the Moon of *December*, of the laſt Year; and wiſe People do hope he will reign very happily, all the Planets being too well diſpoſed not to make him finiſh his Reign with the ſame Fortune as he began it.

The vigilant *Portugueſes*, have ordered out ſeveral Veſſels, fill'd with good Soldiers, and neceſſary Proviſions, to ſeize of Places and Ports, which this Nation poſſeſſes in the *New World*, and in the *Eaſt Indies*; and 'tis to be ſuppoſed they will meet with good Succeſs, if Fortune prove as favourable to them in *America* and the *Indies*, as ſhe was to them in *Europe*.

As ſoon as the Duke of *Braganza* was proclaim'd King, he ſent *Manifeſto's* into all Parts, and diſpatched Couriers and Embaſſadours, to give Advice of his Promotion in the Courts of *France*, *England*, *Holland*, *Swedeland* and *Denmark*. 'Tis not to be imagined the Joy which this Adventure gave to the *Catalonians*. The King imparting to them what had happened, offered them alſo his Aſſiſtance, and theſe People anſwered him with the ſame Offers. And this is the end of Sixty Three Years of the *Deſpotic* Authority which the *Spaniards* have exerciſed on the *Portugueſes*.

The News of ſo ſtrange a Revolution having been carryed unto *Madrid*, hear, and conſider well the unhappy Condition of the *Catholic* King, to whom his Favourit declared this News:

Sir, ſaid he, *I come to rejoyce with your Majeſty at the good News I bring. Your Majeſty is now become Maſter of a conſiderable Dutchy.* Dom Juan de Braganza, *has had the boldneſs to make himſelf be proclaimed King of* Portugal; *has thereby faln into the Crime*

Crime of Læſæ Majeſtatis; *all his Eſtate belongs to you, and is devolv'd to the Crown, and his Perſon will ſoon be in your Power.*

Dom Juan was Son to *Theodoſius*, Duke of *Braganza*, Granchild to *Donna Catherina*, who was the Daughter of *Dom Duarte*, Brother to *Henry* King of *Portugal*; and *Philip* II. King of *Spain* took away the Crown from this *Katherine*, to whom it is ſaid it did rightly belong.

The Titles he aſſumes are, King of *Portugal*, of *Algraves*, *Africk* on both ſides the Sea, Lord of *Guinea*, of the Navigation and Commerce of *Æthiopia*, *Arabia*, *Perſia*, and the *Indies*.

This new King is not above 37 Years Old; of a middle Stature, but well proportioned; his Face marked with the Small Pox, his Hair enclining to Yellow, an Aquiline Noſe, high Forehead, lively Eyes, his Mouth indifferent great, and a Maſculine Voice. His Carriage is grave, affects great Modeſty in his Cloaths, is temperate in his Dyet, affable to all ſorts of People unleſs Slaves, and ſuch as he believes are Hypocrites; and his common Word is, *That mean Cloaths will keep out the Cold, and ordinary Meats ſatisfie Hanger.*

This Prince is not much verſed in Books, is of an healthful Conſtitution, loves laborious Exerciſes, eſpecially Hunting, wherein he's never tired. He's alſo Muſically given, and ſo light of Heel, that there is few People can out-walk him. He is wont to go to Bed late, and riſe early, as knowing that Sleep does take off much from Man's Life; and to compleat his Happineſs, he has Children of both Sexes. His Wife is a *Spaniſh* Lady of extraordinary Merit, to whoſe marvellous Courage and good Qualities he owes his Crown.

The Kingdom of *Portugal* contains 120 Leagues in Length, 40 in Breadth, and has ſeveral Millions of Subjects, comprehending thoſe in the Two *Indies*,

Indies. It has Three *Archbiſhopricks*, and Eight *Biſhopricks*, keeping ordinarily Forty Veſſels, which find Ports in Eight places of the Country. They can maintain Thirty Thouſand Foot, and ſeveral Regiments of Horſe. The Revenue of this Kingdom may amount to Twenty Millions of Gold, reckoning in the Riches which come from the *Indies*, *Braſil*, *Angola*, and ſeveral other Iſlands.

The *French* Monarch, will hold a good Intelligence with the Houſe of *Braganza*. *England* will enter into an Allyance with her; the *Pope* will concern himſelf on neither ſide; the Emperour united by Bloud and Intereſt to the *Spaniards*, will be an irreconcilable Enemy, but unable to do them any Hurt; and the *States* of *Holland* will find greater Advantage than all others in this ſtrange Revolution. Theſe are the Sentiments of thoſe that pretend to penetrate into the Future, and to know more than others. And if it be true, that this new Soveraign has had, as all men in his place would have had, a ſecret deſire of being King; he has ſo well concealed his Ambition, that 'tis to be ſuppoſed he will prove a moſt Judicious Prince, that will uphold his Authority more by his Wiſdom and Prudence, than by Force. The Juſt God cut ſhort the Courſe of his ill Deſigns, ſhould he have the Courage and Deſire of revenging one Day the Death of his Predeceſſor, *Dom Sebaſtian*, on the Faithful *Muſſulmen* of *Africk*.

Thou wilt find, Invincible *Vizir*, the faithful and reſpectful *Mahmut* always ready to execute the Orders which thou ſhalt ſend him for the Emperor's Service; and ready to obey the leaſt Signs of thy Victorious Hand, to Death whether Natural or Violent.

LETTER

LETTER XXVI.

To Enguril Emir Mehemet Cheik, *a man of Law.*

TEll me this once, whether thou beeſt alive; and at Liberty; and whether thou doſt really love me, or only pretend it. My Friends return no anſwers to my Letters, which makes me ſtrangely ignorant of all things. I know only by Conjecture, that which is never ſo little doubtful; and that which is certain, cannot be known here truly as it falls out, as being related according to peoples Paſſions and Intereſts. There's no body dares write to me freely what he thinks; and there are few that will inform me of what is come to their knowledge, leſt their Letters ſhould be intercepted.

I know very well we have a new Maſter, but I know not whether he be thought a more able Prince than *Amurath*, and has the ſame Courage and Fancy for War. The *Chiaus* that lately arrived in this Court of *France*, is very reſerved to me, and makes a Myſtery of every thing.

Amurath is dead; thoſe who ſay he was Cruel, yet declare him to be the moſt Dexterous, Valiant and Compleateſt Man in his Empire. The *Chriſtians* are Fools, who will not hence gather, That our Monarchs moſt certain Maxim, to reign with Authority and perfect Security, is, *to make themſelves be feared, and not to be ſhy of ſpilling the Bloud of thoſe who ſerve them ill; who are ſuſpected by them, or may prove troubleſome to them.* Thoſe Troops of Mutes, which abide always in the *Seraglio*, ready to obey the leaſt Sign of thoſe who give them Orders; maintain, encreaſe and render Formidable

ble the *Ottoman* Power: For the Empire would never be at Peace, but in continual Trouble, ſhould all the Sons and Nephews of our *Sultans* be ſuffered to live; and we ſhould have a whole Nation of Princes, who would be always a biting, and tearing, and ruining one another by Civil Wars, as is often ſeen to happen amongſt the *Chriſtians*. Whence this certain Maxim is practiſed, *That it is better it ſhould coſt innocent perſons their lives, than not to deſtroy thoſe who may be Faulty.*

Indeed I muſt confeſs I knew not, that *Amurath* himſelf kill'd, with his own Hands, his own Siſter. Thou that knoweſt the ſecret of this Tragedy, canſt tell whether he was tranſported to that Exceſs, becauſe ſhe anſwered with great Haughtineſs to the *Sultaneſs* her Mother, who reprehended her on ſome ſecret Love ſhe entertained: If this be the caſe, ſhe dyed not innocent, and I have a great Curioſity to know the Particulars of it.

But do not relate to me the unhappy end of his Two Brothers, *Bajazet* and *Orcan*, leſt thou make an old Wound bleed afreſh. Poor Princes, what Crime have they committed, if their Brother reigns? Cruel King! how great was thy Inhumanity, ſeeing they obeyed without murmuring?

But *Amurath* was a dreadful Lover, who tamed his Paſſions with a Poignard; he ſtab'd the moſt beautiful of his *Sultaneſſes*; and for what Reaſon? The *Chriſtians* pardon him the Bloud of his Brethren which he ſpilt, of his Siſter, of the brave *Fracardin*, ſeveral *Viſirs*, of his Friends, and ſo many brave Commanders, and Illuſtrious Perſons; but they will not pardon him the death of a Miſtriſs: for they cannot conceive how a Prince, a *Muſſulman*, can play the Hangman, in ſuch a delicious place, where he has nothing to do but to think of giving his Love agreeable Marks of his Paſſion. But you will tell me perhaps, ſhe was ſo bold

bold as to wear in his Sight, Flowers and Perfumes which came from his Brother: It is certainly a great Crime, not to obey thoſe who have all power to command us; but 'tis a greater Crime, to lay on Commands, to have an occaſion for Cruelty. They ſay, a man which does ſuch an Action, is a Monſter; but I do not ſay ſo.

Inform me, what the new *Sultan Ibrahim* does, of his Humour and Inclination. It appears he is ſtill infirm, and ſtupified with his long Impriſonment. What Alterations has his Entrance into the Empire produced? Will he be Sanguinary, as his Brother was, or gracious and merciful?

Speak to me once, my dear Friend, with all Freedom, void of Diſguiſe, is he amourouſly enclin'd? I much value ſuch Princes, for they are generally mild; and this Paſſion ſoftens them, how cruel ſoever they may be; makes them liberal, and Strangers to Covetouſneſs, that cruel Monſter, which clouds and ſullies the brighteſt Vertues. How many perſons are employed to chooſe fine Women for the *Seraglio*, to contribute to *Ibrahim*'s Pleaſure? Happy will the handſomeſt Woman of *Aſia* be. But the Eyes of this Monarch will be made like other mens, which are not always allured with the greateſt Beauties; hence it is, That we have ſeen in our Emperor's *Seraglio*, Ladies which ſurpaſſed in Charms all others, and yet dyed Virgins, and neglected by them to whoſe Pleaſures they were conſecrated.

The *Chiaus* has only informed me, that *Ibrahim* appears often on Horſeback in the City; and ſeems a juſt and merciful Prince, and deſigns to make the Shepherd *Haſſein*, Prime *Vizir*; he that was ſo long the Companion of his Priſon. 'Tis ſaid, he often made it his Employment to divert *Ibrahim*, in his Confinement, by playing on his Pipe, and making him Diſcourſes without Art and extream

innocent, of what he did when he kept Sheep. He told me also, that he often went for his Diversion on the *black Sea*, to take the Air, and enjoy that Liberty of which he was so long deprived; That he's also much delighted with the reading of *Greek* Books, especially *Xenophon* and *Plutarch*; that he's very devout, though not superstitious, according to the Humour of the *Devotees* of our Law, who will have our Soveraigns be implacable Enemies to the *Christians*. If this be necessary to Salvation, to persecute a Religion contrary to Ours, what will become of all those who are dead and never did it? I am of Opinion, *That true Holiness consists in doing Good, and living in Charity with all Men.*

The *Infidels* with whom I live at present, for the Emperors Service, whose Subject I am, do glory in their strict Observance of this Precept which is is in their Religion, and they are happy if they keep it. But tell me, Dost thou think our Emperour is like to have Children, as is already reported, and that he cannot live long? They are not only the idle People that talk at this rate, but those whose Interest obliges them to know, who is to be the Successor; and many of the solidest think it will be the King of the *Tartars*, and that those of the Race of *Mula Honkiar* will be excluded.

This Race is really Illustrious, but every body knows not the Rise of it. The Head of this Family descends from *Tamerlane*; thou knowest the rest, and I will not dispute with thee about Genealogies.

Whatever passes here below is so uncertain, that thou mayst accuse me of Imprudence in discoursing of things at this distance; for, in Effect, *Ibrahim* may be a Father by this time. Pray to God, who disposes of Thrones, makes Races endure, or decay; merit from him by Fastings and Prayers, and beg of him, that he would give me the Grace

to

to live blameleſs, and dye innocent; that I may enter with thee into Heaven, and there enjoy thoſe unſpeakable good things, which are reſerved for the Faithful.

Love me, though diſtant from thee; and let me have Tokens of thy Friendſhip, by ſtealing ſome Moments of Leaſure from thy ordinary Buſineſs to write to me.

Paris, 25th. *of the* 4th *Moon,*
of the Year 1641.

The End of the Third Book.

LETTERS

Writ by

A Spy at *PARIS.*

BOOK IV.

LETTER I.

To the Venerable Mufti, *Prince of the Religion of the* Muſſulmen.

THere is now found in one man alone, whatever ſeveral Perſons of great Ingenuity could acquire by long Experience; and this man is Cardinal *de Richlieu*, to whoſe Reputation thou art no Stranger. He was deſigned, like thee, for the Affairs of his *Church*, and dedicated to Religion; but he is not ſo much employed about them, but that he applies himſelf with as great Care to the Affairs of the World; and 'tis he, who under the Authority of the King his Maſter, governs the Af-

fairs of the *French*. I obey thee, Venerable *Mufti*; thou haſt enjoyned me to inform thee of the particular Actions of this famous Prelat; but I ſhall not ſay much of him, it being impoſſible to fathom him. He is the moſt dexterous and ſubtle Politician, that lives in all the Countries of the *Unbelievers*. The famous *Greek Liſander* was never ſo cunning; neither did *Tiberius* ſhew half ſo much Diſſimulation at *Rome*, nor Judgement in Affairs, as he; no not in the time when he ſet himſelf to remove his Rivals, and take away all Obſtacles, which might hinder his obtaining the Empire. He interprets all the Doubts which ariſe in his Religion; he's the Arbiter of Rewards and Puniſhments; and the King who knows his Zeal and Ability, leaves to him the Direction of his Kingdom and People, which he governs and leads as *Jacob* led the Flocks of *Laban*. This *Cardinal* wants only the Art, which this great *Patriarch* had, to make Men be born as he pleaſed, as this Holy *Iſraelite* made the Sheep.

There came ſome days ſince a Perſon from *Germany*, who went immediately to the Palace of this Miniſter, and ſent him word by his Captain of the Guards, that the letter *B* was come. The Officer was unwilling to deliver this kind of Meſſage to his Maſter, and therefore deſired the *German* to explain this Riddle; but he only told him laughing, That the *Cardinal*'s Alphabet was like the famous Knife of *Delph*, which ſerved to all purpoſes; ſo that he needed only to mention the Arrival of the Letter *B*, and he would be underſtood; which was no ſooner done, but the *German* was privately introduced into this Miniſter's Cloſet, where he had a long Conference; but I could never hear the Subject of it.

He that by his Word created all things, encreaſe thy

thy Health; and make thy Authority ever adored, and feared even in *Rome* it ſelf.

Paris, 25th. *of the* 4th *Moon, of the Year* 1641.

LETTER II.

To Rey Effendi, *Principal Secretary of the* Ottoman *Empire.*

I Come but now from learning an Adventure, which yet hapned ſome days ſince; but all things are carryed on with ſuch Secrecy in *France*, that it is almoſt impoſſible to know any thing, before 'tis made publick.

There were apprehended here, in the laſt Moon of *January*, certain Ruffins, in the Habit of Hermits, who were to aſſaſſinate Cardinal *Richlieu.*

Theſe Wretches, confeſſed before the Judges, as ſoon as they were put on the Wrack, their Intention of killing the King's Favourit, becauſe he was no Friend to the Duke *de Vandome*, who is Natural Son to the deceaſed King, *Henry the Great.* This Adventure has greatly ſurpriz'd the *Court*; each man ſpeaking of it, according as his Intereſt, or Affection inclines him. The Duke of *Vandome*'s Friends, have declared themſelves againſt the *Cardinal*; and this Miniſter's Creatures, have much aggravated this Attempt, to render this Prince's Family more odious, and heighten the *Cardinal*'s Reputation. But the Duke *de Mercœur*, the Duke of *Vandome*'s Son, rode immediately to *Paris*, with the Duke *de Beaufort* his Brother: the firſt, *incognito*, to conſult his Friends; and the other, to preſent himſelf to the *Cardinal*, to

obtain that their Father might juſtifie himſelf before the King, from the Accuſation laid againſt him.

The Grand-child of *Henry the Great*, has ſince deſired to be confronted with the Hermits, and has obtained it; but his Departure at the ſame time into *England*, has wrought much Amazement.

Some ſay, he has taken an unwiſe Courſe; and others ſay, no; becauſe he could not prudently expoſe himſelf to the Teſtimony of ſuch Wretches, who would not matter what they ſaid.

However, theſe Hermits were publickly executed, and their Accomplices are not yet diſcovered; neither is it yet known whether any Perſons of Quality have had a part in the Conſpiracy; which is not the firſt that has been carryed on againſt this Favourit, and it is believed will not be the laſt. He has a great many Enemies; and the abſolute Authority, with which he Governs, by the Favour of his Prince, will always raiſe him ſuch Adverſaries, as will either ruine his Fortune, or take away his Life.

If I write not oftner to thee, thou oughteſt not to think my Affection ever the leſs. Set down in thy Regiſter, what I inform thee. Let me have thy Friendſhip, and Protection in things which are juſt, and change not thy Opinion of me, till I am changed my ſelf.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 5th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1641.

LETTER

LETTER III.

To the Kaimakan.

JUlius *Mazarin*, a Man about 45 Years of Age, of a ſolid Judgement, and incredible Perſpicacity; of whoſe Family I know no more, but that he is originally from *Sicily*, and born in *Italy* in the chief City of it, *Rome*; is lately introduced into this *Court*. He has by his ingenious Carriage, gained the Favour and Confidence of Cardinal *Richlieu*; and he begins already to be employed in the moſt important Buſineſs. Thoſe who make Reflections on the Affairs of the World, and carefully examin the extraordinary Talents of this *Italian*, are perſwaded one may expect great things from him; yet however, the beſt way is not to be haſty in judging of the good or bad Qualities of a Man. He has already been employed in Quality of Plenipotentiary for the King of *France* in *Piemont*, to negotiate an Accommodation between all the Princes of the Houſe of *Savoy*. And he has laboured ſo fortunately, that every body is aſtoniſht, that his firſt Undertakings ſhould meet with ſuch happy Succeſs; eſpecially conſidering the Hatreds and Pretenſions between the Dutcheſs of *Savoy* and her Brothers-in-law. Thou mayſt remember that I wrote to thee, that the Differences of this *Family* were like to laſt, and unlikely to be determined without great Bloud-ſhed both of the *French* and *Spaniards*. But *Mazarin*, who is a moſt expert Courtier, and dexterous *Agitant*, has ended this Affair much to his Maſters Honour, to the Satisfaction of the Parties intereſſed, and the *Cardinal* who procured him this Commiſſion. He eſtabliſhed the Peace in *Piemont*, and an Union betwixt the

Parties, by bringing over to the *French* Intereſt, Two Men who were Enemies to it; who were, Prince *Thomas*, a Captain of great Reputation, and the *Cardinal* of *Savoy* his Brother, a Perſon of a conſummate Policy, and an excellent Soldier, though a Church-man.

It is mentioned in the Treaty, That theſe Two Princes ſhall be receiv'd into the King of *France*'s Protection: That if the young Duke dyes without Children, and the *Cardinal* marries, his Children ſhall be the Heirs of the Eſtates of *Savoy*, and in defect of thoſe, Prince *Thomas*'s.

'Tis moreover declared in the ſame Treaty, That the King of *Spain* ſhall be ſought to, touching the Liberty of the Wife and Children of Prince *Thomas*, who are retained Priſoners at *Madrid*: And he ſhall be alſo ſollicited, to ſurrender the places he holds belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. And in caſe the *Catholick* King ſhall not reſtore them, and ſet at Liberty the Wife and Children of this Prince, he ſhall be obliged to ſerve againſt the ſaid King in the Army of *France*. 'Tis moreover inſerted amongſt theſe Articles, That the moſt *Chriſtian* King ſhall procure a Marriage to be made between one of the Children of the ſaid Prince, with the Duke of *Longuevil*'s Daughter, who is a rich Heireſs; and that *France* ſhall never make any Treaty with *Spain*, without comprehending the Liberty of the Princeſs, and the foreſaid Princes.

Prince *Thomas* is now expected here, and it is ſaid, he will command the Army of *France* in *Italy* againſt the *Spaniards*; it being certain, they will never reſtore what they have once taken, neither will they ſet their Priſoners at Liberty.

The King entertaining himſelf ſome days paſt, with the Embaſſadour of a Foreign Prince, ſaid to him theſe Words: *When the* Spaniards *ſhall reſtore to the Duke of* Savoy, *the Places they keep from him,*

him, I ſhall willingly diſcharge my ſelf of the Burthen of the Government of thoſe I keep. And the *Cardinal* has publickly expreſt himſelf to this purpoſe: That *his Maſter's Deſign was only to humble the Pride of the Houſe of* Auſtria, *and reduce it to ſuch a Condition, as that its Neighbours might have no ſuch great cauſe of fear from them; ſeeing the leaſt Motion of theirs, raiſed Alarms among them: That his Endeavours were not laid out in aggrandizing the Dominion of* France, *ſeeing the Bounds of it were large enough already; his Intentions being only to give his Soveraign the laſt Proof of his Zeal and Affection, by leaving the Kingdom in a profound Peace, which might make his Majeſty beloved of his Neighbours, and feared by thoſe who are jealous of his Greatneſs and Power, he being hereby the Arbiter of* Europe, *and reigning more abſolutely by this means, than if all the Eſtates belonged unto him.* What I have written to thee, hapned ſome time ſince; but what I am now to inform thee of, is quite new.

We have an Account, That the Princes of *Savoy* have not kept their Word with the King, Cardinal *Richlieu*, and *Mazarin*. And Deſigns are now taking in hand, to puniſh ſo great an Affront; and theſe are buſied, in thoughts of revenging a Widow Princeſs, who has been ſo long forced to behold bloudy Tragedies in her Houſe, by the Wars which the Princes of the Bloud make continually, wherein Strangers do intereſt themſelves, who ruin the Eſtates, and keep them up in perpetual Diſcord.

This buſineſs will cauſe new Troubles in *Italy*, and thou ſhalt therefore not fail of Intelligence of the Particulars. However, the Princes of *Savoy* are blamed by all the World, and charged with want of Sincerity. But this being almoſt a Rule amongſt the *Chriſtians, To obſerve their Word no longer than they find their Advantage in it*, thou needeſt

needeſt not therefore much wonder at what theſe Princes have done; Whereby thou wilt know, That a mean Intereſt being the Motive that ſets them at work, and which is all their Reaſon of State; he that will one day equally judge all the World, and can overturn all the Univerſe in leſs time than he created it, will deſtroy the little Powers of theſe weak Politicians who acknowledge the Law of the *Nazarite*, to the immortal Glory of the Venerable and Holy Name of the Faithful *Muſſulmen*.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 5th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1641.

LETTER IV.

To Dgnet Oglou.

I Muſt forget my ſelf, if I forget thee; but thinking often on my ſelf, I cannot forget thee, becauſe thou art my ſecond ſelf. Be perſwaded I ſpeak my Heart, and that I have no other deſign, but that of loving thee, that thou mayeſt anſwer me with the ſame Affection; for I deſire thy Happineſs, as I do my own.

I am endeavouring to procure thee the Confidence of the Invincible *Vizir Azem*, without his perceiving my Deſign; and this is the beſt manner I could deviſe of doing it. Thou ſhalt pretend to receive from ſome Friend which thou ſhalt leave at *Palermo*, the Memoirs which I ſend thee with this Letter; and it will not be difficult to make it believed thou holdeſt a Correſpondence in this Town of *Sicily*, conſidering the time we have lived there together, during our Slavery.

The

The Auguſt *Vizir*, who rules and governs the Empire, under the Orders of the moſt Mighty and Dreadful Potentates of the Earth; will receive by this Ordinary, an ample Information of extraordinary Events which have happened in *Portugal*: And I have alſo inform'd him of the ſtrange Revolutions of *Catalonia*, which do much weaken the Strength of *Spain*, and notably mortifie the Pride of this haughty Nation. I have made known to him, that *Portugal* has already made choice of a King, and that *Catalonia* is departing from her Allegiance. But I have given him no Account of the choice Memoirs, which I ſend thee; with which thou mayeſt make Advantage, if thereby thou canſt find the way of introducing thy ſelf to the *Grand Vizir*.

Thou mayeſt then ſay to this great Miniſter, That thou haſt received the Memoirs thou preſenteſt him with, and aſſure him thou haſt tranſlated them out of *Italian* into *Arabic*; and thou muſt tranſcribe them with thine own Hand, that they may not appear to come from me.

The King of *Spain*, *Philip* II. dyed of a ſhameful Diſeaſe, which happens only to baſe People; which appeared a Chaſtiſement from Heaven, for having, like *David*, numbred the People which dwell in the Counties ſubject to him, to make known to all Nations the Greatneſs of his Power.

'Tis certain, this Monarch reckoned as far as 750 Cities, erected into Biſhopricks, therein comprehending 60 Arch-biſhopricks: that he had Abbies 11400. Chapters 9230. as many Collegiate Cathedrals: Pariſh Churches 127000. Hoſpitals 4000. Confraternities 23000. Congregations of *Seculars* 2300. Houſes of Entertainment for Pilgrims 3000. 46000 Convents of Religious People; and of Virgins 13500. with 15200 Chappels, wherein *Maſs* is ſaid, as well as in publick Churches, as particular Houſes and Priſons. And

And after an exact ſearch, this King found, that to ſerve ſo great a number of *Churches*, *Monaſteries*, *Convents*, *Hoſpitals* and *Chappels*, there were 12900 *Religious*, *Monks*, *Prieſts*, or *Clarks*; amongſt whom there might be found 12400 *Prieſts* which celebrate what the *Chriſtians* call the *Maſs*. And to maintain ſo many People, 'twas computed that the Revenue for this, amounted to 3000000 of *Roman* Crowns, without reckoning the Alms which were diſtributed every day, which amount to the Sum of 4000000 of Gold.

The Curioſity of this Prince went further; he would know the Number of all his Royal Officers, Governours of Provinces, Towns, Caſtles and Cittadels; and, in fine, of all Officers, as well of Sea as Land, Judges, Juſticiaries of all kinds, and of all thoſe who had Patents from him or his Viceroys. And he found they were 83000 who were employed under Letters ſealed with his Hand, and 360000 who had them ſigned under his principal Miniſters.

He would not know the Number of Perſons that lived in his States, leſt he ſhould become too proud; and to prevent his fall, ſaid he, into the Sin of *David*; which yet he could not avoid in his own Perſon, as I have already ſaid; God having ſpared his Subjects, who had otherwiſe ſufficiently ſuffered.

One may now ſay, that this puiſſant Monarchy begins to be diſmembred by the loſs of ſo many Provinces, Kingdoms and Places; and that *Philip* II. knew not the full Extent of his Power: *Philip* III. knew not the Greatneſs of his Forces, nor the Riches which he poſſeſſed, becauſe his Miniſters governed him: and *Philip* IV. not ſeeing when he might ſee, could not ſee at laſt when he would.

I think I have ſaid enough to thee to be underſtood. Do now what thou canſt, to make thy ſelf under-

underſtood by Perſons to whom theſe Advices may be agreeable or profitable: And if thou believeſt, the Knowledge of theſe things may be acceptable to the Invincible *Vizir*, who is one of the Lights of the World; endeavour to procure the Favour of this great Man, who governs all the *Faithful*, and to whom the *Divine Alcoran* ſerves for a Law. I embrace thee, and cordially kiſs thee, with the Lips of my Soul, if a man may ſo expreſs himſelf. *Adieu.*

Paris, 4th *of the* 7th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1641.

LETTER V.

To the Invincible Vizir Azem.

THe Poſts which came ſome few days paſt here, have brought ill News. One of the Kings Armies has been defeated by an Army compoſed of Forreigners; at the Head of whom was a Prince of *France*, and ſeveral *Malecontent* Lords who followed him. This Loſs has much afflicted the *Court*, and *Paris* ſeems to be Thunder-ſtruck. The People diſcourſe and argue hereupon according to their different Humours, moſt making the Loſs greater than 'twas. But thoſe who have loſt their Kinsfolks, threaten Revenge; and only thoſe that have heard of the Death of their Friends are ſilent, becauſe their Grief is above Expreſſion. But all in general appear in ſuch Conſternation, as would make a Man imagin this Stroak is irreparable; ſo true is it, that Loſſes are inſufferable to thoſe that are not accuſtomed to loſe.

One would think, to hear the *French* talk, that the *Spaniards* are already at the Walls of *Paris*, and that theſe rebellious Princes are ready to give an Aſſault to this great Town. They have retired into

into a Place which they ſay is impregnable, and which belongs to a *French* Lord; which Place is called *Sedan*, and 'tis not far hence where this Bloody Battel was fought, wherein the King's Party were worſted; but the *Malecontents* are much afflicted at the Loſs of their General, who was kill'd in the heat of the Fight. Some ſay, he dyed by Treachery, others by the Enemy; and there are who affirm, That Cardinal *Richlieu*, got rid of him by means of an Aſſaſſin, whom he entertained in his Troops; others alſo ſay, he killed himſelf by lifting up the Viſir of his Helmet with his Piſtol, which diſcharged it ſelf; however, there is dead in the Perſon of this Prince, a Prince of great Valour.

I ſhall make thee a Recital of this Adventure; I ſhall learn thee the Motives of this War; inform thee who were the *Malecontents*, and their Qualities; and, in fine, by what Cabals this Tempeſt is raiſed; that thou mayſt know, great and principal Prop of the *Ottoman* Empire, that Ambition and Jealouſie cauſe Diſorders in *France*, as well as in other Countries.

Lewis de Bourbon, Count *de Soiſſons*, was a Prince of the Bloud; he had ſuch a fierceneſs in his Youth, as drove away all from him, who once came near him; but having got over this Humour, which diſobliged every body, he became popular, and ſo courteous, that he was now followed as much as he was ſhun'd before. He uſed the *Nobility* as became their Quality; had acquired the Friendſhip of other Princes, and thoſe of inferiour Rank could not enough admire him. He was adored by the Soldiery, beloved and eſteemed by the People; and he had, in a word, ſo behaved himſelf, that he had gotten the general Applauſe.

Cardinal *Richlieu* has a Neece named *Madam de Combalet*, who having been marryed to a Gentleman,

man, aſpired to an higher Match, ſeeing all things to give place and humble themſelves before her Uncle.

The *Cardinal* deſigned by the Marriage of this Neece, to procure himſelf ſuch a puiſſant Prop, that nothing ſhould be able to overthrow his Fortune, or oppoſe his Authority: He pretended alſo, his Life would be more in ſafety; and that ſuch an Allyance, with thoſe he already had, would put him out of a Capacity of being ever attackt by any Enemies, ſecret or declared, whoſe Number encreaſed as faſt as his Authority.

Several Affirm, this Prieſt had Ambition enough to give an Heir, who might one day aſcend the Throne; when it appeared by the Queens Barrenneſs, the King could have no Child to ſucceed him.

But the State of Affairs being changed, he took other meaſures; and thinking of having the *Count* in his Allyance, he cauſed the Propoſals of this Marriage of his Neece to be offered the Prince, by one of his moſt intimate Confidents; who offered him at the ſame time conſiderable Sums of Money, and Dignities, to make him Heir of all his vaſt Eſtates, and to procure him the greateſt Office in the Kingdom, which is that of *Conſtable*.

The *Count* of *Soiſſons*'s Anſwer to him that made the Propoſal, was a Box on the Ear; being in an extream Paſſion, at any ones daring to offer him a Match ſo greatly beneath him, when Madam *de Combalet* was the Widow of a Gentleman of a mean condition, and Neece to a *Cardinal* whom he hated, and himſelf a Prince of the Bloud.

The *Cardinal*'s Meſſenger deſirous his Negotiation ſhould ſucceed, was not repelled by this Affront. He inſiſted on the Vertue of the *Cardinal*'s Neece, ſaying ſhe would be courted by the greateſt of *France*: and added further in Commendation

tion of this Lady, That she was a Virgin, altho married; because her Husband out of respect, dared not approach her; and that Heaven had so ordered it that this Adventure should be found written in the Anagram of her Name.

This Minister could not dissemble his Vexation at the Refusal; his Choler became excessive, and he resolved to practise his usual Maxim, *of violently persecuting those, whose Friendship he had sought with most Eagerness.* He therefore wholly set himself against this Prince, spake all the Ill he could of him, publickly threatned his Enemy; but he valued him not, looking on the *Cardinal* as beneath his Notice.

In the mean time, the *Cardinal* plotted to put his Threats into Execution, and brought the King in to countenance him by his Authority; which obliged the *Count* to absent himself, and make a Voyage into *Italy*, to avoid the Storm he was threatned with. Yet his Voyage lasted not long, and at his Return the *Cardinal* did all he could now to win him; he procured him suitable Employs in the Armies, and made him at length be declared General of that which the King sent on the Frontiers of *Picardy*. Yet this haughty Prince, received all with Indifferencey, saying openly, That a Captain was given to the Army, and not an Army to a Captain.

The Grandees of the Court, who observed afar off what past in this Intrigue, instead of mollifying the *Counts* Humour, did all they could to sharpen it. The Duke of *Orleans*, the Kings Brother, who was always this Minister's Enemy, linkt himself with *Soissans*, exhorting him not to yield to the *Cardinal*'s Pursuits; and it is said, he drew a Promise from him under his Hand, that he would never accept of the Marriage proposed, and they afterwards swore Fidelity to one another; and that they

they would joyn together for the Deſtruction of the common Enemy; and for this effect, they took meaſures with Prince *Thomas*, of the Houſe of *Savoy*, who is at preſent General of the *Spaniſh* Army in *Flanders*: They alſo brought the Duke *de Valette*, and ſeveral Lords of the Kingdom, into their Party. Almoſt all the Conſpirators were for killing the *Cardinal*, and the time of the Stroak ſhould be, when he viſited the Quarters of the Army which beſieged *Corbie*; but the *Count* alone would not conſent to dip his Hands in the Bloud of a Prieſt.

But the Duke *de Valette*, who ſaw the Danger wherein he was, when the Conſpiracy came to be diſcovered, reſolved to ſhelter himſelf by the blackeſt Treachery that could be imagined; he diſcovered to the *Cardinal* all the Accomplices, of which the Count *de Soiſſons* having Notice, he ſpeedily withdrew to *Sedan*. I ſhall not make thee (Invincible Leader) a Deſcription of this Place, which regards on one ſide *Luxembourg*, and on the other *France*; it not lying in my way to make Draughts of Fortifications like an Ingineer, but to give thee a full Account of what the *Infidels* do, and diſcover their Deſigns, whereby thou mayſt gather what may make for the Advantage of our *great Monarch*, whoſe Power cannot be ſhaken, but by the entire overthrow of the Univerſe.

Sedan is a Dominion which formerly belonged to the Dukes of *Cleves*, who were Soveraigns of it, and at the ſame time Dukes *de Bouillon*. When the *Count* was in this place, he thought himſelf ſafe; the Mareſchal *de Bouillon*, who was the Maſter of it by the Teſtament of the laſt of this Family, declared himſelf of his Party, either to make War together againſt the *Cardinal* by open Force, or drive him out of this Kingdom, or to get rid of him

him by Death. Here it was they made their ſecret Treaties, with thoſe who commanded for the *Spaniards* in the *Low Countries*, and a Prince of the Houſe of *Lorrain* entred into their Cabal. He bears the *Cardinal* as much ill will, and appears as reſolute as the reſt for his Deſtruction: he is called the Duke of *Guiſe*.

There wanted only to this Party the Duke of *Orleans*, the King's only Brother, and therefore the Duke of *Guiſe* diſpatched a Meſſenger to him, who ſold in one day both his Maſter, and all the reſt that were of the Conſpiracy. He diſcovered all the Secrets of the Cabal; and the better to carry on his Deceit, he cauſed himſelf to be apprehended and thrown into Priſon, having given his Diſpatches to the Kings Brother, which he had before ſhewed the *Cardinal*. This Traytor was not contented with revealing theſe Gentlemens Secrets who had ſent him, but alſo made it appear, That the Prince, the Kings Brother, was guilty as an Accomplice of the others Rebellion. Thus theſe great men grown deſperate at the Diſcovery of their Projects, which were indeed contrary to their Soveraigns Intereſts and the Kingdoms, were forced to throw themſelves into the Arms of the *Spaniards*, and to joyn with them.

They have raiſed Troops amongſt their Vaſſals and Friends, and openly declared themſelves; and fought with great Valour, as I have already mentioned in the beginning of my Letter. The King's Army has been very ill handled, and it appears that the Advantage was wholly on the *Confederates* ſide; but it has coſt the Count of *Soiſſons* his Life, who was General, and Chief of the Party; and it is at preſent diſputed, to whom is due the Honour of the Victory.

I proſtrate my ſelf continually at thy Feet, to kiſs, with all Humility, the Duſt of them; aſſuring

ring thee, thou haſt in me a moſt faithful Slave, that will never change.

Paris, 15th. *of the Moon,*
of the Year 1641.

LETTER VI.

To Solyman *his Couſin, at* Conſtantinople.

Pontius Pilate was an honeſter Man than thou. He, although a *Pagan*, excuſed himſelf of the falſe Sentences he ſhould pronounce on the *Chriſtian's Meſſias*, by waſhing his Hands before the *Jews*, who ſought his Death: And thou that art a *Mahometan* as I am, and waſheſt thy whole Body in the Baths at *Conſtantinople*, in the Preſence of our Friends, accuſeſt and condemneſt me raſhly without any ſcruple. Thou uſeſt me like a Rogue; ſo maliciouſly art thou ſet againſt me, who am of the ſame *Religion* which thou profeſſeſt. How canſt thou juſtifie the Hatred thou beareſt me, in endeavouring to make the *Kaimacan* believe, I have been corrupted by the *Cardinal*, who is the King of *France*'s Chief Miniſter? Adding, that he ought no more to heed my Letters, and Relations ſent to the *ſublime Port* (where lie proſtrate all the Powers of the World) as not written by an *Arabian*, but by a *Sacrilegious Heretick*; That I deceive the *Mufti*, ſo venerable for the Authority which he has in ſuch an *holy Religion*, of which he is the *worthy Head*; and that I amuſe him by my Letters, the better to conceal my Change; ſeeing I adore in my Heart, and publickly profeſs an entire Submiſſion to the Decrees of the *Roman* Prelat.

The

The Quality of thy Couſin, which I have whether I will or no, is ſo far from witholding thee, that 'tis made uſe of to carry on thy pernicious Deſigns. O unworthy Kinſman! Infamous Hypocrite! Thou wilt diſcredit me, and break off the courſe of my Employment, becauſe I ſerve effectually the greateſt Prince of the Univerſe. Thou approvedſt not only my Conduct, when I began my Endeavours, under the Orders of the Miniſters of the *Divan*; but thou applaudeſt me, gave me Praiſes. And now when all the Miniſters are ſatisfyed with me, and approved of my Behaviour, and gave me their Commendations; thou art the only Man who thinks it fitting to traverſe me, to obſcure my Reputation, and blacken my Actions. Is this the Fruit of thy Studies with *Hippo* at *Athens*, to whom thou oweſt thy Knowledge of *Greek* Authors, which thou ſo greatly braggeſt of? Anſwer me, unjuſt Couſin, what is thy deſign of having me call'd away by thy baſe Defamations? When did I offend thee, and wherein I pray? But thy Artifices, how great and malicious ſoever they be, will not prevail over the ſincerity of my Heart; and as I ſhall always exactly perform my Duty, ſo I fear not the Loſs of my Prince's Favour; he will approve of what I do, and thou wilt dye with Envy and Deſpite.

I needed not have been miſtaken: I might have ſeen the Falſeneſs of thine Heart by thy Countenance. Thou art an *Heraclitus*, always melancholly, and out of Humour; that cannot rejoice, ſhould Heaven favour our *Invincible Monarch*'s Projects. Thou art a falſe *Zeno*, who under the affected Appearances of a *Stoick*, conceals a Cynical Heart, whoſe Critical Humour is always biting on the Actions of others. Nature has covered thy Face with Sadneſs, mixt with a deadly Paleneſs, becauſe thou art always buſied about ſome doleful matter.

In

In like manner it appears, That *Pythagoras* has inſtructed thee to ſpeak little, as knowing thou art not fit to ſay or do any thing but what is hurtful. I know not what is become of *Iſouf*, having no Account of him. I am afraid thou haſt corrupted this my Kinſman, that I might have no Ally or faithful Friend. Thou haſt not failed to inſtruct him well, having given him ſo good an Example; and he has, without doubt, been ſo ungrateful, as to imitate thee. He is returned from *Mecha*, and makes me no Anſwer, giving me no Account whether he has made the Offering for me on the Mountain, whether he has ſacrificed the Sheep, whether he has diſtributed the Alms I enjoined him; and whether he will ſend me, as I entreated him, a ſmall piece of the old Hangings of the *ſacred Moſque*. But I will not concern my ſelf ſo much at what others do, my Intention being to complain only of thee, becauſe other Offences are not comparable to thine, thou having left no Stone unturned to ruine me.

Continue then in thine ill Nature; I write only to acquaint thee, that I am not ignorant of whatever thou haſt done againſt me. There's no body but old *Baba* thine Uncle, who can work a change in thee; go to him, be not aſhamed to ſee a man who is employed in the meaneſt Works, to have more Judgement than thee: Shew him the Infirmities of thy Soul, or to ſpeak better, confeſs to him all the ill things thou haſt done, if thou haſt any Intention of becoming an honeſt man, altho' he be but a Carpenter: He knows better than thee, to form the Mind; he can teach thee how to poliſh and ſquare thy Soul, as he poliſhes a piece of Oak though never ſo hard and knotty.

He is perfectly inſtructed in the Law; he is brought up in the Principles of Religion; he will guide thee if thou wilt ſuffer him, in the way which

which leads to perfection; he will not permit thee to lye; he will put thee on making Reſtitutions to thoſe whoſe good Name thou haſt unjuſtly taken; and he will comfort thee, if thou beeſt really ſorrowful for the ill thou haſt done, and if thou ſheweſt any Regret at thy former purpoſes of deſtroying a Kinſman that loved thee, and ſtill wiſhes thee all kinds of Happineſs; if thou repenteſt of thy unjuſt Perſecutions, and if of a bad Couſin which thou haſt been, thou wilt become a ſincere and hearty Friend.

Paris, 25th. *of the Moon,*
of the Year 1641.

LETTER VII.

To Dgnet Oglou.

I Say not that thoſe are Fools who are in love, but I muſt needs think that thoſe who believe lightly are not overladen with Diſcretion. 'Tis hard for a Man always to keep himſelf from falling into a Paſſion, but 'tis not ſo hard for a man to keep himſelf from believing things with too great Facility, and from being caught with Falſhoods, which are the moſt conſtant Attendants of Women.

Thou haſt ſpoke the Truth to me in ſending me the Balm and Aloes I wrote for; and I ſhall not anſwer thee with Lyes, in ſpeaking of *Daria* who is the Subject of the Letter which I received from thee. Let me thank thee, without ſaying any thing of the Preſent thou madeſt me, which is very magnificent and acceptable; and ſuffer me to complain to thee freely of the Hurt which another has done me. I need not conſult my Regiſter to remember

member whatever I wrote to thee about this *Greek*; my Heart which is yet full of it, reproaches me every Moment for having ſaid too much to thee on that Subject.

Never any thing appeared to me ſo deſirable, as that Herb which *Homer* called *Nepente*, to cure me of the cruel Diſtemper, with which I am tormented. This Prince of Poets makes a Queen of our *Ægypt*, to preſent this admirable *Simple* to *Helena*, which has the Vertue of appeaſing immediately all Dolours, and makes us forget the Vexations and Offences offered us. But thou wilt not underſtand me, unleſs I tell the clearly, That *Daria* has forgotten all the Promiſes ſhe made me, as ſoon as ever ſhe was from me; not remembring in any ſort my Love. 'Tis true, ſhe wrote twice to me ſince her Departure, but in ſo cold a Style, that it is plainly ſeen, her Heart is as cold as Ice to me. As ſoon as ever ſhe ſaw her ſelf in the Arms of her Husband, ſhe made him a Sacrifice of my Paſſion; and the better to make her Court to him, and perſwade him of her Fidelity, ſhe delivered to him my Letters: The Husband laughed in reading them, and ſaid to her, in a jear to me: *A man then, ſo deſperately in love, has only ſighed and wrote? He has done ſomething more*, replyed this diſſembling Woman, *having promiſed to ſend me a Box of white Balm of* Mecha *and Aloes-Wood for to perfume me, which yet I do not expect to receive ſo ſoon, and perhaps never: For if* Mahmut *be not become a Fool, he will as ſoon forget me, as I ſhall certainly forget him. And what haſt thou promiſed this* Barbarian? replyed immediately the Husband. *I promiſed*, replyed *Daria, to ſend with my Picture that of the moſt chaſte of all Women, which yet I do not pretend to do, without your Conſent, nay, and Command.*

What I now inform thee, comes from a place which makes me not at all doubt the certainty

of it. But having learnt by what I related, the Vertue of this Woman, now hear what the Husband's was; who having ſeen my Picture, and commended the Painter that drew it, embraced tenderly his Wife, whom he reſpected as a moſt ſingular Example of Conjugal Fidelity. Thou wilt wonder at *Daria*'s Weakneſs in ſhewing him my Picture; ſhe did do it, and her Confidence has turned to Account, ſhe having received a Thouſand chaſte Embraces for a Recompenſe. Thou ſeeſt here the Happineſs of the *Chriſtian* Women, who have Husbands who take ſo favourably the Offences done them during their Abſence.

In the mean time, *Daria*'s Picture does not come; ſhe returns no more Anſwers to my Letters, which has diſcouraged me to write to her for ſome time; my Paſſion begins not to be ſo violent; and this great Fire which conſumed me, will ſoon turn into Aſhes. I have been mightily miſtaken, for it is only amongſt Perſons of an equal Condition, where true and laſting Friendſhips are to be found. Let us love, my dear *Dgnet*; let the Bonds of our Friendſhip be ſuch, as will never break nor be diſſolved. *Daria* is really a great Example of Fidelity to her Husband, but ſhe is alſo an Example of Inconſtancy and Treachery, to a Lover who had ſacrificed all to her.

I am reſolved henceforward to love no Woman; and I am certain, my dear Friend, that my Reſolution ſhall hold. Rejoice with me at my Cure, and believe, that if a fine and charming Woman diſordered my Brains, the good Humour and Patience of her Husband, has brought me again to my Senſes. My Adventure ſhould make thee careful to avoid the like Inconveniences; but thou canſt not run that Riſque, being happy with the other *Muſſulmen* of *Conſtantinople*, who have Laws which retain and hinder them from falling into the like Irregularities.

I hope alſo thou wilt give over being my Rival, if thou haſt ever had any Kindneſs for this ungrateful *Greek*. If men muſt love once in their Lives, let them have a care of falling into thoſe Exceſſes which deprive them of their Reaſon, and make them repent of their Love all the days of their Lives. My Repentance is great, and though my Paſſion be not wholly extinct, yet I feel a Joy which makes me know I ſhall by degrees loſe my Paſſion for her.

Thou mayeſt well be tired with this long Diſcourſe; but I ſhall end it, in ſending thee a Deſcription which one of the greateſt Wits in *Spain* has made of Women:

He ſays, *They be the Sources of Life and Death; that they are to be conſidered as Fire, becauſe they uſe all that come near them as that Element does, yet they give Men a certain neceſſary Heat: They are fine things; bring Joy to families and whole Towns, but are dangerous to keep, enflaming all that comes near them, and reducing them commonly into Aſhes: They uſually give a great Luſtre, but this Luſtre is never without ſuch a Smoak, as darkens the Underſtanding, and makes them often ſhed Tears who only behold them. He that has no Commerce with Women, ſpends his Life in Melancholly, and yet they are ſeldom ſeen without Danger. The way to manage them, is not to do exceſſive things for them, no more than wholly to neglect them. A man oft obtains them eaſily, and commonly loſes them more eaſily. Fire and a Woman, are exactly the ſame; and he that ſaid, Women are Fires which burn all things, has ſaid likewiſe, That Fire is like Women, which conſumeth all things.*

But our Religious *Arabians* have ſpoken yet more Elegantly, when they wrote, *That God made a particular Paradiſe for them, becauſe*, ſay they, *ſhould they enter into that of Men, they would ſoon change it into a Hell.*

Eve plaid her part so well when she was seduced by the Serpent in the Terrestrial Paradice, that she deceived her Spouse also, that he might lye under the like Condemnation. But however, this Sex having amongst so many Defects something that is amiable; let us love them at least, because of their Usefulness for continuing the *Species*, but not for their Beauty; whose Enchantments corrupt the Mind, and hinder all the excellent Operations of it. *For Men perhaps would be Angels, were there no Women*; I mean, *bad* ones; for *good* Women, as well as *good* Men, can do no Hurt. *Adieu.*

Paris, *the* 20th. *of the* 10th. *Moon, of the Year* 1641.

LETTER VIII.

To Carcoa *at* Vienna.

THe Courier which is now arrived, has brought me Letters and Money from thee. I shall receive the Money upon the Bill of Exchange, when it is due, under the Name of *Titus*. I am extreamly obliged to thee for the Care thou hast taken in procuring it me, being in a Country where good Words are of no Credit. I have received also the Box, wherein is the Balm and Aloes sent me by my Friend *Oglou*, all in good Condition, and come in good time. I want only to know, how it is with *Isouf*; for he writes no more to me. I am informed, he is returned from his *Pilgrimage*, and yet has not sent to thee what I desired him to bring from *Mecha*.

I will not complain of any body; if I do, it shall be of my self. Take care of the Letters I send thee,

thee, and let me know, whether we may hope well from the *Grand Seignior*, and what is reported at the Court where thou art, and if there be any likelyhood of making War afresh against the *Infidels*.

My Health is indifferent. I live here without Suspicion; and though Cardinal *Richlieu* be an *Argus*, he is blind as to what concerns me; for he knows nothing of my Business, or feigns so at least; neither do I do, or say any thing which may make me suspected for an Enemy.

I assure thee, I love God, have a great Respect for his Law, and follow my Business with great Fidelity. If thou wilt have me do more, advertise the Friend of it whom thou knowest; shew me the Example, and live happily.

Paris, 22d. *of the* 10th *Moon, of the Year* 1641.

LETTER IX.

To Berber Mustapha Aga *at* Constantinople.

WE are arrived to the End of the Year which the *Infidels* solemnize by *Bonfires*, and which I mark by an extraordinary Sadness. I complain not, in that Time making it self the Master of my Heart, will soon begin to weaken it. I understand the Folly of those Vows, which are made to Heaven for the obtaining of a long Life. Those that desire it, are wont to make contrary ones, when they become overwhelmed with the Infirmities which attend for the most part Old Age. The Occasion of my Complaints, is of another Nature; I

am troubled at the being ſo far from my Friends and Country, and at my being baniſht into an Enemies Country, where I muſt live like a Man, that is in continual Fear, amongſt People who ſeem to matter nothing.

Thou art now above 50 Years of Age, and I not above 32, and yet I know thou reflecteſt not much hereupon, thinking thou haſt ſtill a long time to live. Thou art of a ſtrong Conſtitution, art a lover of Pleaſures, ſearching them every where without any thoughts of Death, who will ſpare thee no more than others, whoſe Health is decayed; for, *he comes taking great Strides towards us all.* Thou art very fortunate, I muſt needs ſay, in conſerving in a body ſo near Old Age, a young Man's Spirit, which is far from my Diſpoſition: for when thou art in purſuit of Divertiſements, I am continually thinking of Death, becauſe I believe I have lived too long.

Should the King or *Cardinal*, near whom I live, know this Night, that *Mahmut* who writes to thee, is one of the *Grand Seignior*'s Spies, I ſhould loſe my life perhaps before the next Light; yet the Fear of ſuch an Adventure gives me no Diſquiet, having entirely ſacrificed my ſelf to the Maſter I ſerve, who commands all men on the Earth. Should theſe *Barbarians* put me to Death, I ſhall only finiſh a little ſooner that Courſe, which I muſt certainly one day put an end to; and if I live, I ſhall have neither Recompence to expect, nor Pain to apprehend.

Here is much talk about the Duke of *Lorrain*; yet there has been more done againſt him than ſaid. The *French* affirm, that in ſtripping this Prince of his Countries, he has been very mercifully dealt with; for, Juſtice required more. There are on the contrary other People, who do not believe

lieve it is poſſible to do a greater piece of Injuſtice. In fine, every Man ſpeaks after his Manner.

'Tis ſaid moreover, that this Soveraign being come again into the King's Favour, who had given him a Thouſand Teſtimonies of good Will, after what had paſſed in 1634. when this Court had great reaſons to complain of his Conduct; he drew down again afreſh the Indignation of *France* upon him, by a Fault which cannot be excuſed. I think, this Duke had concluded Two Treaties that year, promiſing a Submiſſion and eternal Obedience. He had the Honour to dine with the King; and having rendred him Homage for the *Dutchy* of *Bar*, he again threw himſelf into the Arms of the *Auſtrians*; although he had ſworn on the *Goſpels* (a Book as much reſpected amongſt the *Chriſtians*, as the *Alcoran* is amongſt the *true faithful*) That he would never forſake the Intereſts of *France*, what War ſoever ſhe might find; that he would be perpetually fixt to the Intereſts of that Crown, and never hold any Correſpondence with the *Houſe* of *Auſtria*: In conſideration of which, *Lewis* ſhould reſtabliſh this Prince in his Eſtates, which he was to ſurrender entirely, bating ſome Places, and the Capital called *Nanci*, which he would retain during the War, as a Pledge for the performance of what he had ſworn to; and which yet was to be given up, after the Concluſion of the Peace. 'Tis added, that this Sovereign, having occaſion to complain of the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, and the Grandees of this Nation, who carry on the War in *Flanders*; he had written to the *Cardinal Infant*, Governour of the *Low-Countries*, a Letter to this purpoſe, and very near in theſe Words:

The King of France *having required me to joyn my ſelf with my Troops to his Army near* Sedan; *I would not obey this puiſſant King, much leſs your Highneſs; ſeeing the Towns ſubject to the* Spaniards, *treat me as if I were an Enemy.*

The Ladies have had a great part in this Accommodation of the Duke of *Lorrain*, which has had, like all the Works of Women, a direful Event. This Prince being become amorous of a *French* Lady, was for repudiating his lawful Princeſs, to whom he owes all his Eſtate; beginning to ſeparate from her, that he might give himſelf entirely to the Counteſs of *Cantecroix*, whom he uſed as his real Wife.

Good people are ſorry for this Princes Diſgrace, as believing his Condition to be paſt Remedy. The devout part ſay, That having been unjuſtly deprived of his Eſtates, God will work Miracles in his Favour; conſidering, no leſs than Three hundred *Saints*, as they ſay, have bin of his Family, which muſt needs reconcile him to the Favour of Heaven; amongſt which is the famous *Godfrey* of *Bullen*, who won *Jeruſalem* and all *Paleſtine* from the *Saracens*; whom we muſt own to have been a great Man, whether we conſider his Courage or Zeal for his Religion, which ought to make his Memory famous to all Ages.

I can tell thee nothing more certain on this Subject, having endeavoured to be informed of what I write to thee, to ſatisfie thy Curioſity: and whatever I now recite, has paſt in *France* with little Noiſe, or rather with great Silence as to me; for indeed, I muſt with ſhame confeſs, that I have ſcarce heard in *Paris* this Event, ſo famous throughout all *Europe*.

Man has nothing but what comes from Heaven; and commonly the ſtrongeſt, when he has Right on his ſide, ſubdues the weak, and enriches himſelf with his Spoils.

By the Law of Nature, every one has Right of judging his own Neceſſities, and the Greatneſs of the Danger wherein he finds himſelf; and, if it be contrary to Reaſon, I ſhould be Judge of my

own

own Danger, 'tis reaſonable another ſhould be ſo. But the ſame Reaſon which eſtabliſhes another Judge of what concerns me, has made me his Judge, and conſequently gives me Authority to judge of the Sentence which he ſhall give againſt me; and to decide whether it be juſt, when 'tis favourable to me, or unjuſt, if it be contrary to my Intereſts.

Nature has given all to men, and thou and I and all men have an equal Right to all things, and hence we have Power to do whatever we will, to poſſeſs and enjoy what we think is fitting; and yet, ſuch an extenſive Right, is juſt as if we had Right to nothing: For, at the ſame time I have Right to a thing which pleaſes me, another ſtronger than my ſelf, by Virtue of the ſame Right takes it from me, and enjoys it in ſpight of me. Hence it is, that one man invades another with the ſame Right with which he defends himſelf; whence do, and will ſpring up always, the occaſions of Jealouſies and Diſcords which are amongſt men; which make them at continual Defiance with one another, and keeps them in a continual Watchfulneſs over their Neighbours.

'Tis this Liberty founded in Nature, which makes it lawful in time of War, to reſiſt and invade not only by open Force, but with all the ſecret Arts and Stratagems as can be deviſed; and when a man would avoid the Danger he is in in fighting, and has his Enemy in his hands, he has right to uſe all means to avoid him, and ſecure himſelf from him.

Thou wilt approve of theſe Reflections, which ſhew thee the Natural Right thou haſt of commanding me, as being thy Inferiour; and I hope by what I have written, to have ſatisfied thy Curioſity; and by my Submiſſion and Obedience, to have given thee a Proof of my profound Reſpects to thee.

Paris, 24th. *of the laſt Moon,*
of the Year 1641.

LETTER X.

To Bedredin, *Superiour of the* Derviſes *of* Cogni *in* Natolia.

LEt me, moſt holy and patient *Dervis*, ſalute thee with my Head bowed down to the Ground, with the greateſt Humility I am able. I now write to thee with my Feet naked, without either Hoſe or Shoes, as a Mark of my Reſpect and Veneration, which I have for thy Old Age, and the Admiration I have at thy incorruptible Innocency.

The kindneſs thou ſheweſt me by the long Letter I have received, has given me ſuch joy as I cannot expreſs; as makes me forget my paſt Pains, and hinders me from thinking of thoſe which are to happen to me; for I can now willingly leave this World, having had ſuch Teſtimonies of thy Affection. Thy great Age does not aſtoniſh me, ſeeing thy Father, who is yet alive, is 107 years old, and thou not above 82; which makes me hope to ſee a great while yet, both one and the other, draw down by their Prayers, and Merit of their good Actions, the Bleſſings of Heaven on the glorious Empire of the *Ottomans*, to whom all the Empires and Monarchies of the World ought to ſubmit. The Thirty Brethren who preſented themſelves to *Selim*, to be enrolled in the Troops which were to ſerve againſt the *Perſians*, made the Father, who had them all by one Woman, to paſs for the happieſt of all the *Muſſulmen*, in having the good Fortune to beget ſuch a Number of the moſt noble *Species* in Nature. But thou and thy Father, muſt needs be more happy than this fertil Parent. Thy Father has fought, and come out victorious from the Perverſity of the Age, full of Scars and Sufferings,

through

through the Force of his Courage, the Innocency of his Manners, and his great Sobriety: And as to thy part, what haſt not thou done, to make thy ſelf the worthy Son of ſo glorious a Father? Thou haſt not only done, what thy Father did before thee; thou haſt acquired the ſame Virtues, and has ſo far out-done them, that one may ſay, thou haſt ſurpaſſed Virtue it ſelf. Thy Strength is admirable in the midſt of Abſtinencies and other Auſterities which thou undergoeſt; in which, 'tis certain, thou canſt not be imitated. But Heaven, to whom only thou liveſt, will recompence in this World thy pure Faith, which the Enemy of Mankind can never weaken.

The *Chriſtians* ſay, When God gave them the Commandments, he promiſed only *long Life* to ſuch who perfectly honoured thoſe, who under God brought them into the Light. If this be true, as 'tis very likely; tis not to be doubted, but that a *long Life* is the Recompence which God gives thoſe who live well: And the *Nazareens*, who are Criticks, affirm, That Sin alone is the cauſe, that men do not live ſo long as they did before the *Deluge*; for then they remained ſuch a while in Life, as would tempt one to think, they were to have been Immortal. They ſay, That after the *Deluge* God chang'd the Nature of Men; and inſtead of theſe great number of years, which made up the Courſe of ſo long a Life, they cannot live at furtheſt above 120 years, and that there are few which arrive to 80; and whatever is beyond this, is Miſery and Torment, or a kind of Senſeleſneſs, which makes Men like Beaſts.

I know few People but what are agreed, One may cure or mitigate the Inconveniences which happen to us; but few are of Opinion, That Life can be lengthened; yet if this be poſſible, we may then believe a Story which is believed here, and which hapned the year paſt in *Paris*.

An

An ancient Man went to a *Derviſe* of this great Town, and thus accoſted him; *I am come, Reverend Father, to know of you, whether I may in good Conſcience determine to live no longer, being quite aweary of living. I have already arrived to the* 129th *year of my Age, by means of a Liquor which* Chymiſtry *has taught me, whereby I did ſcarce perceive from any thing I felt, that I was going down; yet however, this long Life appears at preſent to me irkſome and intolerable. My Blood is ſo purified in my Veins, that I have remained without any of thoſe Paſſions whereunto Mankind is generally ſubject. My Taſte ſerves me no longer to diſcover the Delicacy of Meats. My Ears, although they be not deaf, yet will not let me diſtinguiſh true* Harmony *from what is only a Confuſion of Sounds. Mine Eyes are open to ſee, but are not cleared with any Object. My Faculty of Smelling is ſtruck with Scents, yet they make no Impreſſions on it. I touch, but I feel not what I touch; and I touch all things indifferently. Mine Heart is no longer ſenſible, nor affected with Tenderneſs, and Paſſion for my Friends. Bile in me has no longer its uſual Heat. Joy and Sorrow, Anger, deſire of having, Hope and Hatred, are extinguiſhed in me; whereby I am become inſenſible in conſerving, if I may ſo ſay, all my Senſes; I am reſolved therefore to let my ſelf dye, provided you can aſſure me I may do it without Sin; for ſhould I remain two days without taking this precious* Elixir, *I am certain I ſhall ſoon expire, and ſo be delivered from the Vexation which overwhelms me.* 'Tis ſaid, that the *Derviſe* anſwered this *Philoſopher*; *That he might not deſire Death, but on the contrary, preſerve his Life; and ſuppoſing he made uſe of no Secret of* Magick *to prolong his Days, he ſhould believe, that the marvellous Potion, of which he had found the Secret by his Study and Travel, was a Preſent from Heaven; That 'tis true, he would be rid of a troubleſome Life, but he could not procure the End of it without a* Crime, *and that he was obliged*

to preſerve it, to ſuffer with greater Submiſſion the Pains he complained of, which could not be comparable to the Pleaſures he had received, by enjoying the Gift which God had beſtowed on him.

The great God preſerve thy Days beyond thoſe of this *Philoſopher*; and accompany them with whatever may give thee Satisfaction: But I beſeech him above all things, that he never let ſlip out of thy Memory the Promiſe thou haſt made me, of having always a particular Reſpect to thy Servant *Mahmut*, who reverences *thy Holineſs*.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 1ſt. *Moon*,
of the Year 1642.

LETTER XI.

To the redoubtable Vizir Azem.

I Make thee an Anſwer, Invincible Warriour, by whoſe Counſels the formidable Empire of the *Ottomans* is governed, under the Orders of the moſt mighty of the Princes of the Earth; and whoſe Arm is terrible to all the Potentates of the World. I have read thy Letter with which thou honoureſt the moſt ſubmiſſive of thy Slaves, with all the Humility which is due to thy ſublime Grandure whereunto thy Merit has raiſed thee. And having caſt my ſelf at thy Feet in Spirit, ſeeing I cannot really kiſs them, I obey the Orders thou ſendeſt me, which are to me Inviolable Laws.

Banniere, the *Swediſh* General, is dead; when *Piccolomini*, one of the *Generals* of the *Emperor*'s Army, lay juſt by him. In half an hours time he ſaved himſelf, the Army, all the Baggage and Cannon, and retired with incredible Swiftneſs over Mountains and Forreſts, where the Beaſts alone could

could make Paſſages, having continually the Emperor's Army at his Back. He was a man of great Valour, had been highly ſerviceable to the Crown of *Swedeland*, and acquired the Reputation of an excellent Commander. The *Emperor* had offered him ſome time before great Recompenſes, and the Dignity of *Prince* of the *Empire*, if he would change his Maſter, and forſake the *Confederate's* Party. He had alſo offered, thinking this might more move him, to make him *General* of his Army againſt the *Grand Seignior* : but he refuſed all theſe Offers, his Fidelity being unmoveable.

This great Captain was born in *Swedeland*, and when a Child, he fell down from a high Window, without receiving any Hurt ; which made the King imagin, Heaven deſign'd him for ſome thing extraordinary. He travelled much in his Youth, and he was ſeen never tired in running to all places where there was any War ; ſometimes in *Poland*, and otherwhiles in *Muſcovia* : And being become *General* of his Kings Army, he ſoon acquired the Reputation of one of the greateſt Captains of the *Northern* Parts. He was perfectly skilled in the Art of Encamping, and no body could ever better draw up an Army for Battel. His way of Retreat from before an Army ſtronger than his, muſt needs be admired by all the World. He ever choſe good Poſts, and when once he was poſſeſt of them, he knew well how to keep them, ſo that he was never defeated whatever Forces his Enemy might bring againſt him. He has deſtroy'd Fourſcore Thouſand Men in different Rencounters ; and *Swedeland* glories in having above Six hundred Standards. He was ſo like King *Guſtavus*, that they have been often taken for one another. He was never covetous, but was obſerved to be a good Husband. Among ſo many Occaſions wherein he ſignalized himſelf, what he did when the *Swediſh* Army was worſted at *Norlingue*

lingue, is moſt remarkable; he preſerved the Reſt, tho wholly forſaken by the Allies; and ſo ordered the matter, that he raiſed freſh Troops almoſt in an Inſtant, and gave his Party Time and Courage to riſe up: And this is all I could learn of this great Captain, whoſe Reputation has given thee Curioſity.

Although *Don Duarte de Braganſa*, the new King of *Portugal*'s Brother, ſerved with great Reputation in the Emperor's Army; yet 'tis ſaid, the *Spaniards* had been very urgent with this Monarch to make him be apprehended, as ſoon as ever they heard the King his Brother was raiſed to the Throne. But 'tis ſaid, the Emperour was ſcandaliz'd with ſuch a Propoſition, alledging, this would be againſt the Rules of Hoſpitality: but the *Empreſs*'s *Confeſſour* found ſuch Reaſons in his Divinity, as brought over the *Emperor* to yield, he ſhould be delivered into the *Spaniſh Miniſter*'s Hands, who conducted him with a very ſtrong Party to the Caſtle of *Milan*; whence he is not like to ſtir out, till his Brother ſhall reſtore the Crown of *Portugal* to *Philip* IV. of *Spain*.

I ſhall write what remains behind to the *Kaimakan*, who has the Honour of being thy Lieutenant, that I may not tire thee, who art to be reverenced as the Inſtrument of the Wills of the Maſter of Lights, and all whoſe Hours are deſtin'd to the Government of the World.

May it pleaſe him who of nothing has created all things, that thou mayeſt lay one day at the Feet of the *Grand Seignior*, the Crowns of all the Monarchs who command in the *Infidels* Countreys, and become thereby the Arbiter of the Univerſe.

Paris, 18th. *of the* 1ſt. *Moon*,
of the Year 1642.

LETTER

LETTER XII.

To the Kaimakan *at* Conſtantinople.

THis King here has mortified his *Parliament*, by the Advice of Cardinal *Richlieu*. The *Parliaments* are Bodies of learned Men, who decide all Affairs in the Kingdom, as well Civil as Criminal; and the *Parliament* of *Paris* has a larger Juriſdiction than all others, and as conſiderable Prerogatives. What I have to ſay on this Subject, has hapned from the beginning of the laſt Year; and I now relate it, becauſe I forgat to do it when the thing happened: And I will inform thee, before I enter on the matter, what obliged heretofore the Kings of *France* to ſet up this great Seat of Juſtice.

The antient Kings of *France*, gave it Authority of approving and verifying the Edicts and Declarations which they ſhould make, which was a Bar which theſe wiſe Princes would fix between the People and the Soveraign Authority. Whence it appeared, that *Monarchy* was mixt with *Ariſtocracy*, without which the Wiſe have thought, that *States* could not long ſubſiſt. And the Princes of this Age, have ſubmitted, to a Tribunal re-eſtabliſhed by themſelves, the Reſolutions they take; to the end they may diſcharge themſelves towards God, to whom they are accountable, as well as other Men; and to obtain Confidence from their Subjects, in taking from amongſt them Arbiters to regulate them. Yet they have ever reſerved the Liberty of making uſe of their Abſolute Power, as is ſeen in their Letters Patents, where they forget not to inſert theſe Words [*for ſuch is our Will and Pleaſure.*]

Theſe

These *Monarchs* also thought hereby to have found out a way to defend themselves from the Importunities of the Grandees, who often demanded such things which could not be granted without Prejudice to the whole Kingdom.

The Authority of the now reigning King being out of danger of being shaken or destroyed, this *Monarch* having his Exchequer well stored, has valiant and experienced Captains, stout Soldiers, and numerous Armies, and good Fleets of Ships at Sea; whereby he would make known to this puissant Tribunal, That if it had been set up to assist the Kings by its Counsels when required, yet it must not pretend, that its Decrees should become Laws to their Soveraigns. He went to the *Parliament* with all the Marks of Grandeur, with which he is usually attended on these Days of Ceremony, and with such a great Company of *Lords*, as made the Power of this Monarch easily discerned. He gave these Gentlemen to understand, he would have them ratifie without more adoe, the Orders he would send them, which they term *Edicts*, requiring them to be immediately enregistred. He afterwards gave them an express Charge, not to concern themselves henceforwards in Affairs of State; and to humble them the more, he declared to them, That he would be henceforward the Disposer of Graces, and Offices, and bestow Recompenses to such as deserved them. He added hereunto, an Order of giving an Account every Year to his Chancellour of their Deportments, and to come and receive every year his Majesties Approbation to continue them in their Offices. And, as a Mark of his Indignation and Authority, he put by the President and some Councellours from their Places.

This bold and politick Action was done (as I may say) in the midst of Dancings and Divertisements,

ments, the more to denote the Monarch's Authority; and in the time of such magnificent Feastings, as became the Pomp of the greatest Emperors, in the Pallace of the *Cardinal*, for the Marriage of his Niece *Mademoiselle de Breze* with the Prince of *Conde*'s Eldest Son, called the Duke *D' Anguien*; a Prince from whom the World expects great things, and whom all *France* believes will prove one of the famousest Princes in *Christendom*.

The *Catalonians* are obstinate in their Revolt; their Deputies have been already seen in this *Court*, to entreat a good Supply from this King; and it is not to be doubted, but they will earnestly sue for his Protection: And *France* has already sent Troops near those Parts, and its Fleet appears on the Coasts to encourage this Nation, and mortifie the *Spaniards*. There are a great many Troops raised here, and this *Monarch* will have in the *Spring* eight Armies, commanded by *Generals* of great Valour and Experience, besides these two Fleets; so that *Germany*, *Lorrain*, the *Low Countries*, *Catalonia* and *Italy* are like to be exposed to the Miseries of an impoverishing War. Only *Germany* seems to me able to defend it self.

The vast *Genius* of the *French*-Minister, astonishes all the Princes of *Europe*; he breaks all their Measures, and makes a secret War against them in their own *Courts*. Nothing can escape his vigilant Care; he keeps his own Secrets so strictly, that his neareſt Friends cannot discover them. His Power and Authority are so great, that the Princes of the Bloud are nothing in comparison of him, and his Fame makes him as much respected Abroad as at Home.

His Friends affirm, he is ignorant of nothing which is projected in *Europe*. *England* is the only Place which he has not attackt, its Civil Wars hindring that Warlike People from opposing any of his Designs.

I pray

I pray Heavens favour thy juſt Pretenſions, and every day encreaſe thy Heroick Vertues.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 1ſt. *Moon, of the Year* 1642.

LETTER XIII.

To the moſt Excellent and moſt Venerable Mufti, *Soveraign Prelate of the Holy Religion of the Faithful* Muſſulmen.

HE of whom I wrote ſo many Particulars, ſome Moons ago, to obey, as I ought, the expreſs Command thou laidſt upon me; not only is ſtill living, but is more abſolute than ever, in what concerns his Miniſtry. Yet is it falſe, that this *Cardinal* finding nothing more (as thou writeſt to me, 'tis talked of in *Conſtantinople*) to ſatisfie his Ambition (which puts him ſtill upon deſiring ſomething farther, being become the abſolute Maſter of what depends on the Kingdom of *Lewis* XIII.) had Deſigns of making himſelf abſolute Maſter of what concerns Religion. But he was too knowing a Man, to deſign the being the *Superiour General* of all the *French Derviſes*; a thing which neither the King of *France*, nor the *Pope* would permit. I rather think, this Miniſter's Deſign has been, to ſubject all the *Chriſtian* Princes to his Maſters Intereſts.

The *Ottoman* Empire would have ſome reaſon to be afraid, were all the *Roman* Prelats wiſe enough to chooſe this Man for their *Pope*. We ſhould ſee in a ſhort time all *Aſia* agitated by his Intrigues againſt the Followers of the great *Mahomet*; and

thoſe

thoſe that follow *Ali*; would not enjoy a much greater Security. Thou knoweſt, that the greateſt Marks which the *Popes* can give of their Piety during their *Pontificat*, is to ſtir up Wars, and make Leagues againſt us to overthrow our Empire. Think then what this great Man would do, were he the *Head* of the *Chriſtians*, with thoſe Abilities, and great Intelligences which he every where keeps; ſeeing, that being only a Subject, and Miniſter of one Prince, he ſo governs himſelf, that there's no Nation how far ſoever diſtant, but holds its Eyes open on his Conduct: And a *Pope* being always choſen from amongſt the *Cardinals*, and the *Pope* now reigning being very old, it may happen that this dangerous man ſhall be choſen.

Thou then, whoſe pure Life makes us believe thou art a *Saint*, pray the great God to hinder ſuch an Event, which will without queſtion diſturb the Empire of him whom he has choſen to humble all other Potentates, and ſhew on Earth the Greatneſs of his Power; and rather than ſuch a Misfortune ſhould befall us, pray Him that has created all things, that this man's Eyes be opened to know and embrace the *true Faith*: For it were better, (if I may ſay ſo without diſpleaſing thee) that this *Cardinal* ſhould be a bad *Mufti* at *Conſtantinople*, than a good *Pope* at *Rome*, at the Head of all the *Nazareens*.

'Tis ſaid, that a Foreign King conſulted this Oracle (for he is held in as great Veneration as if he was one) what Conduct he ſhould hold to live ſecurely: And it is ſaid, the *Cardinal* made this Anſwer, *That Kings ſhould live in Fear, and then they would live in Safety; it being certain, they would receive no Poyſon from the Hands of thoſe who do not preſent them their Drink, no more than they can receive Wounds from thoſe, whom they keep at a great Diſtance from them. Thoſe who will not flatter them, will not deceive*

deceive them; and where they ſhall think themſelves in greateſt Safety, that will always be the place of greateſt Danger.

I am perſwaded, grave and wiſe Prelat, thou wilt approve of the Anſwer of this Miniſter. *Julius Cæſar* lived in the midſt of Combats, but dyed in the midſt of the *Senate*. Next after God, it is before thee, great Miniſter of Heaven, that I humble my ſelf, entreating thee to receive graciouſly the profound Reſpects of thy Slave *Mahmut*.

Paris, 25th. *of the* 2d. *Moon, of the Year* 1642.

LETTER XIV.

To his Mother Ocoumiche, *at* Conſtantinople.

IT may be ſaid, I have eſcaped from a mortal Sickneſs, and remain in Life, only to hear the Complaints of my Friends, who recite to me their Misfortunes; and of my Kindred, who entertain me with the Loſſes they have ſuſtain'd. Thou addeſt, my dear Mother, a new Torment to the Pains I already ſuffer, by ſhedding ſo many fruitleſs Tears. O! how cruel is my Country, that gives ſo many Occaſions of Affliction to thoſe to whom ſhe has given their Birth? Thou haſt loſt the greateſt part of thine Eſtate, in the Fire of *Conſtantinople*, and Death has deprived thee of thy ſecond Husband. I was but a Child when my Father dyed, ſo that I could not judge then of thy Grief, neither was I ſenſible of my own Loſs. Now that I am a Man, I enter into thy Sentiments, I ſhare in thy Grief, and ſhall do all I can to comfort thee.

Thou

Thou haſt loſt thy firſt and ſecond Husband, and thou haſt reaſon to afflict thy ſelf. If the firſt was an honeſt man, 'tis certain the other loved thee extreamly: And the Charms of thy Countenance have not a little ſerved thee to acquire the Affection of theſe Two Husbands, which thou kneweſt how to keep by thy Complacencies and blind Obedience to their Wills; and by ſuch a prudent Carriage, as, one may ſay, thou wouldſt force them to love thee, hadſt thou not done it by the Charms of thy Beauty.

But what ſhall we do in this thy extream Affliction, and in the troubleſome Condition I am for the Grief thou endureſt, which mingles my Ink with my Tears? Yet we muſt endeavour to be comforted with a firm Reſolution, not to afflict our ſelves but at the Loſs of ſuch things which will never be in our power to recover. Thou, at the loſs of the Reputation which thou haſt acquired of a Virtuous Woman; and I, at that of an Honeſt Man.

When my Father dyed, 'twas not all the Philoſophy nor Eloquence of the *Greeks* which could comfort thee, thy Affliction was ſtronger than all their Reaſons; and when theſe officious Comforters had forſaken thee, thou ſoughteſt Eaſe to thy Trouble in a new Spouſe. Him now thou haſt loſt, but now thou art ſtill in a Condition of hindring this Loſs from being irreparable. Thy Virtue has never been queſtioned, and thou art not as yet ſo old, but thou mayſt think of another Husband. Seek a Third, which may make thee forget thy Sorrow for the Second. And if thou findeſt him not immediately, or if thou haſt ſome trouble in ſeeking a like Comfort to thy Affliction, receive in this Letter the Tears of another Mother, which will ſhew thee there is a Woman of a far higher Condition, that is more afflicted than thou art.

Paris

Paris is ſtill full of the Cryes and Sighs which come from a Princeſs of the firſt Rank. She has now loſt a great Prince, her Son, who is ſlain in a Battel which he had won by a ſtrong Army, of which he was *General.* Read in my Letter the lively and tender Expreſſions of the Grief of this illuſtrious Mother, which draw Compaſſion from his Enemies, who are forced by the Rules of Civility to make her Viſits. Thus does ſhe ſpeak every day and hour, to Perſons who come to viſit her; and when there's no body, ſhe thus ſpeaks to her ſelf.

This unfortunate Woman is not a Moment without ſighing; and one would think by her Language, ſhe intended to recall the Soul which has quitted the Body of her Son, the unhappy *Count* of *Soiſſons. Poor* Count, *a Son ſo tenderly loved, and ſo greatly deſerved it; where is thy Body now to be found, dyed in Bloud, and in that of thy Enemies? what Victory? where are thoſe glorious Marks, that ſhould give me ſo great Joy, and which give me ſuch Cauſe of Deſpair? Why did I bring thee forth into the World, unfortunate Son, if I muſt ſo ſoon loſe thee? Miſerable Mother, Unhappy Son! How art thou a Conqueror, when I ſee no other Trophy of thy Victory, than thy Death? I hear from all Parts that the* Count *is Victorious, and yet I hear every where that his Enemies rejoyce. I ſee, dear Son, all thy Domeſticks that followed thee, return without Wounds; and yet I do not ſee their Maſter. None of them can tell me where he is, and in what place their* General *lies, who fought with ſo great Valour, and Succeſs to his Party. But they are all agreed, the Battel was won, that my Son is a Conqueror, and that he has loſt his Life. Unfortunate Fight, which has made equally bewayled, the Death of the Victorious* General *by his Mother, and the Defeat by the vanquiſhed. Would to God thou hadſt been vanquiſhed, thou mighteſt have lived, I ſhould not have bin in this*

con-

condition of following thee. 'Twould have been no Shame to have been defeated, it would have been only a Misfortune, which would have been common to thee with Pompey *and* Hannibal, *to whom Antiquity had nothing to impute, but their ill Fortune. A ſincere Reconciliation, a Pardon, or a Peace, might make all that is paſt forgotten. A voluntary Exile might have appeaſed the King's Anger, and perhaps diſarm'd the* Cardinal; *my Son might have liv'd,* France *would not have been troubled, a Mother would not have been at this day comfortleſs, and the* Count's *Enemies would not have rejoyced at his Loſs. But to my Grief, nothing of this has hapned. Alas! the Stay of an Illuſtrious Family is dead; unhappy Mother, how are all thy Hopes vaniſhed? but, good God, how was this my dear Son taken out of the World? I know but too well, that his Enemies laid continually Snares for him. Methinks I ſee my Son's Murtherers give him the deadly ſtroak in the Heat of the Fight, and in the inſtant he was going to enjoy his Victory. Ah! my dear Son, Ah! unfortunate Mother! why did not I breath out my laſt on the dead body of this Son, ſo worthy the Eſteem of all the World, and whom I ſo dearly loved? Why didſt not thou, too powerful Miniſter, give me the Mortal Blow, rather than let me ſee ſo ſad a Tragedy? Do you kill me that hear me; or thou, my Son, give me thy Hand to deſcend into the Grave, where thou art to be buried.*

But my Reaſon fails me, I muſt for my Sons Honour ſtifle theſe Motions of Weakneſs; 'tis true, he lives no longer, but he dyed in the Bed of Honour, with his Sword in his Hand; he dyed full of Glory; he dyed Victorious, and even in dying vanquiſhed his Enemies.

Let us ceaſe from ſhedding Tears; but what do I ſay? he dyed aſſaſſinated, a Victim ſacrificed to the Vengeance of his Enemies, by the blackeſt Treaſon, 'tis clear, and yet I would live: No, I muſt dye; let us imitate the Greatneſs and Courage of thoſe Illuſtrious Women,

who

who threw themſelves on the Pile whereon their Husbands were burnt: My Son is more dear to me; let us then dye, and weep no more; theſe Tears are fruitleſs; but let us live, ſeeing Heaven ordains it, and let us live to dye every day: I ſhall have ever preſent before mine Eyes, the Death of my Son; I ſhall ſee every day his bloudy Body; I ſhall continually remember his reſpects, his Tenderneſs for me; and I ſhall never forget the tender and violent Paſſion which I had for this Son, for whom alone I lived: but at leaſt, cruel Cardinal, *reſtore me his dead Body; thou haſt thy Revenge, he is no longer alive; give this ſad Conſolation to a deſolate Mother: perhaps this Sight will work the Effect thou deſireſt, cruel Wretch as thou art; it will unite my Soul to that of my Son.*

Dear Mother, if thou canſt not comfort thy ſelf by ſo great an Example of Misfortune to this Princeſs, it will be hard for thy Son to ſay any thing which can diminiſh thy Grief. Imitate this illuſtrious Woman, who having ſuffered whatever Sorrow and Deſpair can do, to a Mother who loves vehemently, and with Reaſon; ſuffers her ſelf to be perſwaded, not to give an entire Victory to her Enemies, who triumph ſtill over her Son, by the Grief which they ſee his Death has cauſed. She has been ruled by the Advice of her Friends, and received great Comfort from a Letter ſent her by the King, written with his own Hands:

Couſin, *The Grief which you ſhow at your Late Loſs, obliges me to teſtifie the Share which I have in it, and the Diſpleaſure I conceive at the fault of him which has cauſed it. And though I ought not to be ſorry by reaſon of the Conjuncture wherein it has hapned, yet I muſt heartily condole with you, and contribute what I am able to your Conſolation.*

I can ſay nothing more to thee, my moſt honoured mother, unleſs it be, that thou ſhalt always have

in me a moſt obedient Son; and if thou takeſt a Third Husband, thou wilt be perhaps leſs unfortunate; but pleaſe thy ſelf. The great God, who has created all Things, and provides for their Neceſſities by his Infinite Goodneſs, comfort and fill thee with his Bleſſings.

Paris, 25th. *of the 2d. Moon, of the Year* 1642.

LETTER XV.

To the Grand Seignior's *Treaſurer.*

THe Prieſt which plaid the *Tarpaulin*, whom the *French* call the *Archbiſhop* of *Bordeaux*, of whom I believe I have given thee ſome Account the 10*th* Moon of the year 1637. has loſt the Credit which he had with the King, and is at preſent diſgraced. The Opinion of his Valour at *Court* is much leſſened, by his not hindring, with the Fleet he commanded, the *Spaniards* from putting Succours into *Tarragone*, a famous Sea-Port near *Barcellona*. They loſt the laſt year, twelve Gallies in Fight againſt the *French* Naval Forces; but having fitted a mightier Fleet, they have put into this Place the Succours they intended. The *Archbiſhop* could not, or would not hinder them; which will be the cauſe, that this Place will not come ſo ſoon under the Power of the *French*.

'Tis ſaid, that this Prelate was baniſht *France*, and was retired into a City ſituated on the *Rhoſne*, named *Avignon*, and belongs to the *Roman* Prelate.

It being a thing very uſual to run down the Unfortunate, all the World blames this Prelate, having not always met with equal Succeſs on the Sea in the

the Employs he ſought, and which did not at all agree with his Function of *Archbiſhop*; which he might have performed with Applauſe, in imitating his Predeceſſor who was his Brother, the Cardinal *de Sourdis*; and who had left him a Dioceſs well regulated, rich, furniſhed with great ſtore of Churches well ſerved, Paſtors of great Piety and Learning, whom this man had procured and ſetled in his Dioceſs with great Care, which made his Death extreamly lamented.

The *Catalonians* are at length become this Kings Subjects; they maintain their Revolt with the *French* Forces, and ſtrengthen themſelves after the Example of the *Portugueſes*. They fight with ſuch Courage, that they come off continually Conquerors; but I ſhall make no Relation of their Fights, nor of the Bloud which is ſpilt on either ſide, which are Matters I do not care to treat of. God give thee a continual Tranquility of Mind, make thee in love with Peace, and preſerve in thee that vigilant Spirit, ſo neceſſary for the keeping the Treaſure entruſted to thee.

LETTER XVI.

To the Kaimakan.

THe *Cardinal* Favourite of *France*, has ſuch long Hands, that he makes Seizures in thoſe places which are not ſubject to his Juriſdiction; and when he has made them, he keeps them without any thoughts of reſtoring them. There's no Probability at preſent, That this bold *Politician* will lay hands on what belongs to the *Grand Seignior*: However, I have ſome Reaſon to write this:

There has been carry'd some days since an illustrious Prisoner into the Castle of the Wood of *Vincennes*, and thou shalt hear this new way of apprehending a great Man in another's House, and in the *Court* of a Foreign Sovereign, who is absolute in his own Estates. This Prisoner was apprehended in the midst of the finest Ladies in the *Court* of *Turin*, at a magnificent Ball which the Dutchess Regent of this Estate gave in her Pallace. It was this Princess whom I mentioned to thee, who was Widow to *Victor Amadæus* Duke of *Savoy*, and Sister to the King which now so happily reigns over the *French*.

The Dutchess, who had a particular Consideration for this Prisoner, could not behold this Exploit of the *Cardinals* without extream Vexation. His Name is, if I be not mistaken, Count *Philip d'Aglie*, a Person of great Quality; and whose excellent Parts and Courage do yet render him more illustrious than his Birth.

'Tis not yet known, why the *Cardinal* undertook such a bold Stroak; though 'tis said, the Council of *France* has had great reasons to secure the person of this Favourite. The chief Motive, they say, was, That he was carrying on some Designs against the Interests of this Crown with the *Cardinal* of *Savoy*, whom 'tis thought he would have married to the Widow of *Amadæus* his Brother.

Richlieu attempted not to carry off *Count Philip*, till having made several Tryals to remove him from the Court of *Turin*, under the pretence of some Embassie, to which he would never consent; so that his Obstinacy cost him his Liberty.

The Dutchess greatly complains, and reproaches the King her Brother with the Violation of the Right of Nations, and *Sovereignty*; but only her own Court are sensible to these Complaints, they being not heard in that of *France*; and her Embassadour

baſſadour has been ſeen there, in a ſupplicant Poſture, humbly ſuing for the *Count*'s Liberty; or that he might be ſent on an Embaſſie to *Rome*; or at leaſt wiſe, That in leaving the Caſtle of *Vincennes*, he might be impriſoned ſomewhere in *Paris*.

The *Cardinal* anſwered the Supplications of the Embaſſadour of *Savoy*, That the King his Maſter did not apprehend *Philip* and bring him into *France*, but out of regard to the Intereſts of his Siſter of *Savoy*; and that ſhe might be aſſured, that for her ſake he ſhould be well uſed.

Thou mayſt ſee by this Anſwer a great Haughtineſs and frivolous Reaſonings, which ſufficiently denote, that this great Miniſter does not love to be contradicted, or oppoſed in the Reſolutions he takes; and if an Account of what's done in the World muſt be given to any one man alone, he would take it very ill, if 'twere to any body but himſelf.

I ſhall not fail to ſend thee the Books thou requireſt, and inform thee the beſt I can of the falſe or true *D. Sebaſtian* King of *Portugal*, whom his Subjects do believe to be ſtill alive, when I have made ſufficient Enquiries into the Truth of the Matter. I kiſs, with a profound Humility, the Hem of thy rich Veſt, on which I faſten the Lips of a Reſpectful and Obedient Slave.

Paris, 21ſt *of the* 3d *Moon*, *of the Year* 1642.

LETTER XVII.

To Rey Effendy, *Secretary of the Empire.*

THere was found laſt Night, a Man dead in the Streets of *Paris*, who ſeems not to be above 30 Years old; he is a *Spaniard*, and had about him a Letter or *Memoir*, which it ſeems he had written to ſome Confident at *Madrid* in theſe Terms:

"*Cardinal Richlieu* told me, he did not know "the Hand nor Signature of Count *Olivares*'s Se- "cretary; and that when he ſhould fill up his "ſigned Blank, which I preſented him, and let fall "the pretended Letter of this Secretary into the "King of *Spain*'s Hands, he ſaw not what Advan- "tage could reſult hence to the King of *France*, "his Maſter. I am very willing, added he, that "the King of *Spain* ſhould ſuſpect the *Count*, or "Secretary, of Infidelity, and of having ſome "Commerce with me; but it would not be ad- "vantagious to us, he ſhould be plainly convinced "of it, ſeeing the greateſt Happineſs *France* could "have, is, that Count *Olivarez* his Miniſtry ſhould "be perpetual: For, being the moſt unhappy of "all the Favourits that have ever been in the "place he poſſeſſes, all good *French*-men are obli- "ged to pray to God to give him a long Life, and "to continue him ever in the King his Maſters Fa- "vour, to perpetuate by his Councils the Diſgraces "of *Spain*.

He purſued his point of Raillery, in this manner.

"Of a Duke of *Braganza*, *Olivarez* has made a "King of *Portugal*; Of a King of *France*, a *Count* of "*Barcellona*; of a Soveraign Duke of *Lorrain*, a "Vaſſal; Of a *Prince Cardinal*, a *Knight Errant*; "Of a Lord of *Monaco*, a Duke and Peer of *France*;

"and

" and, in fine, of *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*, he " has made a Count, Duke *d' Olivarez*.

This is all I could get from ſo great and illuſtrious a *Genius*. The juſt God, who has ſent us his *Prophet*, ever direct thy Actions, that thou mayeſt enjoy an happy Eternity, and give thee Opportunities of doing Good.

Paris, 24th. *of the* 4th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1642.

LETTER XVIII.

To William Voſpel *a* Chriſtian *of* Auſtria.

GOd be praiſed, thy *Patriarch Elias*, and his Companion; foraſmuch as I ſee thou art a *Saint*, and content in the Religion of the *Barefooted Fryars* which thou haſt embraced. Thou ſtirreſt me up to do Good, and encourageſt me to ſuffer, and become ſerious enough to renounce the Pleaſures of the World, ſeeing thou traceſt me a Way ſo neceſſary to walk in, in order to arrive at Heaven. I did not believe indeed, I confeſs it, thou wert endued with that Conſtancy; and was afraid, thou wouldſt change. But ſeeing thou haſt the Courage of keeping thy Reſolution, and enduring all the Incommodiouſneſs which is to be met with in that kind of Life which thou haſt embraced; I am ſorry for my Suſpicions, and profeſs I have all due Eſteem for thee. I love thee as much as one honeſt Man ought to love another, who having found out the *true Good*, has ran impetuouſly after it; and who has paſt immediately from a ſoft and voluptuous Life, to the Severities of an auſtere Religion, in ſearch of an aſſured Port, which is more uſually found in Sufferings and Macerations, than in Delights and Pleaſures. There is one

thing amongſt others, which extreamly pleaſes me, in the *Order* thou haſt entred; All things are in Common amongſt you; one Key opens an hundred Doors; you have no *Meum & Tuum*; all clad in the ſame Faſhion, and all go barefooted; you eat at the ſame Table, and no body has better or worſe Fare than another; in fine, your Prayers are the ſame, and ſo are your Vows of Poverty.

But prethee tell me, What would a Thief have found in thy Cell, whom I ſaw yeſterday hanged with a Key about his Neck? He had the Dexterity of opening with this Key all ſorts of Locks, and has done a Thouſand roguiſh Exploits, which have at length brought him to the Gallows. He told the People, he dyed a moſt happy Man, as having practiſed with great Succeſs, an Art inferiour to none; That the only Crime he thought he had been guilty of for this 30 Years, was his committing but ſmall Theſts; That had he found the Doors always open, he had never entred into any Houſe; and he exhorted Magiſtrates to chaſtiſe only thoſe, who ſuffered themſelves to be robbed.

Spaniſh Authors have written, There's no Law which allots Penalties to thoſe that rob with Prudence and Ingenuity; thus call they thoſe who ſteal wherewithall to appeaſe the Envious who would accuſe them, the Witneſſes which might ſerve to convict them, and the Magiſtrates by whom they are to be judged: So that the Thief that ſhall have ſtoln for himſelf, and for all others I now mentioned, ſhall be ever ſent away abſolved. Which makes me think, that Theft is of the Nature of Women; for, both one and the other ſeem at this day to be neceſſary Evils, juſt as Keys ſeem only good now adays to preſerve what may be ſtoln, and not to hinder it from being ſo.

How many things has the Injuſtice of ſome People authoriſed for the Safeguard of a Town? 'Tis not

not enough to have a ſtrong Garriſon of Soldiers; three Elements are not ſufficient to defend it againſt a greater Power that would oppreſs it. The Earth is raiſed to make thereof Trenches; the deepeſt Ditches are dryed up, whatever quantity of Water may be in them; and Fire is encloſed in Cannons, the Effects of which are terrible. If thou ſurveyeſt *Italy*, thou wilt find in ſeveral Towns, Pallaces which have more Gates than *Thebes* had heretofore: And if thou counteſt the Keys which ſerve to open them, thou wilt find the Iron they are made of, to coſt more than the Doors themſelves.

Men are not contented to uſe theſe Keys according to the common Uſe they ſeem to be deſigned for; their Ambition makes them ſerve for Marks of Honour in ſeveral Princes Courts, where they be Recompenſes for Services, for Vertue and Valour. The Golden Key in *Spain*, which the great *Lords* wear, denotes, that they know how to open the Gate of Favour. And 'tis the ſame in *Germany*, and eſpecially in the *Emperor*'s Court.

Happy was *Ancient Rome*, whoſe Citizens were ſo wiſe, that being adviſed to turn the Front of their Houſes on that ſide where they could not be obſerved by their Neighbours, they anſwered the Architect; *We rather deſire our Houſes may be overlookt into, becauſe we do nothing wherein we fear a Surprize.* Whereas *Modern Rome*, on the contrary, may be termed unhappy, wherein there are not enough Gates and Porters of them, to conceal what is done in the moſt retired places of their Pallaces.

It is in this City, where Luxury grew to that height under the firſt *Emperors*, that all Mens Studies were to find out new Pleaſures.

But I muſt end this Diſcourſe of Keys of Doors, and Door-keepers; I muſt not expect to reform

the World, nor would I weary thy Patience. Pardon me my paſſing from the Cell, to the Story of the Thief whom I ſaw executed; and from the Thief to a Diſcourſe of Keys, and other things with which I have entertained thee. I was ſo full of it, that I could not forbear the Diſcourſe, no more than I can now to ſpeak of the Subtilty of the *Spaniards*, who have vaunted of the Worth of their *Eſcurial*, by the great Number of the Keys which belong to it; like that fooliſh *Emperour*, who valued the Greatneſs of *Rome* by the great Weight of *Spyders* Webbs which were there: The *Spaniards* affirm, there are ſo many Doors to this Stately Ædifice, that the Keys which ſerve to open them weigh above Ten Thouſand Weight.

But 'tis time to end this tireſome Letter. Let me then counſel thee, to watch over thy Conſcience, as the *Pariſians* do over their Shops, to prevent Violences. Here are ſo many great and ſmall Thieves, that ſhould they be puniſhed, as they were chaſtiſed in *Syria*, where the ſame Puniſhment is impoſed on him that is robbed as him that robs; this great Town would be ſoon unpeopled, or become a Priſon to an infinite number of People who would be found faulty.

May it pleaſe the Great God, who ſhould be adored by all Creatures, to encline the *Great Prelat* (after thou art delivered from the Burden of the Fleſh) to place thee amongſt the Number of thoſe, for whom the *Church* has a pious Veneration; and reſpect thy Aſhes in ſuch a manner, as, I hope, thy holy and exemplary Life will deſerve.

Paris, 24th. *of the* 4th *Moon,*
of the Year 1642.

LETTER

LETTER XIX.

To the Venerable Mufti.

THou wilt not think me troubleſom, if thou remembreſt the Order thou haſt given me; and I ought rather to hazard the tiring thee by frequent Letters, than be accuſed of Neglect for not obeying thee. Obedience muſt needs be agreeable, where the Command is made with Wiſdom. When I write to the *Grand Vizir*, 'tis in trembling; and if I write to the *Kaimakan*, I am not without Hope; and I ſend no Letter to the other *Baſſa's*, without Inquietude and great Trouble. As to what concerns my Friends, I divert my ſelf in writing to them. But when it is to thee that I write, I may ſay 'tis, that I may hope, live, and obtain in the *other World* that happy State ſpoken of by our *Holy Prophet*; that Life which is to be the Recompenſe of all thoſe, who ſhall perform good Actions, whilſt they dwell among Men.

Cardinal *Richlieu* would willingly be abſolute in Matters of Religion, as thou art; he would alſo be thought a *Saint*, but he knows not how to be one; and, indeed, he would be every thing. However, he does abundance of things which thou doſt not, and pretends to be above thee, becauſe he does not live as thou doſt. This Man, whoſe Head is full of the Affairs of the World, concerns himſelf in whatever paſſes in *Europe*; one only Employ cannot ſatisfie him; he is not contented with being the Favourit of a great King, under whoſe Authority he governs all things: Some time ago, 'twas reported he would make himſelf a *Patriarch*. He aſpires extream high, undertakes the moſt difficult Matters, and takes a ſingular Pleaſure

in

in making uſe of extraordinary Means for the Execution of his Projects, that Poſterity and Hiſtorians may write, That being come into the World with a ſmall Fortune, he dyed Rich; and being born in the Condition of a private Man, he lived in the State of a great Prince: Obſerve (Venerable Prince of that Religion, which can alone be approved of by him who drew the World out of Nothing) two remarkable Stroaks of this *French Tiberius*, which I have learnt but lately:

This *Cardinal* ſent to *Madrid*, *incognito*, a *General* of certain *Derviſes*; a man of a fit *Genius* to ſecond his own; of a piercing and ſubtle Wit, and very underſtanding in *Secular* Affairs; after having given him expreſs Order, that as ſoon as ever he ſhould be in *Spain*, he ſhould do ſuch and ſuch a thing, and that at his Return into *France*, he ſhould remit into his Hands alone the *Memoirs* of what he had tranſacted. This *Monk* ſucceeded very well in the Employ he undertook; but in his Return, the *Cardinal* ſent an expreſs Command to him, to deliver, before he entred into *France*, all his Papers, into the Hands of a Gentleman who brought him his Letter. This *Dervis* obeyed; but he was diſgraced, and the *Cardinal* maintained, 'Twas a Crime to obey in this Occaſion; for, having once received an Order to entruſt no body with theſe Papers but himſelf, he could not be excuſed for delivering them to others; and, for this Reaſon, he forbad him to ſet Foot within the Kingdom. This poor *Religious* dyed ſome time after, deſperate at this Uſage; and perhaps, this is the firſt time a man has been puniſhed, for too punctual Obedience.

'Tis not many Moons ſince there came Poſt a Perſon of Quality from *Italy*, who brought conſiderable News to the *Cardinal*. 'Tis impoſſible for me to expreſs the Careſſes this Favourit made him.

And

And to denote his Joy, he immediately presented him with a rich Diamond, and made him hope for still greater Recompences; yet this same Person that had brought this so good News, was carryed to the *Bastil* as soon as he came out of the *Cardinal*'s Closet, where he remained for some Months without seeing any Body; so that he imagined himself all that while in a Dream: but at length his Prison Doors were set open, and the *Cardinal* would see him, and made him be given as many Hundred Crowns as he had past over days in his Solitude. He accompanyed this Present he made him, with all the Civilities imaginable, and said these Words to him: *Thou art not to blame, and yet I could not but punish thee for my Fault, when I made thee enter into my Closet as soon as thou camest from* Italy *to bring me so advantagious News. The great Desire I had to know the Particulars of the Business, made me forget to take off from my Table a Writing of great Importance, which thou mightest have read in it; which contained the Revolt of* Catalonia, *the Demands of this* Province, *and the Intrigues of* France, *which caused this Insurrection: And the Knowledge of so important a Mystery, might make my Prince lose the Acquisition of so Rich a* Province; *so that I could not imagine a more safe and speedy Remedy, than to shut thee up in a place, where it was impossible for thee to make any use of the Notices thou didst get, by my Imprudence: but things being at present in such a Condition, wherein 'tis impossible* France *should receive any Prejudice; I restore thee thy Liberty, and entreat thee to forget the Severity which Reasons of State have put me upon. Receive from my Hands, the Present which the King my Master makes thee; and be pleased to reckon me, amongst the Number of thy particular Friends.*

I prostrate my self again at thy Feet, Holy Prelat, entreating thy Benediction, and that thou wilt

wilt look on me as one of thy moſt obedient Children; having ſuch a Reſpect to thy *Holineſs*, as is due to the greateſt Miniſter of Heaven, that ever interpreted the *Holy Alcoran* in the Empire of the *Faithful*.

I alſo entreat thy Prayers, that God having regard to the Supplications which thou ſhalt offer him, would give me the Grace to live honeſtly, and ſerve the *Sultan* faithfully, and that I may dye in the Religion of my Fathers.

Paris, 24th. *of the* 4th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1642.

LETTER XX.

To the Kaimakan.

THE Books of the *Arabian*, *Geber*, are not to be found in that Language which thou deſireſt them in; I have ſought for them, I believe, in above Two hundred Bookſellers Shops, and there's not one of them knows, they were ever tranſlated into the *Tongue* in which thou wouldſt have them.

'Tis now ſome time ſince theſe Books have been common in *France*; and there are ſeveral perſons who apply themſelves to Dr. *Geber*'s Science; but there's no Tranſlation of them into any of the Common Languages of *Europe*. When I enquired for this Book, the Bookſellers asked me ſeveral different Queſtions; and eſpecially, Whether I ſought for Receipts to prolong Life. Some there were, who asked me grinning, Whether my Deſign was to fix ſome volatil Deity; and others anſwered the Queſtion I made them on the Book of the learned *Geber*, only by a Silence, accompanied with

ſome

ſome Smiles; and at the ſame time putting into my hands a Book, and ſaying to me, *Here's what you look for; this is what you want*, Monſieur Abbot: And this Book treated of Impoſſible Things; Of the *Quadrature of the Circle* in *Geometry*, of the *Philoſophers Stone* in *Chymiſtry*, of the *Perfection of the Orator* in *Rhetorick*, of a *Republick*, ſuch a one as *Plato* would have in his *Politicks*, and of the *Perpetual Motion* in the *Mathematicks*.

I did not ſeem to be much moved at theſe Merchants Dealings with me; but I found a very honeſt *Capucin*, who put me in hopes of recovering the *Geber* thou ſeekeſt; for he aſſured me he ſaw it in *Caldee*, or in the *Egyptian* Language in a learned Mans Library, without giving me any Encouragement to think it may be purchaſed, becauſe he that poſſeſſes it is not needy of Money.

Thou wilt not perhaps, be diſpleaſed to know what this *Religious* told me concerning *Chymiſtry*; and he appeared to me, not only to have Learning, but Experience. He aſſured me, there were in *Paris* alone, ſeveral thouſands of Men that applied themſelves to this Exerciſe; and that there are above Four Thouſand Authors who treat of this Science: that King *Geber* was the moſt knowing, and cleareſt in his Expreſſions; and yet there are none but ſuch as are real Philoſophers, and wholly bent to the Study of Nature, that can eaſily underſtand him. Whereunto he added, there were ſeveral people who laboured with great Patience, but few with thoſe Qualifications which are neceſſary to find Succeſs: he affirm'd, that *ſpeculative* Knowledge is fruitleſs; that one muſt have a long Practiſe and continual Exerciſe; that moſt people labour to no purpoſe, becauſe they do not take Nature for their guide, no more than the Operations ſhe makes in Minerals; becauſe, according to *Geber*, the Principles of the Art, ſhould be thoſe of Nature.

ture it ſelf; and that it is only in Metals, we can find Metals, and that it is, in fine, by Metals one can ſucceed in the making of perfect Metals.

This good *Dervis* maintained, That the true way to proceed to the Perfection of this great Work, conſiſts in the Union of the Mineral Spirits purified by Art, with the perfect Metallick Bodies, having firſt volatiliſed them, and then fixed them, in conſerving all the Radical Humidity, and in augmenting the Natural Heat, by a diſcreet Coction of the Compoſition, which comes by this marvellous Ferment, which makes all this Maſs boyl, and puts it into a Fermentation: So that this marvellous Compoſition, inſinuating it ſelf by Penetration into the moſt ſubtil parts of the melted Mettal, by the external Fire, and radically diſſolving it, it ripens it, and purges it from whatever is not of the Eſſence of Gold, and of Mercury, till the whole be driven out to an entire Perfection: Which made the Maſter of Maſters, the Learned *Geber* ſay, That this perfect *Elixir* being the pure Subſtance of Metals, it ſeeks in the melted Metals that which is of the ſame Nature with it ſelf, and perfects it.

Now, as it is impoſſible for the Artiſt to produce any thing that is new according to his Fancy, but only to joyn or ſeparate what Nature has produced: *Raymund Lully* would have us underſtand, that the Body in this Art is the Metallick Being, in which lyes the Mineral Spirit, becauſe the Metals are nothing elſe but this Spirit, of which conſiſts the *Philoſophers Stone*; and this Spirit is properly the Vertue of Minerals, in which is contained the Spring of Metals. But the famous *Geber* has clearly ſhewed, That this Stone is wholly created and formed by Nature, to which the Artiſt neither adds or diminiſhes any thing, but only makes it change its place by his Preparation, which in every other reſpect is uſeleſs.

This

This *Fryar* affirms, This Mineral Body entirely Spirituous as it is, has yet four ſorts of Superfluities, of which it muſt be purged by the Hand of the Artiſt, *to wit*, a great Humidity, the Earth which is found therein, the ordinary Sulphur which burns, and the Salt which is corroſive; and it muſt be purified by Calcination, Diſſolution, Sublimation and Fixation, that there may alone remain the Radical Humidity fixt and permanent; which being afterwards united in an indiſſolvible manner to the perfect Body, compoſes this incomparable Body, which is ſo much ſought, and ſo ſeldom found, and which is an hot *Elixir*, powerful to ripen and purifie all imperfect Metals, and convert them into Gold or Silver.

There is afterwards given an Activity to the Gold, in refining it by new Degrees of Fire, added to that which it already had.

Thus far went our Converſation, when an old Woman came unhappily upon us, and bereaved me of the Satisfaction of Learning of this *Religious*, ſome important Secret which he ſeemed inclinable to entruſt me with. This indiſcreet and impertinent Woman, uſing the Liberty ordinary with the People of this Country, cruelly interrupted our Converſation; and I remained ſtruck as it were with a Flaſh of Lightning, when this knowing *Fryar* told me, That the Arrival of this Woman forced him to take his leave of me; and he prepared to be gone, like a Man that was expected for ſome weighty Affair; when caſting his Eyes on my Countenance, he perceived the Perplexity and Confuſion which this Separation cauſed in me; and to comfort me, he ſaid thus to me in my Ear: *I know very well, Friend, thou haſt an inquiſitive Soul, and deſigneſt great things; meet me at my Cell, and in the mean time I'le tell thee for thy Conſolation, in plain Terms, That it has always been, and ever ſhall*

be

be my Opinion, that to labour profitably, one muſt follow Raymund Lully's *Rules. This great* Philoſopher *affirms, and I am of his Mind, That to make Gold, one muſt have Gold and Mercury, and Mercury and Silver to make Silver; but I underſtand by Mercury, that Mineral Spirit ſo refined and purified, that it aurifies the very Seed of Gold, and argentiſes that of Silver.* Theſe are the very Words he ſpake to me.

But in leaving me, I entreated him to tell me, Whether it was eaſie to attain to the Accompliſhment of this great Work, and what was neceſſary for that great End.

He anſwered me, 'Twas very hard, which made almoſt all People deſpair of compaſſing it; there being very few People, on whom Heaven beſtowed the neceſſary Qualifications to acquire this precious Art; that theſe Qualifications conſiſted in being a true *Philoſopher*, and in being perfectly skilled in *Nature*, in having a Patience Proof againſt all Diſappointments; and, that a Man ſhould be in the Flower of his Age, ſtrong and vigorous to endure Labour, well furniſht with Wealth, and indefatigable. Whereunto he added, That if any of theſe Qualities were wanting, one might be certain, that the others would be ſo alſo; That a Man who is unacquainted with *Nature*, works like a blind Man; And, that ſhould one fail of Succeſs, the firſt, ſecond, third, fourth, nay, fifth or ſixth time in the Operation, he is a Fool that then grows weary, and does not again begin to ſet at work, with the ſame Earneſtneſs and Hopes of Succeſs; and that ſhould a Man want a vigorous Health, Labour would weaken and make him faint; and that, in fine, if one be without ſufficient Eſtate, 'tis impoſſible the Work ſhould ſucceed, which demands an entire Man, and ſuch a one as minds nothing elſe.

This

This *Derviſe* moreover told me, as a thing certain, That ſeveral Perſons had attained to the Perfection of this Undertaking, which employs ſo great a Number of *Virtuoſo's*, in all Parts of the World: For, were it not ſo, there would not be that Quantity of Gold there is; for, all that of the *Indies* was not ſufficient to ſatisfie ſo many People, who mind nothing elſe but gaining of it; and that, in fine, ſuch great Treaſures which are heapt up, and the Gold that runs in Traffic, never came out of the Mines which are in the Mountains, but that a great part has been made by Artiſts. He moreover aſſured me, that the Overſeers of the *Mint* in *France* affirmed, as a thing beyond all Queſtion, That there was more Gold brought to them, than ever came from Foreign Parts; which made him conclude, that the Art is true, and that no man need doubt that there is ſuch a thing as the *Philoſopher's Stone*.

This Converſation, altho interrupted, made me ceaſe being incredulous; and if I were an *Heretick* in this matter yeſterday, I begin now to have Faith, and believe only 'tis a Work extream difficult; and I do no longer wonder, there are ſo many People who deceive others, without any Deſign of doing it; and am not ſurprized, they ſhould apply themſelves to all ſorts of Perſons, not excepting Princes: For they believe ſtill, they ſhall meet with Succeſs; and not being able to furniſh the Charges they muſt be at, they uſe all ſorts of Tricks to move thoſe whom Covetouſneſs renders in this Occaſion, very eaſie to be perſwaded; and all in general meet in their Operations, with great Hunger, Cold, Labour and Smoak.

It ſeems, as if that which hindred thoſe who have been fortunate enough to attain the Perfection of this Work, from communicating their Knowledge in this matter, was the dread of their Princes Power;

Power; as having oft experienced, that they are jealous at the Riches of a private Perſon. Soveraigns cannot endure, that a mean Wretch, born amongſt the Dreggs of the People, ſhould have in his Power wherewithal to make himſelf happy and ſeveral others; which obliges them to deprive theſe *Philoſophers* of the means of working; and makes them labour in Secret, and conceal themſelves with more care, when they have finiſhed their Work. Great Men cannot eaſily ſuffer private People to become Maſters, by Virtue of this Art, and to do all thoſe Wonders which by this marvellous Metal may be wrought in their Cloſets, without going to *Peru*, and ranſacking there the Bowels of the Earth. They know very well, That this long'd for Gold, produces every thing; gives Reputation; makes them follow one, who fled from a Man before; corrupts thoſe who appear the moſt incorruptible, opens the ſtrongeſt Doors, overthrows whole Armies, cauſes a Man to change his Mind in a Moment, makes him that was a poor man preſently talk *Sentences*; Nay, many *Chriſtians* affirm this Metal to be ſo Efficacious, that it draws the Souls out of a doleful Abode, call'd *Purgatory*; ſo that it ſeems, as if it appeaſed Gods Wrath, and brings men to Heaven.

Theſe aforementioned Reaſons, obliged the cruel *Diocletian* to put to death as many *Chymiſts* as could be found in *Egypt*; and at the ſame time to cauſe their Books to be burnt, leſt the people who were naturally ingenious, being become too powerful by the Art of making Gold, ſhould undertake a War againſt the *Roman* Empire. But we find, in the ancient Writings of the *Arabians*, That *Moſes* having learnt of God himſelf, the Art of perfectly knowing Nature, and that of the Converſion of Metals and making Gold, to write in Letters form'd of this Metal, the Law he preſcrib'd the *Iſraelites*: He taught

taught it to *Carun*, a poor man, but his intimate Friend and near Kinſman; who being become very rich by means of this *ſcience*, had heapt up immenſe Treaſures, and built himſelf forty Houſes, which were filled with Gold, but were all ſwallowed up and buried in the Earth, by the Virtue of *Moſes*'s Rod, with the Maſter of them, whom ſo great Riches had rendred proud, and made him think of withdrawing himſelf from obeying this great Servant of God; having falſly accuſed him before the People of divers Crimes, and eſpecially of having abuſed a Virgin.

The laſt thing which was diſcovered in the *Venetian* Territories, was a great Urn, found in an hollow Cave. In this Urn, which was conſiderably large, there was another leſs, and in it two Pots, one full of Gold reduced into Liquor, and the other of Silver of the ſame Faſhion, and a Lamp which ſeem'd to have burnt for many Ages. 'Twas known by the Characters on this Urn, that they were conſecrated to the God *Pluto*; and there were on them *Latin* Verſes, which ſhewed, That *Maximus Olibius* had been the Author of them. Thoſe then who ſay this Art is falſe, that the Beginning of it is a Lye, the Middle of the Work meer Fatigue, and the End Beggery, have not ſaid true themſelves; and yet one cannot accuſe them, as having not, in ſome ſort, ſpoke the Truth.

I beſeech the Sovereign Creator of all things, from whom alone we hold what we know, as being the great and wiſe Architect of *Nature*, that he would beſtow on thee the Science of the learned *Geber*; that thou mayſt be as rich as *Solomon*: but above all, that he would grant thee the Spirit of *Aglaus*, who was ever ſeen to live content.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 5th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1642.

LETTER

LETTER XXI.

To Mehemet, *an* Eunuch-Page *to the* Sultaineſs.

THE Adventure which thou related'ſt hapned in the *Seraglio*, ſhews, that Women are expoſed to great Accidents. Their Condition is unhappy when they are handſome, but more when they are homely and deformed. The Fathers, Brethren and Husbands guard the former, as *Cerberus* guarded the Gates of Hell; and the others guard themſelves, and look on all things with Eyes of Envy and Diſcontent, which makes them empoyſon every thing. But that which happens amongſt us, is very different from what's in *France*, where Women enjoy almoſt a Liberty equal to that of Men. Not but that we ſee notable Adventures happen there; witneſs the Queen, who is Mother to a great King now reigning, and yet lives in Exile, and as a Fugitive amongſt Strangers, through the Credit of Cardinal *Richlieu*, for whom ſhe has not all the Deference he expected. And an ancient Lady (I may call her ſo, now ſhe does not hear me) told me ſuch things ſome days paſt, on this occaſion, which I can ſcarce believe my ſelf, did I not know them to be true from elſewhere

I am further told, that this *Cardinal* not having ſucceeded in the deſign he had of marrying his Niece with a Prince of the Bloud, intended (if he could) to marry her to the Kings Brother: But there's no great likelyhood, but ſo able a Miniſter muſt ſee into the miſchievous Conſequences into which this Promotion would bring him; for it would undoubtedly draw on him the Hatred of all the great People in the Kingdom. And I would

not

not be mentioned at *Conſtantinople*, for the Author of all the News talk'd of at *Paris*.

But 'tis certain, this Prieſt ſent the *Chancellor*, a venerable perſon, and by his Office a man of great Authority, to ſeize on this Princeſs's Papers, in hopes he might meet with ſome Letter which might favour that Deſign. The *Chancellor* executed the Order he had received, but found nothing of what the *Cardinal* pretended; ſo that this Perſecution ſerved only to manifeſt this Princeſſes Virtue, who lives in ſuch a manner, as may not only ſerve as an Example to all Queens, but all the Women in the World.

Some time after, this ſame *Chancellor* being come to compliment the Queen on the Birth of the *Dauphin*, ſhe told him in a compoſed Manner, but very pleaſantly, That this Viſit was very different from that ſhe had received from him about a year paſt. If perſons that are ſeated in the higheſt Degrees, be not ſecure from the bold Attempts of thoſe who are infinitely below them, and who are born to ſerve them; the beautiful *Circaſſian* ſhould comfort her ſelf in the Misfortune ſhe had of being accuſed. If her Innocency be well proved, ſhe will be the more pleaſing to *Ibrahim*, and the falſe Accuſation laid againſt her, will be a new Charm to him: whereas, ſhould ſhe be found guilty, we muſt grant ſhe deſerves the moſt dreadful Puniſhments; for having violated, if I may ſo expreſs my ſelf, the Sacred Nights of the *Seraglio*.

However, the young *Perſian* was found diſguiſed in Womans Apparel in ſome of the neighbouring Stables: And though he, in the midſt of the Torments he ſuffered, dyed without confeſſing any thing; yet it cannot be ſaid, he dyed innocent, after ſuch an Attempt.

I hope thou wilt inform me what has hapned ſince thy laſt Letter, and in what manner the Adventure

venture of this beautiful Slave ſhall be ended. I ſhall be much troubled for her if ſhe be Innocent, and cannot be wholly free from Compaſſion for her if ſhe prove Guilty.

Leave not off writing to me, and if it be poſſible, be not weary of loving me. I ſpeak in the Preſence of our *holy Prophet*, I love thee with the ſame Affection as ever, and I dare not utter an Untruth before him.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 5th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1642.

LETTER XXII.

To the Kaimakan.

'TIs about 60 years, ſince *D. Sebaſtian* King of *Portugal*, dyed in *Africk*, by the Hands of the *Moors*; and yet his Subjects will believe him ſtill living.

He parted from *Lisbon* in the year 1578. in the Deſign of reſtabliſhing on his Throne *Muley Mehemet*, *Cherif* of *Africk*, whom his Uncle *Muley Abdelemeleck* would bereave of his Kingdom; but in effect, to endeavour at the making himſelf Maſter of *Barbary*.

His Army conſiſted of a Thouſand Sayl, well furniſht with Proviſions, few Soldiers, but a great many *Nobility*. This Prince was not above 25 years of Age, when he formed this Enterprize; he was a ſtrong bodyed man, of a moderate Stature, but well ſet: his Hair was yellow, his Eyes great and full of Fire, his Courage was not inferiour to his Strength, and he had no violent Inclination to Pleaſures, which generally take mens Minds off from

from gallant Actions; he was temperate in all things, yet very forward in Undertakings, and always firm and unmoveable in greateſt Dangers. He was a great Husband of his Revenues, employing them in his Subjects Defence, or to the Encreaſe of his own Power. He was agreeable to all thoſe that waited on him; and in the freeſt Converſations, he took care not to diſoblige any one by ſharp Raillery, or diſtaſtful Sayings; and ſo merciful was he, that he avoided all Occaſions of condemning his Subjects to Death. He paſſionately loved War; but 'tis thought, the Expedition into *Africk*, wherein he periſhed, came from *Spaniſh* Counſels.

D. Sebaſtian was kill'd in fighting with an Invincible Courage. The *Moors* ſay, That his Enemies were ſo charmed with his Courage, that his Death drew Tears from their Eyes.

He was forſaken by his own; mortally wounded near the right Eye-brow; and pierced with Darts in ſeveral Parts of his Body. He had no Wound in his Head, becauſe he was armed, but he had a great one in his Arm, which ſeemed to come from a Musket Bullet. 'Tis ſaid, he was buried in the Field, near a Moor, without any Ceremony, Prayers or Company of his Relations, or Subjects. And this was the End of this great King, who made all *Africk* at firſt to tremble.

Although the *Moors* rejoyced at the Death of ſo puiſſant an Enemy; that his Friends bewailed his Misfortune: The Kingdom of *Portugal* celebrated his Funeral in a magnificent manner; and the King of *Spain* proffered ſeveral thouſand Crowns for his Body, to bury him in a manner anſwerable to the Dignity of his Birth and Merit; and that Four Kings have ſince ſupplied his Throne; yet was there found a man bold enough to maintain in the Face of all *Italy*, that he was really *D. Sebaſtian*, King of *Portugal*. He preſented himſelf at *Venice* in an Aſ-

ſembly of the wiſeſt Magiſtrates in *Europe*; he recited to them the Accidents of his Life; the Hiſtory of his Predeceſſors; the Misfortunes he met with in *Africk*, whence he retired into *Calabria*. He did more, for he ſtript himſelf before this Illuſtrious Aſſembly; he ſhewed them Seventeen Marks on his Body, which were acknowledged with Aſtoniſhment by the *Portugueſes* themſelves, to be at leaſt very like thoſe which they knew their Soveraign had on his Body; and he alſo ſhewed, that he had one Hand greater than the other, and a Lip diſproportionable in the ſame manner; which were the well known Marks in the Perſon of *D. Sebaſtian*. He talks of Embaſſadours, which he ſent to the *Republick*; he cites the Anſwers he had receiv'd; and all he ſays, is found conformable to the Truth: He anſwers, without Heſitation, to all that is objected; which makes ſeveral of the *Senate* believe him to be really the King, and others take him for a Witch.

But, in fine, this Prince, right or wrong, is led away to Priſon at the Sollicitation of the *Spaniſh* Embaſſadour; where having long lain, he is ſet at Liberty, under an Obligation to leave the *Venetian* Countries in Three Days time.

Some *Portugueſes*, moved with Compaſſion, diſguiſed him in a *Derviſe* Habit, and conducted him ſecretly to *Florence*, to tranſport him afterwards to *Rome*; but the great Duke of *Tuſcany* cauſed him to be apprehended, and ſent him to the *Vice-Roy* of *Naples*. He preſented himſelf before him with his uſual Confidence, and ſurprized all that ſaw him, and heard him ſpeak; and ſeeing the *Vice-Roy* uncovered, he ſaid to him with great Aſſurance and Gravity; *Be covered*, Count de Lemnos; which obliged this Miniſter to ask him, *By what Authority he took on him this Boldneſs?* to which he anſwered, *That this Authority was born with him*; and,

and, that he feigned not to know him; and yet he ought to remember, that King Philip *his Uncle, had ſent him twice to him, and that the Sword which he then wore by his Side, was that which he then gave him.*

The Sentence which the *Vice-Roy* gave of him, was, That he was an *Impoſtor*, who deſerved to be ſent to the Galleys, and ſhould not long be from them; and wherein, 'tis ſaid, he dyed ſome time after.

Yet the *Portugueſes* have been perſwaded, he was their real King; and do ſtill continue of that Opinion, there being nothing which is able to make them change it. Some Perſons in the World will have him to be a *Magician*, others an *Impoſtor*, and the moſt ignorant will have him to be a *Devil*, or really, the *King* himſelf.

This is not the firſt Example of the Boldneſs of an Impoſtor; *Rome* ſaw heretofore a Man, that had the Audaciouſneſs to publiſh he was the real *Pompey*, who was killed in *Ægypt* by the Cruelty of the young *Ptolemy*. The Queen *Artemiſa* found one *Artemius*, who had ſo great a Reſemblance with *Antiochus* her Husband, whom ſhe had cauſed to be murthered, that he was not known, when he put himſelf into the Bed of the dead King, pretending to be this Prince ſick; he recommended *Artemiſa* to his Subjects, and did ſeveral things in favour of this Princeſs. Under the Reign of *Tiberius*, was there not Occaſion to be ſurprized at the bold Anſwer which a Slave made to this Emperor, who queſtioning him, *How he made himſelf* Agrippa? anſwered without Heſitation; *In the ſame manner, thou haſt made thy ſelf* Cæſar.

The *D. Sebaſtian* I mentioned, has not been the only one in the World; there have been two others; one of which departing out of the Iſle of *Terceres*, who had great Reſemblance with this Prince, went into *Portugal*, where he ſaid he

had miraculouſly eſcaped from the Battle he loſt in *Africk*; that he ſaved himſelf in Woods, and returned into his Kingdom to give Peace to his People, and deliver them from the Tyranny of Strangers; but having been convicted of Impoſture, he was put to Death.

'Tis ſaid, that another being come diſguiſed in the Habit of a Pilgrim, to *Madrid* it ſelf, and having had a long and ſecret Conference with King *Philip* II. (by whom it is ſuſpected he was known for this unhappy Prince) was, by this King's Order, ſaid to be poiſoned, in a Banquet given him by *Antonio Peres*.

I ſhall write ſeveral Things to the Invincible *Vizir*, of which I deferred to give him Notice, becauſe I would be certain of them, they being of Importance; and it would have been great Lightneſs in me, to have written them on the firſt Reports ſpread amongſt the People.

Receive always with the ſame Goodneſs, the Marks I give thee of my Obedience; ſend me thy Orders and Counſels, which I pray him that has created all Things, may be good and profitable to the Empire of thoſe Precious Ones, which he has enlightned with his Truth; to the end they may arrive at the Eternal Glory and Pleaſures promiſed, as from his part, by his *Holy Prophet*; and I alſo pray him, to preſerve thy Life and Authority.

Paris, 24th *of the* 6th *Moon*,
of the Year 1642.

LETTER

LETTER XXIII.

To the Venerable Mufti, *Prince of the Religion of the* Turks.

'TIs not known, whether it be the Recompence of a good or bad Action, which Cardinal *Richlieu* has ſent with ſo great Secrecy. Thoſe that give an ill Interpretation to the beſt Things, ſay, It is not to be ſuppoſed, there could be ſent in a dark Night, a Mule laden with Gold, to an unknown Perſon; but this muſt denote ſomething very extraordinary, and thoſe who pretend to know more than others, are ſometimes more ignorant than thoſe who pretend to know nothing. For, who can penetrate into what ſo crafty a Miniſter does, in the moſt retired Places of his Cloſet? His Actions are ſo myſterious, that when he looks towards the *Eaſt*, his Deſigns lie a direct contrary Way. He deceives thoſe who watch him moſt narrowly. I cannot inform thee then of any thing certain. The Matter is variouſly related; but thus I think it was: The *Cardinal* cauſed ſome Days paſt, to be loaded on a Mule, a great Sum of Money; he ordered him to whom he entruſted the Conduct of him, to go into a Wood, at ſuch an Hour; telling him, he ſhould find a Man of ſuch a Stature, ſuch a coloured Hair, and in ſuch a Habit, who was to ſay certain Words to him; whereupon he was to deliver the Mule with his Lading into his Cuſtody. It is ſaid, this Perſon found the Party deſcribed, who would not receive the Preſent, it being not the full Sum agreed upon; That this being related to the *Cardinal*, he ſent the ſame Perſon with the Supplement of what was wanting to the Sum promiſed,

miſed, the Night following, where the unknown Perſon received the full Payment. If this Story be true, as it is affirmed here to be, this is an odd Kind of Way of making Preſents, or paying Debts.

But thou maiſt be aſſured, this is not the firſt time the *Cardinal* has paid his Creditors in this Sort.

I have been told for certain, that there being arrived at *Paris*, a Stranger ill clad, of ſmall Stature, and without any Attendance, he made him be paid down immediately upon his Arrival, Six Hundred Thouſand Crowns; without any bodies knowing what became of ſo happy a Creditor, nor from what Merit proceeded ſo high a Recompence; though ſome People affirm, that ſo great a Sum is fallen into the Coffers of the *Swediſh* General.

Receive charitably, the Marks I give thee of my Obedience, and Deſire which I have of giving thee Satisfaction; and, entreat our *Great Prophet*, that I may be worthy in the *other World* to kiſs thy Feet, and be acknowledged to be of the number of thoſe, for whom he has written his Holy *Alcoran*.

Paris, *the* 25th. *of the* 6th. *Moon*, *of the Year* 1642.

LETTER XXIV.

To Berber Muſtapha Aga *at* Conſtantinople.

I Cannot tell whether thou haſt Knowledge of the Uſe of Defiances, which are made amongſt the *Chriſtians*, when they be diſſatisfied or offended with one

one another; which they term Acts of Honour, or the Marks of a gallant Spirit.

This Cuſtom of Duels, is become ſo common in *Italy*, and eſpecially in the Kingdom of *Naples*, that the greateſt Affairs, as well as the ſmalleſt, are therein decided by the Sword; and the Gentry affirm this to be the beſt way of terminating their Diſputes and Quarrels; which belonging only to them, cannot be referred, nor ſo well determined, by the grave and cool Proceedings of Courts of Juſtice.

This Invention of deciding theſe Differences by Arms, either with the Sword, or Piſtol alone, in a cloſe or open Field, naked in their Shirts, ſo that one has no Treachery to fear; is a Way of drawing Satisfaction for the Injuries received, found out by Men of great Courage, who more eſteem their Honour than their Lives. The offended Perſon, ſends a Challenge to him from whom he has received the Injury; this note of Defiance, is expreſs'd in choice and elegant Words, which invite and preſs the Offender to fight, in ſuch a Place, on Horſeback or on Foot, cloathed or in their Shirts, ſingle or attended by an equal Number of Friends, which they call Seconds, with Sword and Dagger, or Sword alone, or Piſtol. If the Challenge be received, he is civilly treated who brings it, and, it may be, has rich Preſents given him. But before they fight, the Enemies embrace, as if they were reconciled; and then in an Inſtant, following the Inclinations of their Hatred and Revenge, they wound one another, they ſpill each others Blood, and oftentimes their Souls go out furious, through the Wounds they have made.

Thoſe that have the Honour of dying in theſe Combats, do oft refuſe their Lives, which a generous Enemy would give them, believing they cannot live without Shame, ſhould they receive them from an Enemy.

But the *Roman* Church, as a Note of the Horror ſhe conceives at theſe Combats, ſhuts Heaven's Doors againſt the Souls of thoſe who leave this Life without doing Pennance, denying Burial to thoſe who die in the Field of Battle; or, yield them only that, which is granted in ſome Parts of the *Eaſt-Indies* to certain Women, who proſtitute themſelves, whoſe Corpſe are thrown a Prey to the Birds of the Field, and other Animals, who live on Carrion.

It is not only in *Italy* People kill one another in ſingle Combats; 'tis the ſame in *France*, amongſt the *Nobility*, who manage theſe Combats in a different Sort. The beſt Friends tear one another on the ſmalleſt Occaſion, and they prepare for a Duel in ſuch a Manner, as will appear to thee without doubt ridiculous.

Theſe Enemies ſup together the Night before the Combat, and often lie together in the ſame Bed. The Friends which ſerve as Seconds, do the ſame; and when they are come to the Place where they be to fight, a Friend is forced, by the Maxims of Honour, to cut his own Throat, with the Man's he perhaps moſt loves. Nothing happens more frequently in *Paris*, than theſe Kind of Combats, and they produce ſeveral Adventures, of which I would give thee an Account, had I not a particular Story to tell thee on this Subject. It is, of a Challenge of a *Spaniſh* Prince, ſent to a King, whoſe Crown could not exempt him from a Letter of Defiance.

Thou haſt without doubt heard of what has hapned in *Lisbon*, where *D. John de Braganza* has been elected and proclaimed King of *Portugal*, as the true Heir of the *Royal* Race. Thou knoweſt alſo, he drove the *Spaniards* out of his Kingdom. The Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, a Grandee of *Spain*, and this new King's Brother-in-law, could not hinder

der himſelf from being ſuſpected, of having underhand aſſiſted this Prince to aſcend the Throne; whether it be true, or an Artifice of his Enemies, God only knows: But however, it's certain, that the Count Duke *d' Olivarez*, the King of *Spain*'s chief Miniſter, ſent an Order to him to appear at *Court*, to juſtifie himſelf from this Suſpicion; he thought to clear himſelf perfectly from the Jealouſies of the *Catholick* King, by ſending a Challenge to *D. John* of *Braganza*, to oblige him to fight with him; which Letter of Defiance was conceived in theſe Terms:

D. Gaſpar Alonzo Peres Guſman the Good, *Duke of the Town of* Medina Sidonia, *Marquis, Count, and Lord of the Town of* St. Lucar *of* Barameda, *Captain General of the Ocean, and Gentleman of his* Catholick *Majeſty's Chamber. I ſay, that* John *of* Braganza, *who was never but a Duke, calls himſelf King of* Portugal; *that his Treaſon, known to all the World, is deteſtable, and in Abomination, for having thrown a Stain on the Faithful Houſe of* Guſman, *which has never failed in any Duty to her Soveraign; and for this reaſon I defie, and challenge to a ſingle Combat, Body to Body, with Seconds or without Seconds, this* Don John, *heretofore Duke of* Braganza, *leaving all this to his Choice, as alſo the Arms or Weapons and Place of Combat. Written near* Valentia d'Alcantara, *where I ſhall expect fourſcore Days News of him; and the laſt twenty Days, I ſhall tranſport my ſelf into the Place he ſhall appoint, accompanied, or alone, with ſuch Arms as he ſhall preſcribe.*

Not only the Tyrant of Portugal *ſhall be advertiſed of my Challenge, but all* Europe, *and the whole World. I pretend to make known in this Combat, the infamous Action of* D. John, *and in Caſe he does not accept of this Defiance, and fails in the Duty of one who is born a Gentleman; I deſire this King, who is only a Phantaſm, may periſh in ſome ſort or other: I promiſe to*

give

give my Town of St. Lucar, *the principal Seat of the Dukes of* Medina, *to him that ſhall kill him.*

In the mean time, I entreat my Lord the King of Spain, *to give me no Command in his Armies, but to grant I may only ſerve him as a Volunteer, with a Thouſand Horſe, which I will maintain at my own Charge, till that ſerving him in this manner, I may help to recover the Kingdom of* Portugal, *and may bring along with me, and caſt at his Majeſty's Feet, the Duke of* Braganza, *if he will not fight with me in the Manner I propoſed.*

If thou ſheweſt this Letter of Defiance to the *Janizaries*, that *Militia* which is terrrible to all Nations, whom nothing can reſiſt, when they execute the *Grand Seignior*'s Orders, they will tell thee what ſuch a Challenge requires from Men of Courage, and explain to thee the Laws which People of Valour preſcribe to themſelves: For my part, who am ignorant of the Art of War, and the Maxims of ſuch as make Profeſſion of Arms, I ſhall not make any Judgement hereupon; only take the Liberty to ask of thee, If the King of *Portugal* accepted the Combat, and killed the Duke of *Medina*, which of the two would have been declared Infamous? Whether there be any Certainty in the Deciſions made by Arms? I am willing to think, Juſtice is on the Side of the Conqueror: But if on the contrary, the Event of the Duel be uncertain, I take it to be a fooliſh Thing for the Duke to expoſe himſelf, and thus Affront the King his Brother-in-law. In ſhort, the Duke's Prudence is not to be admired in this Occaſion, and *Braganza* has had the Advantage on his Side, ſeeing he has ſhewed by his Conduct, that he is effectually King of *Portugal*.

I cannot but call theſe *Chriſtians* Fools, who ſuffer ſuch Cuſtoms among them, and yet adore a *Meſſias*, who is a *God of Peace*, and who calls us *Barbarians*, when they are the only People that teach

teach us, and all other Nations, the Arts of ſingle Combats, which is the moſt pernicious Cuſtom that can be introduced amongſt Men, who cut one anothers Throats oftentimes on ſlight Occaſions, and become Prodigals of that Treaſure with which the Immortal has entruſted them. Neither can I any more approve of Kings and Princes of the ſame Beliefs, making War with one another, as we ſee every Day amongſt thoſe who profeſs the *Chriſtian* Religion; which yet, as far as I can find, ſcarcely permits any Wars, but ſuch as are Defenſive.

Pardon this tedious Letter; excuſe my Conjectures in it, and honour me with thy Commands, which will be reſpected by me as ſo many Obligations.

Paris, 25th. *of the* 6th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1642.

LETTER XXV.

To the Invincible Vizir Azem, *at* Conſtantinople.

WE hear of nothing now-a-days but Wars and Conſpiracies, Seditions, Treaſons, Infidelities, and Revolutions of State, and it is in the Kingdoms of *Vice*, wherein theſe Plagues of Heaven make theſe Diſorders, I mean, in the *Chriſtians* Countries. *Infidelity* reigns amongſt the People of *Catalonia*, *England*, and *Portugal*; the Revolutions which have hapned in *Barcellona* have no Example; the Defiance or the Challenge of a Subject to a King, as is that of the Duke of *Sidonia* to the King of *Portugal*, as his Brother-in-law and his Enemy, does equally ſurprize all the World. We have reaſon to think, that God is angry with the *Chriſtians*,

Chriſtians, when we conſider *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Italy*, and the Frontiers of *Spain* peſtered with Wars, which they make one againſt another. The Animoſity of moſt of the great People of *France* againſt the *Cardinal* Favourite, enduces them to lay Plots againſt his Life; whence we may ſee, that great Places are good for nothing, but to expoſe men to great Dangers. The laſt Conſpiracy diſcovered againſt the Life of *D. John* IV. of *Portugal*, raiſed to the Throne by the *Nobility*, and betrayed by the ſame *Nobility*, not by the whole Body of them, but by a ſmall Number of thoſe who had taken an Oath of Fidelity to him as well as the reſt, does plainly ſhew us, That there is nothing in this World whereon a Man may rely with any Certainty; and that here are many People who undertake juſt Actions, by the Motions of an unjuſt and turbulent Spirit, which cannot ſuffer Things to remain long in a quiet State, and aſpire continually after Change, and to whom every Thing is good, that is new. I ſhall relate to thee, in few Words, this laſt Event. Thou haſt been informed of the others, by the Letters I have written to thee (Invincible *General* of the *Ottoman* Armies, and Steward of the Emperours Laws, who is the Soveraign of Soveraigns) and by thoſe which the *Kaimakan* and the *Baſſa's* have received from me, who are all obliged to give thee an Account of whatever comes to their Knowledge.

Several of the great ones in *Portugal*, and amongſt them, ſome of the new King's Kindred, hatched a Conſpiracy againſt him, and reſolved to put the Kingdom again into the *Spaniard's* Hands, and entirely ruin the Family of *Braganza*. The principal Author of the Conſpiracy, was *D. Sebaſtian de Mattos*, Archbiſhop of *Brague*, the Count Duke *d' Olivarez*'s Creature, to whom he owed his Fortune. The chief who conſpired with this Seditious

ous Prieſt, were the Marquis *de Ville Reale*, and the Count *d'Armamar*; theſe two Men of great Birth and Credit, ſoon drew ſeveral others into their Party, ſome by the Hope of Recompences, and others through Wearineſs of obeying their new Soveraign, or weary with the new Form of State which they thought might change to their Advantage. They long held a ſecret Intelligence with the *Catholick* King's Council, who promiſed them all poſſible Aſſiſtance for the Execution of their Deſign, and after that infinite Recompences.

This Conſpiracy was to produce a dreadful Tragedy, wherein all the Bloud of the *Royal Houſe* and Family of *Braganza* was to be ſpilt. The King was to be the firſt Victim, with his Children and the Queen his Wife. *D. Duart* alſo was to be put to Death, who was kept cloſe Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Milain*. A Domeſtick, affectioned to his Maſter, and who was attentive to what paſt, delivered the King and Family of *Braganza* out of this Danger. He was ordinarily employed in ſecret Intrigues, and made frequent Courſes into *Spain* to diſcover the Deſigns of the *Court* at *Madrid*. He met by chance in an Inn, a Man who ſeemed of a mean Condition, born in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, with whom having entred into a ſtrict Friendſhip, as it happens uſually amongſt Travellers, he came to diſcover he was often diſpatched by the *Catholick* King's principal Miniſter, on Affairs of great Weight; and that he expected in a ſhort Time to raiſe his Fortune to a conſiderable Pitch, being entruſted with Packets of Letters, containing Things of the higheſt Importance to the State. The crafty *Portugueſe*, ſoon diſcerning he might get out Secrets of great Concernment from this imprudent Man, for the good of his Maſter, reſolved to kill him in a deſert Place, where they were to paſs; which he did, having firſt made him drunk with ſtrong Wine. Aſſoon as he had done

done his Work, he ſtript him, and found Letters and Inſtructions to the Conſpirators, which he ſpeedily carried to *D. John*, who thereby diſcovered the whole Conſpiracy.

Others ſay, that *D. Alphonſo* of *Portugal*, Count *de Virmiſſa* (having been ſollicited by the Archbiſhop of *Brague*, who thought he could eaſily bring him into the Conſpiracy, being diſcontented at the King, for taking away from him a great Office) went to his Soveraign, and freely diſcovered to him the Conſpiracy which had been made, to deprive him both of his Crown and Life: And 'tis added, That this *Count* appeared ſince, one of the hotteſt of the Accomplices, till the very Inſtant wherein they were to execute their Project; at which Time they were apprehended, and puniſhed as they deſerved.

Others ſay, the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, the Kings Brother-in-law, who appeared to the Accomplices to be of the Plot, gave Notice of it to the King his Brother. In fine, the Conſpirators were executed in ſeveral Places after different Manners, where the People aſſembled, deteſting their Crime, ſhewed great Satisfaction in their Deaths, and bleſt Heaven for preſerving their Sovereign.

They were apprehended one Day, wherein the King declared he would appear in publick; and all the *Nobility* being met, he cauſed the Guilty to be call'd one after another, who were all made Priſoners without any Diſturbance. In the mean time, as many Troops as were near *Lisbon*, were in Arms, and the People alſo took Arms to defend their Prince, if need required. The *Inquiſitor-General* was treated as guilty, for knowing of the Conſpiracy, and not diſcovering it. The *Great Treaſurer*, *Lawrence Pides*, who kept the Keys of the firſt Court of the Palace, was to enter in the Night with an hundred men well armed, and begin the Tragedy. The Naval Army which rode at Anchor in the Port

of

of *Beleem*, was to be burnt; and there were them in each Veſſel, who were to ſet them on fire. The four Corners of the City were alſo to be fired; to the end, that the People, the Soldiers and Guards of the Palace being buſied in putting it out, nothing might hinder the Execution of their Deſign; and the good *Archbiſhop* was in the mean time to appear in Publick, bearing about in his Hand what they call the *Holy Sacrament*, crying with a loud Voice, *Let the Law of* Jeſus *flouriſh, and that of* Moſes *die and come to an End.*

The Marquis *de Ville Reale*, and the Duke *de Camine* his Son, near of Kin to the King, have loſt their Heads on a Scaffold, with the Count *d'Armamar*, and *D. Auguſtin Manuel*; and the People beheld their Death without any Compaſſion, only ſhewed ſome Regret at the Loſs of the young Duke of *Camine*, who paſſing before the Body of his Father all bloudy, threw himſelf on the Ground to kiſs his Feet; asking him a thouſand times Pardon, though he was the Author of his Misfortune. There were others, who ſuffered a more Ignominious Death; who were not only hang'd, but quarter'd, and thoſe Parts of their Bodies ſet up in ſeveral Places for an Example, and to put the people in Mind, that ſuch Attempts ſeldom eſcape unpuniſhed.

As to the *Archbiſhop* of *Brague*, and other *Eccleſiaſticks* his Accomplices, they are kept with great Care in Priſons, in Expectation of Commiſſioners from *Rome*, without which *Prelate's* Conſent, they can do nothing further to them. The King wore *Mourning* four Hours for the Marquis *de Ville Reale*, and the Duke *de Camine* his Son; according to the Cuſtom of the *Chriſtians*, who are wont to Apparel themſelves in Black for the Death of their Kindred, to denote the Sorrow they conceive at their Loſs; and this Ceremony is term'd *Mourning*, which

which ſometimes laſts a whole Year. I will write to thee, the Particulars of what may happen in the War which is now carrying on between the *Spaniards* and *Portugueſes*, who perceive already on their Frontiers *Caſtilian* Troops; and I ſhall not be wanting in any Thing which may mark my Zeal and Exactneſs.

An happy Slave will *Mahmut* think himſelf, if he can acceptably ſerve the *Invincible Vizir*, by whom the great Emperor *of the Faithful* diſcovers his Will to all the People of the Univerſe, whom God has created to obey him.

Paris, 25th. *of the* 6th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1642.

The END of the Firſt Volume.

LETTERS

Writ by a

Turkish Spy,

Who lived Five and forty Years, Undiscovered, at

PARIS:

Giving an Impartial Account to the *Divan* at *Constantinople*, of the most Remarkable Transactions of *Europe*; And discovering several *Intrigues* and *Secrets* of the *Christian* Courts, (especially of that of *France*) from the Year 1637, to the Year 1682.

Written Originally in Arabick, *first Translated into* Italian, *afterwards into* French, *and now into* English.

LONDON,

Printed by *J. Leake*, and are to be sold by **Henry Rhodes**, next door to the *Swan-Tavern*, in *Fleet-street*, 1687.

Collegium Sancti Johannis
Evangelistæ in Academia
Cantabrigiensi

TO THE READER.

I Here offer you a Book written by a *Turk*, whoſe Matter is as inſtructive and delightful, as the Manner of finding it, was ſtrange and ſurprizing.

I do not doubt, but you would know where 'twas written; and perhaps, whether the Author be living; and whether you muſt expect a *Romance*, or a *real Hiſtory*. Hear then, in ſhort, what will fully ſatisfie you.

The Curioſity of ſeeing *Paris*, made a Man of *Letters*, leave *Italy*, in the Year 1682; where being arrived, he found ſuch Diverſions, as cauſed his ſtay longer than he intended.

Scarce had he been Two Months in *Paris*, when, by changing his Lodging, he diſcovered, by meer Chance, in a Corner of his Chamber, a great heap of Papers; which ſeem'd more ſpoil'd by Duſt, than Time.

He was at first surprized to see nothing but barbarous Characters, and was upon the Point of leaving them without any further search, if a *Latin* Sentence, which he perceived on the top of a Leaf, had not retained him:

Ubi amatur, non laboratur; & si Laboratur, labor amatur.

The Surprize of the *Italian* was yet greater, when after having considered these Characters with more Attention, he found them to be *Arabick*; which Language was not altogether unknown to him, which made him look narrowlier into them; where he found, That they treated of Affairs of State; that they contained Relations of War and Peace; and discoursed, not only of the Affairs of *France*, but of those of all *Christendom*, till the Year 1682.

The curious *Italian* was in no small Impatience, to know how and where these *Memorials* had been writ, and by what Adventure they came to lie so neglected in a Corner of his Chamber. But before he further informed himself, he thought it expedient to transport these Manuscripts into another House, as a Place of greater Security.

He

He afterwards queſtioned his Landlord with great Precaution, concerning the Papers; and he inform'd him even to the leaſt Circumſtances.

He told him, That a Stranger, who ſaid he was a Native of *Moldavia*, Habited like an *Eccleſiaſtick*, greatly Studious, of ſmall Stature, of a very courſe Countenance, but of ſurprizing Goodneſs of Life, had lived long at his Houſe. That he came to lodge there in the Year 1664, and had ſtaid Eighteen Years with him; that being gone abroad one day, he returned no more, and they had had no certain News of him ſince. He was about Seventy Years old, had left Manuſcripts that no Body underſtood, and ſome Moneys, which was an Argument, that his Departure was not premeditated.

He added, That he had always a Lamp Day and Night burning in his Chamber; had but few Moveables, only ſome Books, a ſmall Tome of St. *Auſtin*, *Tacitus*, and the *Alcoran*, with the Picture of *Maſſaniello*, whom he praiſed very much, calling him the *Moſes of Naples*. He ſaid further, That this Strangers greateſt Friend, and whom he ſaw often, was a Man which moſt People took for a *Saint*, ſome for a *Jew*, and others ſuſpected to

Princes, who have as many Maxims as differing Intereſts; but we have nothing to do with the Differences of others.

May it pleaſe God, that our Affairs be always attended with an Equality of good Luck, for the Ruine of theſe *Infidels*. Be thou conſtant in the Friendſhip thou promiſed me, and always faithful to thy Friend, who recommends himſelf to thee, as the Law obliges thee to be to thy Sovereign.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 4th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XVIII.

To Berber Muſtapha *Aga.*

I This day entertained a man which came from *Italy*, and hath ſerved in the *French* Troops. He gives this account of the Death of Marſhal *Crequi.*

The 17*th.* of this Month, this General having approached the Lines of the *Spaniards*, to view their Works, and to Fight them, in caſe he judged it Expedient, a Cannon-Bullet ſeparated his Body in two; and the Bullet being taken up, they were ſurpriſed to ſee a Croſs graved upon it; about which were alſo engraved Letters, which made theſe two Words, *TO CREQUI.* This Bullet, the Croſs and the Letters, cauſed no leſs Aſtoniſhment, than the Death of this Captain did Sorrow; and every Body ſpoke his Sentiment of it.

Many treat the *Spaniards* as Magicians and Sorcerers. Thoſe who are perſwaded of the Power of

of *Negromancy*, affirm, That the Devil can carry a Bullet to the Place whither 'tis deſigned: others are of a contrary Sentiment, and believe, there is no Power without the Commandment of the Great God. There are others, who believe neither Charms, nor Characters, nor Magick; who, deſpiſing all theſe Superſtitions, attribute All to Deſtiny; and I believe the ſame. *Ahmet Celebi* explains this perfectly well in his *Journal*, which begins in the One thouſand twenty ſixth Year of our *Hegira*; when he affirms, That all things, which paſs here below, are effected by the Orders of Heaven. We cannot doubt (ſays he) but the Events which we ſee, are the Effects of the Will of God; yet we muſt believe, he ſuffers all Things to happen by *Second Cauſes*.

Had not *Sultan Oſman* irritated the *Janizaries*, and *Spahi's*, by throwing them into the River alive, when he ran diſguiſed through the Streets of *Conſtantinople*, and found them drinking Wine in Taverns: And had he not publiſhed his Deſign of Reforming this *Militia*, and tranſporting the Imperial Seat elſewhere; he had not, perhaps, been murthered with ſo much Ignominy.

God ſent him a terrible Dream before his Death. He thought he ſaw our *Great Prophet* ſnatching the *Alcoran*, which he was then reading, out of his Hand; and taking from him, by Force, his Coat of Arms; and ſtriking him down with ſuch a great Box on the Ear, that he could not get up again. Thou knoweſt he conſulted the Aſtrologers, and Interpreters of Dreams thereupon. I will not report what he, who was his *Præceptor*, ſaid, for it was plain Flattery; but we ſaw, what was foretold by the Aſtrologers, came punctually to paſs. Theſe had foretold, That the Emperor ſhould never ſee the Feaſt of *Ramezan*; becauſe the Star, which preſided at his Birth, was much obſcured in its Con-

junction with the Planet, that was then predominant; which made 'em affirm, he would die in a very little Time. The Ignominy wherewith his Death was accompanied, was an Effect of Deſtiny; for never any of the *Ozmans* ſuffer'd ſo much Shame. He had ſeveral Times ſeen the fatal Cord about his Neck without dying. A Souldier, in Charity, lent him his Handkerchief to cover his Head, which was without a *Turbant*.

He ſaid, all in Tears, to his Murtherers, *Ye ſaw this Morning your Emperor upon the Throne, and this Evening you are for throwing him into a Dung-Cart, deſigned to carry Dirt into the Sea: You cannot live always, and God will require a Reaſon for this Cruelty.* Thou knoweſt, his reſiſting of thoſe that ſtrangled him, cauſed him to ſuffer much Pain. They took hold of him by the Secret Parts; and one of his Ears was cut off, and carried to the *Valide*, who expected the News of his Death. The Will of God appears in this Adventure; as alſo, the Power of *Second Cauſes*. Thou maiſt ſee all this in that *Journal* of *Ahmet*. Had not Marſhal *Crequi* been in the Wars, he had not perhaps ended his Days by a violent Death; and had he not been ſo raſh as to approach too near to the Enemies Works, the fatal Bullet had not touched him.

We ſee hereby an Effect of God's Will, accompanied with our Conſent; becauſe we ſearch by our own Choice, that which we might avoid.

In the mean time, accuſe me not of Ignorance, or Superſtition, if I have been long in entertaining thee, upon a Matter in Action, betwixt Man and the Devil. Thou knoweſt, that by Magick Art, we number the Twelve Spirits or Angels, which preſide over each of the Signs of the *Zodiack*, which govern the Nations, People, and Cities committed to their Care. In like Manner, in the ſecret *Cabala* of the *Jews*, by the Twelve Anagrams of

of the great Name of God; and according to the Colour of the Stones where theſe Anagrams were engraved, they judged of the future; performing thereby Things very aſtoniſhing. They have ſubjected our Bodies to theſe Twelve Signs, and divided them into Twelve Principal Members. But how many ſurprizing Things are done with the Number *Seven*, to which they have applied the Seven Planets; by Means whereof they diſcover the Secret of the good or evil Fortune of Men? Add to this, the Invocation of Spirits, and the Power of Figures, of Words, of Herbs, of Writings, of holy Characters, and ſo many other Inchantments, wherewith they conſult the Black Angels; and thou wilt find, that Men do many Wonders by this Art, which they cannot do without ſupernatural Aſſiſtance.

The little Bits of Paper, cut Triangular-wiſe, which *Tekia Cam*, the King of *Perſia*'s Embaſſador, cauſed to be thrown in the Night, round about the Imperial Tent of the Great *Vizir Aſis*, (in each of which there was a certain Word writ) wrought more conſiderable Effects, than the *Spaniard*'s Inchanted Bullet, which killed Marſhal *Crequi*. The *Ottoman* Army revolted the Day following, as if poſſeſſed with Furies. The moſt Seditious took and bound the *Vizir*, and made him raiſe the Siege of *Babylon*. And the King of *Perſia*, who had already diſmiſſed *Muſtapha Aga*, our Envoy, with the Treaty, whereby he ſurrendred this Place, being advertiſed of the precipitate Retreat of our Army, cauſed *Muſtapha* to be called back; tearing the Treaty he had given him, in his Preſence; and bad him tell his General, He could not do ſo ſhameful an Action as to ſurrender ſo important a Place, to an Army that was running away.

Haſt thou ever heard of any Thing ſo Strange? Read this *Ahmet Celibi*'s Book, and thou wilt ſee,

that all these Prodigies arrived in one Day. The Historian makes no Judgment upon this Adventure; he only reports it; neither do I believe it was an Effect of the Enchantment of these Bits of Paper, and the Characters contained in them; because it is certain, our Army was greatly pressed with Hunger. But in Effect, when *Mustapha*, all in Tears, reproached the *Vizir*, That if he had gained but two Days Time, he had made a Peace equal to a Victory: *Asis* answered him, How couldst thou with thy Tears, retain an Army possessed with all the Devils of Hell, and resolved to be gone?

If thou finish the reading of so long a Letter, accuse thy Patience, and reproach not me with Tediousness for having writ many Things to thee worthy of being known. After the Death of the *French* General, *Breme* was presently delivered to the *Spaniards*, by the Cowardliness of the Governor, who incurr'd, in time, a rigorous Destiny for it; having his Head cut off at *Casal*, where they had imprisoned him.

The Great God preserve thee and thine for ever; and protect thee against the ill Will of those that do not love thee.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 4th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LET-

LETTER XIX.

To Murat Baſſa.

THE Dutcheſs Dowager of *Savoy*, finds her ſelf extreamly preſſed by the continual Incurſions which the *Spaniards* make into *Piemont*; they having beſieged *Vercelle*, a Place which covers the Country on the Side of *Milan*.

She her ſelf appears on Horſe-back, with great Courage, being reſolved to recover what is loſt, as well as to defend the reſt, which is in ſome danger; having joined her beſt Troops, with great Diligence, to thoſe of *France*.

A *Cardinal*, which they call the *Cardinal la Valette*, commands, in the place of Marſhal *Crequi*, thoſe Troops of *France*, which conſiſt of Twelve thouſand Foot, and Four thouſand Horſe.

Thou doſt not know, perhaps, what theſe *Cardinals* are: They be the principal Prieſts of the *Roman* Church. Their Profeſſion is not to command Armies; though that ſometimes happens, either through want of ſage Captains, which theſe *Infidel* Kings may ſometimes ſtand in need of; or for other ſecret Reaſons, which are not always eaſie to penetrate, and muſt be of great Importance, *France* not wanting fit *Seculars*. A Pope, called *Innocent* IV. gave the Purple Habit to theſe Prieſts; and obliged them to wear red Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, that this Colour might always put them in mind they ought to ſhed their Blood for the Service of their Church and Religion.

I have been told, that formerly there were but Five and twenty, and now their Number is ſaid to be Seventy two; which is that of the Diſciples of the *Chriſtians Meſſias*; but they are ſeldom com-

pleat. I was desirous of being precisely informed, what the Dignity of a *Cardinal* is; and an old Physician, that seems an honest Man, instructs me in all things, that regard the Religion, and Politicks of the *Christians*. He is such an Enemy to the Circumcision, that he gives often the uncleanest of all Meats to his Patients, such as we think unwholesome, and cannot be eaten without Sin.

Thou that art a States-Man, and obliged to assist at *Council*, and in the *Divan*, ought to know more Things than others, and those more perfectly.

I will inform my self, with care, of the Life, Actions, and *Genius* of this *Cardinal la Valette*, to know, whether the King, his Master, has any other reason, than that of his Valour and Experience in War, to make use of a Priest in his Armies, to shed Blood and ruine People; for I never heard the *Mussulmans* did ever make use of a *Cheik* to command the Armies of the Empire: Besides, they are, without Experience, Fearful and Superstitious.

The *Spaniards* are more powerful in Infantry, and Cavalry, having Eighteen thousand Foot, and Five thousand Horse; whereby they pretend to render themselves Masters of *Piemont*, and drive the *French* wholly out of *Italy*. The Marquis of *Leganez*, Governor of *Milan*, affirms, That his King will not suffer the Children of the late Duke of *Savoy*, to be under the Protection of Strangers. He says. That *Pignerol*, and other Places in the Power of the *French*, were usurped upon the House of *Savoy*, and must be restored. They affirm, That the House of *Austria* will hinder the Widow, her Children, and Subjects from being Oppressed.

Behold here an Example of the singular Piety of the *Spaniards*, in Favour of a Widow and her Children; and on the other side, admire the Kindness

neſs of the *French*, who fight againſt theſe ſame *Spaniards*, for the Conſervation of that which concerns neither of them. It will be difficult to diſcover theſe ſecret Myſteries. Every Prince puts a value upon his Reaſons, as he does upon his Moneys.

The Dutcheſs of *Savoy* came accompanied with a great number of Ladies, and the greateſt of her Court. She was on Horſeback, at the Head of all the Company, both Horſe and Foot, and harangued the Army amidſt the Batallions.

She conjured, not only the Captains, but even the Corporals, and private Souldiers, not to abandon her Defence. She ſhowed all the Sentiments of Grief, that a Perſon of Courage could have, in ſeeing her ſelf expoſed to loſe her Eſtate; or to ſee her Children, in a manner, Captives; and, upon this Occaſion, ſhe failed not to mingle Torrents of Tears with the moſt charming Expreſſions, which is ordinarily the ſtrongeſt Eloquence of Women.

The Army being ſenſible of the Dutcheſs's Misfortune, which ſhe had repreſented with all poſſible Earneſtneſs; the *Cardinal Valette* cauſed it to diſcamp to relieve *Vercelle*. He forced the *Spaniards* Lines, and put Two thouſand Men into the Place. The beſieged, fortified with ſuch Succours, made a great Sally, and much *Infidel* Blood was ſhed on both Sides. But all that the *Cardinal* could do, with his Care, and the Dutcheſs, with her Tears, could not hinder *Vercelle* to fall into the Hands of the *Spaniards*. 'Tis ſaid, that the Commander of this Place, and his Garriſon, defended themſelves to the laſt Extremity; and, having no more Powder, or Lead, they fought at Puſh of Pike, with Stones; and finally, when all was gone, with their Fiſts.

But this is not believed here, it being alledged, that the Governor, or the General, did not do their Duty. The *Cardinal*, ſay they, failed in his Duty alſo; for, knowing they wanted Ammunition, yet he did not ſend it, though he found Means to put into the Place ſuch a great Number of Men. But the Governor is blamed yet more, that did not diſcover this his Neceſſity to the General.

I tell thee all theſe Particulars, to inform thee of the Manner how the *French* make War; many of whoſe Over-ſights would coſt us our Lives.

There marched out of *Vercelle* Four thouſand Men bearing Arms. Thence thou maiſt judge, that our Generals are not cruel, when they cauſe the Heads of Commanders to be taken off, that behave themſelves ſo ill.

The Princeſs of *Mantua*, who has loſt her Husband, would, they ſay, marry a Prince of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, called the *Cardinal Infant*; which is an Effect of the Policy of the *Spaniards*, to have a better Pretence to attack *Montferrat*, and drive out the *French*, who entered there by Conſent of the Duke of *Mantua*, who was Soveraign thereof.

The valiant Duke of *Rohan*, is at length dead in a Caſtle near *Berne*. I think I writ he was hurt, and taken Priſoner in the Battle fought by the *Swedes* againſt the *Germans*. He was in the Sixty eighth Year of his Age, and was very conſiderable for his Erudition, Valour, and Experience in War. He was bred a Souldier from his Youth; was always employed in Military Affairs, and had often commanded Armies. He ſupported, by his Bravery and Experience, for a long time, the Remains of a feeble and dying Party, againſt the Power of the King. He was illuſtrious by the Greatneſs of his Houſe; and his Religion was that of the *Calviniſts*, called *the Reformed*. His Body was Embalmed, and afterwards brought to *Geneva*, with

with great Magnificence and Warlike Pomp. This City is the Retreat of ſuch as the Church of *Rome* calls *Heretick*s, who are all well received here; which gives great Occaſion of Complaint to the *Pope*'s Partizans; how reaſonably, I will not preſume to determin; but, there appears to me much more Splendour in the Ceremonies of thoſe of the *Catholick* Church, and they pretend to greater Vertue and Antiquity.

Theſe are the Tranſactions in *Italy* which came to my Knowledge. I will not fail to write what paſſed in *Germany* theſe laſt Moons, as ſoon as I have the Certainty of them.

Pray God the many Differences and Wars, which are amongſt the *Infidels*, may never end; that *Italy* may be humbled even to the Stirrop of the Horſe, on which rides the Great Emperour of the *Elect of God*, the faithful *Muſſulmen*; and, that all *Germany* adore the ſacred Porch of *Mecha*.

I pray God ſupport thee always, that thou never fall; and ſo conduct thee, that thou never goeſt a-ſtray.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 4th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XX.

To Dgnet Oglou.

THE Condition I am in at Preſent, makes me think of thoſe long and tedious Days we paſſed together at *Palermo*, in Slavery. How fruitleſs were the Tears, which the Irkſomneſs of our Captivity made us ſhed? yet nothing befel us, but

what is common to other Men: But thou wert too Young to ſupport it, and I had not Experience enough of the World, to concieve the Unhappineſs whereunto Fortune had reduced me.

Thou art, at Preſent, at *Conſtantinople*, where thou haſt all thy Heart can deſire; and I at *Paris*, where I have a thouſand Things to take Care for. *Conſtantinople* and *Paris*, are, indeed, two of the greateſt Cities in the World; but much differing in Manner of Living, Cloths, Language and Religion. Thou art at Preſent in the midſt of Pleaſures, with thy Friends, Children, Wife, with the Liberty of exerciſing thy Religion, which is the *True one*; and that, in the *Moſques*, which our Fathers eſtabliſhed: moreover, thou art elevated in Dignity. I, on the contrary, am amongſt *Infidels*, amongſt *Idolaters* and *Hereticks*; obliged to live with a Nation, much differing from Ours, in their Inclinations and Cuſtoms. Finally, I live amongſt the *Devil's Peacocks*. The exceſſive Liberty they give themſelves, is not ſuch as is enjoyed with true Satisfaction of Mind; ſeeing they do a thouſand Things which carry Repentance along with them.

The Philoſophy of the *Stoicks*, which I learned during my Captivity, gave me to underſtand, of what Importance it is, for a Man to know himſelf. Thou maiſt remember, perhaps, in the Beginning of our Slavery, that thy Maſter and mine, were no leſs oppoſite in their Manner of living, than our *Genius's* were differing.

My Enquiry was after Books and Writings; and Watching did not weary me, provided I employed it in learning ſome-what. On the contrary, thou being always employed with different Handy-works, didſt little think, that Heaven had deſigned thee to wear a Sword, and conſequently, to the Employments of War.

How

How many things did we ſuffer in thoſe Days, whereat we do now laugh? Thou wert always chained; and I in Priſon, in a Den; thou wert beaten, becauſe thou wouldſt not read; and I was banged to pieces, becauſe I would not embroider.

The reading of *Seneca*, could not induce me to pardon my Maſter the Baſtinado's he gave me. That which I endured, was greater than the Pains which thou didſt ſuffer; I was perſecuted for the Pleaſure I took in reading; and they would oblige thee to ſtudy, whereas thy Inclinations were quite different from mine.

This hardſhip made me reſolve to hide my ſelf in a Cellar, without Bread, and without Water. I had nothing but my *Seneca* with me; and I was reſolved to deliver my ſelf from my Servitude by Death; ſo far had this *Stoick* perſwaded me not to live. Thou art ſo near death (quoth he) and in the mean time art a Slave. Judge the Force of my Temptation, by the Authority of this Great Man. Whilſt I was thus hid, my Maſter ſearched me in vain, in the Garden, the Stable, the Kitchin, and had no leſs Pains to find me, than I had to hide my ſelf from him. But at length I choſe the better Part, which was, to live, and to forgive.

My Maſter owes his life to *Seneca*; he taught me ſo well, to forget Offences, that my Deſpair changed into Reſpect. I had no more Mind to die. I felt my Courage fail, and Fear made me pardon my Maſter. Thou hadſt no knowledge of this Adventure, becauſe I went into the Country; and thou waſt ranſomed, whilſt I was out of *Palermo*. I was ſo very intent upon my Studies, that my Maſter, vanquiſhed by my Obſtinacy, gave me Liberty to apply my ſelf to them, being himſelf aſhamed to continue ignorant, whilſt I dreamt of nothing, but of improving my Mind.

In

In the Courſe of four Years and four Months, that my Captivity laſted, *Nero*'s Maſter gave me the firſt Tincture of Morality; and after that, I went into the *Academies*, where I writ the *Journal* of my Life. *Plutarch*, *Livy*, and *Tacitus*, made me forget the odious Names of *Maſter* and *Slave*.

The Examples of ſo many great Men, whoſe Hiſtories we find there; of ſo many Emperors, Kings, Captains, Maſters or Slaves of their Paſſions; ſome dead by the hands of their Friends, by Poiſon; others by the Sword and Surprize; others perſecuted by their Fathers, or their Sons; ſometimes by their Wives, and often by their Native Country and Slaves, ſo often ſaved and defended by themſelves; diſpoſed me to ſuffer patiently the ſtate whereunto I was reduced; and to acknowledge, That the honeſt Man is never a Slave, where-ever he is, when he can find his Maſter within himſelf. I had time then to do a thouſand good Things, which I ſhould never have done, if I had not been in the Condition I then found my ſelf in.

Conſider how much we learn by Books; and more yet by the Diſgraces that happen to us. We ſee the Ill as in a Perſpective, and the Good in little. Diſgraces afflict us when they happen, and good Fortune when it leaves us. When I was in my Houſe, I lived at reſt, becauſe I fancied Serving; and now I am in Service, I am in continual fear of not Pleaſing. How many Souls hath *Amurath* ſent into the *other World*, to expect the Univerſal Day of Judgment? and how many more will he ſend in this Siege of *Babylon*, whither he goes in Perſon, carrying Terror with him, and Forces ſufficient to deſtroy the Empire of the *Perſians*.

He hath commanded me to obſerve the Actions of the *Chriſtians*, with all poſſible Application and Exactneſs, to give Information of them. He will,

will, in doubtful Affairs, have me to write to him my own Judgment, and not that of others. He will have me not to ſhorten, but extend my Explications, that nothing may be left that will admit of a double Interpretation, and will rather have me tedious, than appear eloquent by the Conciſeneſs of my Relations. He orders me to receive the Advices of *Carcoa*, who is at *Vienna*, and to inform *Adonai* the *Jew*, who reſides at *Genoa*, in what is neceſſary; to the end, that all that paſſes in *Germany*, *Italy*, and *France*, may be diſpatched to the Miniſters of the *Divan*.

The Secretary of State, as Maſter of all that is written, has order to en-regiſter my Letters, and examine them. He, according to his Capriciouſneſs, or Ignorance, may render the Exactneſs wherewith I obey, criminal; by ſaying, *I am a Fool*, or *do not write the Truth*. This regiſtering puts me in Pain: for as many mean Things may appear very good at firſt Sight, and are often commended, becauſe of their Novelty; ſo they may appear alſo very deſpicable, when they come to be examined; and may deſerve a Check.

I tell thee what I have Reaſon to fear, without telling thee thoſe Things which might raiſe a Belief in thee, that I have Reaſon to hope.

Our Soveraigns are Mighty, and they diſtinguiſh themſelves from all the Potentates of the World, by the Impetuouſneſs wherewith they give their Orders; and there is no Empire where the Puniſhments and Rewards work ſo great Effects. Thou knoweſt the reſt, which is ſuperfluous to tell thee, and which Princes do not willingly hear.

Explain to me better the News I heard of *Muſſuladdin Aga*, of an Action of Juſtice of old *Berber*.

He writ to me, That a Creditor, to whom he owed for a Shirt, being dead, he had put the Price into

into the deceaſed's Hand, and went his ways. This new way of paying Debts, ſeems very extraordinary to me. There is an Author, whether *Greek* or *Latin* I have forgot, which tells another Adventure not unlike this, of a Man, who not finding his Shooe-maker alive, threw the Price of the Shooes he had made him into his Shop. If theſe Actions be not done for Oſtentation, they ſeem vertuous; but if out of Vanity, I cannot believe, that our Negligence to pay our Creditors whilſt alive, can be excuſed by the Care we take to pay them after their Death.

The Dead want nothing in the *other World*; they are Living that have need of Supplies in this; and who ſuffer ſometimes very much, when they are not punctually paid. The *Ancients* could never ſufficiently deſcribe the Exceſs, which Men committed by their Paſſions; and the *Moderns* do it as little. They are Juſt, ſometimes even to Superſtition, and ſometimes Unjuſt even to Exceſs. *Sultan Muſtapha*'s Charity for the Poor, was very great. He was not ſatisfied, according to the Precepts of *Pythagoras*, to give Life to Beaſts; his Simplicity went yet farther, not preſidented by any Prince or Saint; he threw Pieces of Gold to the Fiſhes, in Ponds and Rivers; alledging for his Reaſon, that the moſt Secret Alms were the moſt agreeable to God; and that theſe Animals would never tell of it.

Thou wilt anſwer me, when thou haſt Time and Convenience. God give thee the Succour which is neceſſary for thee; and let our Great Prophet be always favourable to thee.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 4th. *Moon, of the Year* 1638.

LET-

LETTER XXI.

To the Kaimakam.

MY laſt Letters ſhew what happen'd in *Italy*, on the Side of *Piemont*, which thou maiſt have ſeen at the *Divan*.

I have informed the Council what the *Infidels* have done there; where three different Nations, which have but one Religion, fight together: The *French* make War upon the *Spaniards*, to aſſiſt the *Savoyards*; and theſe later would drive the other out of *Italy*, and reduce *Savoy* under their Power, which does what it can to avoid the Yoke of both theſe Nations.

It is to be feared, that new Troubles may ariſe from this War; which will undoubtedly happen, if it be not ſuddenly terminated by a Peace. I will only write to thee what I know, and, perhaps, what is not come to thy Knowledge. I will not repeat what I have already written; becauſe my Letters paſs ſecurely, by the good Order which thou haſt taken.

The different Intereſt of the Princes of *Italy*, occaſion ſmall Intelligence betwixt them. As their Eſtates are ſeparated the one from the other, ſo they are divided by their Maxims, their Intereſts, and Pretenſions. They have, however, but one Religion, which they make to ſerve for a Pretext to their Deſigns, which are all different; and there is not one of them, which wholly minds his Religion, which can have but one only End.

There are few that can ſuffer the Conqueſts of the *French* in *Italy*; becauſe that Nation ſeems reſtleſs, and Men would not ſee the *Spaniards* more powerful than they are; becauſe they play too much

much the Masters. But however, as the least of these Princes have their particular Inclinations and secret Interests with these two Nations, thou art ignorant of those of the *Republick* of *Genoa* with the *Spaniards*, with whom they have strong Alliances: But peradventure thou hast not been informed of a Conspiracy, which appears to have been carried on in the City, to introduce the *Spaniards* into it, which the *Republick* will in no wise suffer.

The said Conspiracy is thus related: The Marquis of *Monterey* having finished the time of his Government of *Naples*, and being imbarked with some Galleys, for his Return into *Spain*, came *incognito* into *Genoa*; having had a Conference, in a Village near the Town, with some of the Conspirators, to render himself Master of the *Port*, and afterwards built a Cittadel upon the highest Side of the *Far*. Some of the most qualified, were to open one of the Gates by Night, and receive the Troops that should be disbarked out of the Galleys. The Marquis of *Leganez*, Governor of *Milan*, promised to send to *Genoa* a Chain of Slaves, stronger and more numerous than ordinary, which, instead of consisting of condemned Criminals, was to be composed of the bravest Officers of *Milan*; and some Nobles of the Accomplices, who were to share in the Treaty, were to receive the Troops, and come armed for effecting of the Enterprize.

After a Design so well laid, the *Spaniards* were ready to execute so hardy an Undertaking; when the *Republick*, being suddenly advertised of the Plot, caused it to miscarry, without Noise, by redoubling the Guards, which did not a little surprize the Conspirators.

Cardinal *Richelieu*'s Creatures give out, That one *Doria*, called their Prince, did dissuade, or hinder the Plot, which was profitable for *Italy*, but con-

trary to our Intereſts; for thence undoubtedly ſprung a War which would never have had, whether betwixt the Subjects of this *Common-wealth*, who would have ruined each other, or *nce* and *Spain*; and thou wilt alſo find, that in ferring the Liberty of their Country, and keeping the *Spaniards* at a Diſtance, they will maintain mſelves ſtill in a condition advantageous for the mmon-wealth, and neceſſary to the Crown of *in*.

They ſay, That the Conſtancy of *Doria*, hath acired the Honour of having twice ſaved the Liy of his Country.

This *Doria* is deſcended from *Andrew Doria*, t great Captain who did ſo many brave Actis againſt our Nation, commanding the Maritime nies of *Charles* V. Emperor of *Germany*; and ce, thoſe of *Philip* II. his Son, King of *Spain*, and o often combated the Invincible *Ariaden*.

I do not believe, that *Adonai*, which was at *Ge-*, hath writ this Adventure to thee; either beuſe it may not be true, or becauſe the thing be very ſecret, it was in a manner ſtifled as ſoon diſcovered.

If thou wilt know the particular reaſonings, de upon this Occaſion, I will tell thee, That the ſt adviſed *French* believe, that the *Spaniards* did empt ſo fair a Blow; but that the two Parties the City, the one to preſerve their Liberty, and other to maintain their Authority, did both oid the Concluſion.

The Diſcourſe is, at Preſent, various, concerning s *Republick*; and the *French* do as much endeavour make ſecret Treaties with it, as the *Spaniards* to nder its change of Maſter. It being always of eat advantage to ſuch who have Pretences in ly, to be in good Correſpondence with this ce; which may be termed the *Principal Port*.

The

much the Maſters. But however, as the leaſt of theſe Princes have their particular Inclinations and ſecret Intereſts with theſe two Nations, thou art ignorant of thoſe of the *Republick* of *Genoa* with the *Spaniards*, with whom they have ſtrong Alliances: But peradventure thou haſt not been informed of a Conſpiracy, which appears to have been carried on in the City, to introduce the *Spaniards* into it, which the *Republick* will in no wiſe ſuffer.

The ſaid Conſpiracy is thus related: The Marquiſs of *Monterey* having finiſhed the time of his Government of *Naples*, and being imbarked with ſome Galleys, for his Return into *Spain*, came *incognito* into *Genoa*; having had a Conference, in a Village near the Town, with ſome of the Conſpirators, to render himſelf Maſter of the *Port*, and afterwards built a Cittadel upon the higheſt Side of the *Far*. Some of the moſt qualified, were to open one of the Gates by Night, and receive the Troops that ſhould be disbarked out of the Galleys. The Marquiſs of *Leganez*, Governor of *Milan*, promiſed to ſend to *Genoa* a Chain of Slaves, ſtronger and more numerous than ordinary, which, inſtead of conſiſting of condemned Criminals, was to be compoſed of the braveſt Officers of *Milan*; and ſome Nobles of the Accomplices, who were to ſhare in the Treaty, were to receive the Troops, and come armed for effecting of the Enterprize.

After a Deſign ſo well laid, the *Spaniards* were ready to execute ſo hardy an Undertaking; when the *Republick*, being ſuddenly advertiſed of the Plot, cauſed it to miſcarry, without Noiſe, by redoubling the Guards, which did not a little ſurprize the Conſpirators.

Cardinal *Richelieu*'s Creatures give out, That one *Doria*, called their Prince, did diſſuade, or hinder the Plot, which was profitable for *Italy*, but con-

contrary to our Intereſts; for thence undoubtedly had ſprung a War which would never have had End, whether betwixt the Subjects of this *Common-wealth*, who would have ruined each other, or *France* and *Spain*; and thou wilt alſo find, that in preferring the Liberty of their Country, and keeping the *Spaniards* at a Diſtance, they will maintain themſelves ſtill in a condition advantageous for the Common-wealth, and neceſſary to the Crown of *Spain*.

They ſay, That the Conſtancy of *Doria*, hath acquired the Honour of having twice ſaved the Liberty of his Country.

This *Doria* is deſcended from *Andrew Doria*, that great Captain who did ſo many brave Actions againſt our Nation, commanding the Maritime Armies of *Charles* V. Emperor of *Germany*; and ſince, thoſe of *Philip* II. his Son, King of *Spain*, and who often combated the Invincible *Ariaden*.

I do not believe, that *Adonai*, which was at *Genoa*, hath writ this Adventure to thee; either becauſe it may not be true, or becauſe the thing being very ſecret, it was in a manner ſtifled as ſoon as diſcovered.

If thou wilt know the particular reaſonings, made upon this Occaſion, I will tell thee, That the moſt adviſed *French* believe, that the *Spaniards* did attempt ſo fair a Blow; but that the two Parties in the City, the one to preſerve their Liberty, and the other to maintain their Authority, did both oid the Concluſion.

The Diſcourſe is, at Preſent, various, concerning is *Republick*; and the *French* do as much endeavour make ſecret Treaties with it, as the *Spaniards* to nder its change of Maſter. It being always of eat advantage to ſuch who have Pretences in- *ly*, to be in good Correſpondence with this ice; which may be termed the *Principal Port*.

The

The *French* make a great Noiſe with their Pretences upon *Genoa*; and they, at Preſent, revive many Ancient Hiſtories. They affirm, That the *Genoeſe*, when they had Differences amongſt themſelves, have often-times changed their Laws and their Maſters; and that they have been ſubjected to ſtrange Powers: That Two *Charles's*, One *Lewis*, and *Francis* I. all Kings of *France*, have taken them into their Protection, having alſo ſubdued them by Force of Arms. They add, That this *Francis* I. continued a great while to ſend them Governors; and that it was by the Valour and Reſolution of *Doria*, that this *Republick* recovered its firſt Liberty.

Theſe are the Diſcourſes that People make at *Paris*, the Entertainment of idle Perſons, as alſo of our Politicians. It will be a hard Matter to tell what the King thinks, and what are the Sentiments of his Council.

Conſider, in the mean Time, with what Impudence People diſcourſe here; they preſume to decide Affairs of State; they divide, and accommodate Differences; they ſupport, and ruine Commonwealths and Kingdoms; but this is no new Thing; the People in all Times having taken the Liberty to cenſure the Actions of Soveraigns.

It is not for enlarging my Letter, that I write theſe Particulars of the Hiſtory of *Genoa*. But being an Ancient Nation, which hath formerly wearied the Courage of the *Romans*, by their Enterprizes and Oppoſition, and have performed, upon our Seas, great and noble Actions. The *Oſmans* have her therefore in Conſideration; and the rather, becauſe we poſſeſs many Countries, and conſiderable Places, that were under their Dominion, in *Aſia minor*, upon the *Black Sea*, and in the *Archipelago*.

I ſhall

I ſhall ever recommend all thy Words and Actions to Almighty God, and pray him to hinder thee from falling into Error, and proſper all thy Undertakings.

Paris, 24th. *of the* 5th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XXII.

To the Kaimakam.

HEnry of *Bourbon*, Firſt Prince of the Blood of *France*, marching by *Bourdeaux*, came upon the Frontiers of *Spain*; where he beſieged *Fontarabia*, ſtrongly ſeated upon the brink of the Ocean. His Army is made up of Twelve Thouſand Foot and Twelve Hundred Horſe. The two Nations have had ſeveral Encounters and Skirmiſhings, wherein the Loſs and Gain have been equal on Land.

But the *Spaniſh* Affairs go ſo ill at Sea, that thou wilt wonder at the great Loſſes they received there. The *French* have burnt Two Gallions upon the Stock, that were a making; and ſix others, entirely finiſhed, which had not been yet at Sea. They have further, taken Eleven great Ships, whereof Six were richly loaden for the *Indies*; beſides the Equipage and Munitions of War; with Two old Gallions that were of no great uſe. They further, took a prodigious number of Cannons, which lay upon the Shore, One hundred whereof were Braſs; all with the Arms of *Auſtria*.

If all this I write be true, as I verily believe

lieve it is; we may ſay that this Prize, where there were more than a Hundred and fifty Pieces of Ordnance, was no mean Purchaſe.

I ſay nothing of the great Quantity of Artillery, mounted upon the Ships and Gallions, for fear of troubling thee with the News of ſo great a Victory, wherein the *French* gained ſo many Veſſels and ſuch great Riches, as will ſuffice to equip a great Fleet.

The Prince beſieges the Place and preſſes it, but the *Spaniards* defend themſelves bravely; and much Blood will be ſhed there.

The Prieſt of *Bourdeaux*, which theſe *Infidels* call the *Arch-biſhop*, was come thither with Sixty Sail, whereof Forty two are Men of War, and the reſt Attenders; with ſome Fireſhips filled with Bituminous Matter, which inflames eaſily to burn the Enemies Ships where they can come at them; ſo that there is nothing wanting in the Armies by Sea or Land.

This *Arch-biſhop* of *Bourdeaux* makes more noiſe at Preſent than the *Pope*; and 'tis credible, that what he has done, will gain him great Favour with his King.

He has, with as much Courage, inveſted Fourteen Galleys and Four Frigats, which came from the Neighbouring Ports to the Relief of *Fontarabia*, with Three thouſand natural *Spaniards*.

He fought ſix Hours together with this new Army, which he entirely defeated, having burnt and ſunk all theſe Ships, except one Galley, which was ſtranded and rendered uſeleſs. The Admiral of *Spain*, with Eight hundred Men, was blown up; which was no ſmall Misfortune to the *Spaniards*, who loſt, upon this Occaſion, a great number of Souldiers and Seamen: And 'tis believed, they will not be able to appear before their Enemies in Sea this great while.

If

If ſo many Loſſes ſuffered by a Party, are not advantageous to the *Grand Seignior*, becauſe the other is grown ſo much the ſtronger thereby, he will however gain this Benefit by it, That the *French* and *Spaniſh* being both Enemies to our Nation and Religion, our Affairs will be in greater Security, when of two Enemies we ſee one ſuppreſſed.

The *French* publiſh by their Joy and continual Feaſtings, the Advantage they receive from theſe Succeſſes: And theſe *Infidels* have reaſon to rejoyce, their Victory having all the Agreements poſſible; it is indeed great, and their Loſs very inconſiderable.

They ſay there were but Twelve of the Ships of *France* diſordered, and that they loſt not above a Hundred Seamen, and very few Officers. Here hath been made a large Relation of this Victory; and 'tis graved in Copper, to the end it may be made publick in all its particulars, and the Memory of it conſerved to future Ages. Since the Loſs of the *Armado*, ſurnamed *The Invincible*, which *Philip* II. ſent into *England*, in the Year 1588. to make War upon a Woman, we have not known that *Spain* ſuffered ſo great a Loſs.

This is the only News I can tell thee at preſent. So many Armies, as are in continual Action, will furniſh Matter enough hereafter to divert thee, by reciting the Follies of theſe *Infidels*, who ſeem to deſtroy themſelves daily, and ruine their Affairs to gratifie Us by their Defeats, and make Us triumph.

Paris, 17th. *of the* 6th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LET-

lieve it is; we may ſay that this Prize, where there were more than a Hundred and fifty Pieces of Ordnance, was no mean Purchaſe.

I ſay nothing of the great Quantity of Artillery, mounted upon the Ships and Gallions, for fear of troubling thee with the News of ſo great a Victory, wherein the *French* gained ſo many Veſſels and ſuch great Riches, as will ſuffice to equip a great Fleet.

The Prince beſieges the Place and preſſes it, but the *Spaniards* defend themſelves bravely; and much Blood will be ſhed there.

The Prieſt of *Bourdeaux*, which theſe *Infidels* call the *Arch-biſhop*, was come thither with Sixty Sail, whereof Forty two are Men of War, and the reſt Attenders; with ſome Fireſhips filled with Bituminous Matter, which inflames eaſily to burn the Enemies Ships where they can come at them; ſo that there is nothing wanting in the Armies by Sea or Land.

This *Arch-biſhop* of *Bourdeaux* makes more noiſe at Preſent than the *Pope*; and 'tis credible, that what he has done, will gain him great Favour with his King.

He has, with as much Courage, inveſted Fourteen Galleys and Four Frigats, which came from the Neighbouring Ports to the Relief of *Fontarabia*, with Three thouſand natural *Spaniards*.

He fought ſix Hours together with this new Army, which he entirely defeated, having burnt and ſunk all theſe Ships, except one Galley, which was ſtranded and rendered uſeleſs. The Admiral of *Spain*, with Eight hundred Men, was blown up; which was no ſmall Misfortune to the *Spaniards*, who loſt, upon this Occaſion, a great number of Souldiers and Seamen: And 'tis believed, they will not be able to appear before their Enemies in Sea this great while.

If

If ſo many Loſſes ſuffered by a Party, are not advantageous to the *Grand Seignior*, becauſe the other is grown ſo much the ſtronger thereby, he will however gain this Benefit by it, That the *French* and *Spaniſh* being both Enemies to our Nation and Religion, our Affairs will be in greater Security, when of two Enemies we ſee one ſuppreſſed.

The *French* publiſh by their Joy and continual Feaſtings, the Advantage they receive from theſe Succeſſes: And theſe *Infidels* have reaſon to rejoyce, their Victory having all the Agreements poſſible; it is indeed great, and their Loſs very inconſiderable.

They ſay there were but Twelve of the Ships of *France* diſordered, and that they loſt not above a Hundred Seamen, and very few Officers. Here hath been made a large Relation of this Victory; and 'tis graved in Copper, to the end it may be made publick in all its particulars, and the Memory of it conſerved to future Ages. Since the Loſs of the *Armado*, ſurnamed *The Invincible*, which *Philip* II. ſent into *England*, in the Year 1588. to make War upon a Woman, we have not known that *Spain* ſuffered ſo great a Loſs.

This is the only News I can tell thee at preſent. So many Armies, as are in continual Action, will furniſh Matter enough hereafter to divert thee, by reciting the Follies of theſe *Infidels*, who ſeem to deſtroy themſelves daily, and ruine their Affairs to gratifie Us by their Defeats, and make Us triumph.

Paris, 17th. *of the* 6th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LET-

LETTER XXIII.

To Aſis *Baſſa.*

IF thou always followeſt thy Inclination, and thy natural Honeſty, thou wilt be indefatigable in faithfully ſerving the *Sultan*, and thou wilt not be averſe to him that eſteems thee, and loves thee.

Read what I write to thee, and publiſh it when thou haſt read it, that the Council may know, that it is reſolved at the *Diet* held at *Stockholm*, the Reſidence of the King of *Sweden*, to continue the War againſt *Auſtria*; and that the Duke of *Weymar*, and the General *Banmer*, begin already to combat the *Imperialiſts*. Thou wilt ſee *Spain* and *Germany* attack'd on ſo many Sides, and by ſuch powerful Enemies, that 'tis credible there may happen ſuch vaſt Loſſes to all theſe *Chriſtians*, that the *True Believers* will have Occaſion to rejoyce, and to hope yet the aggrandizing of the Great and Moſt Mighty King of Kings, *Sultan Amurath*, Maſter, and abſolute Soveraign of both Seas, and Vanquiſher of all Nations.

This King hath ſent an Army into *Picardie*, under the Command of Marſhal *Chatillion*, to beſiege St. *Omer*, a very ſtrong Place in *Artois*, belonging to the *Spaniards*; ſeveral Villages and Towns of Conſideration, being already burnt and pillaged.

The faithful Slave *Mamut* ſalutes thee, gives thee a friendly Kiſs, and wiſhes thee all Sort of Proſperity.

Paris, 24th. *of the* 6th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1638.

LET-

LETTER XXIV.

To the Kaimakam.

THE King of *France* hath ſent forth another Army. I have already informed thee, that this Prince hath already Three Armies in Three Parts of *Europe*. There is one in *Piemont*, commanded by *Cardinal la Valette*; another whereof Prince *Henry* of *Condé* is *Generaliſſimo*, which they hope will quickly take *Fontarabia*; and a Third commanded by Marſhal *Chatillion*, which beſieges St. *Omer*.

The Duke of *Longueville* is at the Head of the Fourth, which is entred into *Burgundy*, with deſign to ruine the *French-County*, defended by Duke *Charles* of *Lorrain*, one of the Emperor's Generals.

So many Armies, and ſo many Captains march againſt the *Spaniards*. This Nation ſufficiently manifeſts her Force; ſhe is attack'd on all Sides, and reſiſts and defends her ſelf on all Sides. This vaſt Extent of Countries, which the *Auſtrians* poſſeſs, though ſeparated from each other, makes, that they are always employed in defending themſelves; but they will be eternally expoſed to loſe without any Appearance of Gain.

Thou knoweſt, that the true Secret of preſerving Union amongſt the Good, is to entertain perpetual Differences amongſt the Bad; and thou wilt ſee that all the Adventures of this Country will render Us Invincible. What I tell thee is a true Saying. The *French*, at Preſent, are too powerful, with ſo many Troops, ſo many Armies by Sea and Land, which are ſeen in the Provinces of their Enemies.

The other *Chriſtians* are in continual Apprehenſions. The Embaſſadors of Princes, which reſide in this Town and Court, obſerve with great diligence, ſo many extraordinary Things, but ſay nothing; they do like me, they write and advertiſe their Maſters.

I am afraid thou wilt take no Pleaſure in the Relations I make thee of the Succeſſes of ſo great a Power, but I ought to let thee know the Truth. Affairs are carried on here with much Art. The Miniſters ſerve with great Fidelity, and are very ſecret. Cardinal *Richelieu* hath an entire Aſcendant over the King's Spirit; and to ſay Truth, is a Perſon of great Merit. They ſay, he aſpires to true Glory, and will place the Crown, which *Charlemain* wore, as Emperor of the *Weſt*, upon his Maſter's Head. If the good Fortune of *France* marches always at this Rate, the Misfortunes of its Enemies muſt be exceſſive.

The manifold Wars which this Monarch undertakes, and *Richelieu* counſels him, do in the mean Time make the People (who bear the Burthen, by the Taxes which they are forced to pay) murmur; beſides their Grief for the Loſs of their Parents and Friends, ſlain in theſe Wars.

The *Cardinal* fears Peace, and apprehends his Enemies may deſtroy him, if they have leiſure to cabal againſt him. Thus he finds his Intereſt in the War, and the Armies ſupport his Authority.

I cannot yet make any certain Judgment of him, nor have a perfect Knowledge of his Manners, no more than of the Extent of his *Genius*; becauſe the Man hides many Things during his Life with a Dreſs, which will be diſcovered when he dies. We can ſee which are his good Inclinations; and it is not eaſie to penetrate into a Diſcovery of the Vices which he is inclined to.

In

In few words, he has much contributed to the Peace of *France*, divided by Diverſity of Religion. He hath ſuccoured *Italy*, and manifeſted there the Power of the King his Soveraign; has weakened the Empire of *Germany*, by the War he hath carried into her Boſom, by the joint Forces of the Princes of the *North*, and them of *France*, at once; and no leſs weakned the Power of the King of *Spain*.

Thou, that knoweſt every Thing that paſſes, and haſt Intelligence from all the Parts of the World, canſt truly judge of Affairs; which makes thee know, and foreſee all that may prejudice the formidable Empire of the *Muſſulmen*.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 7th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XXV.

To the Kaimakam.

ALL is in Peace here, the War being carried on abroad.

The Court continues to make Vows for the Queen's Health, and happy Delivery. They ſeem not ſo much concerned for the King's Welfare as the Queen's; every Body being perſwaded, That the Happineſs of *France* depends on her ſafe Deliverance.

I writ to *Ghiurdgi Muhamet*, that he ſhould mention the Queen's being with Child, as a doubtful Thing, and which might vaniſh; but at Preſent, it is moſt certain; for ſhe will ſhortly be brought to Bed. She lives in great Repoſe, for fear of

hurting her ſelf; ſhe ſcarce ſtirs out of her Bed-Chamber; and every body endeavours to pleaſe her.

There is News from *Provence*, of the arreſting of a King's Son, by that Governour. The Priſoner is Brother to *Vladiſlaus*, King of *Poland*.

'Tis ſaid, that the King of *Spain* had made Prince *Caſimir* Vice-Roy of *Portugal*, in Recompence of the Troops of *Coſſacks* he had formerly raiſed to defend the County of *Burgundy*. They add, that being imbarked at *Genoa*, upon one of the Galleys of that *Republick*, for *Spain*, to take Poſſeſſion of the ſaid charge, with a ſmall Train of Domeſticks, and Count *Konickpolski*, who called himſelf *Vladiſlaus*'s Embaſſador, with the Marquiſs of *Gonzague*, his Kinſman; being arrived in *Provence*, and viſiting, with Care, all the Ports and Fortreſſes; this gave no ſmall Cauſe of Suſpicion to the *French*. He ſtaid four Days privately in *Marſeilles*; but his Galley was arreſted at *Bouc*, the laſt Port of *France*, by Orders of this King.

'Tis not yet known what obliged *France* to make a Perſon of this Quality, Priſoner, having nothing to do with *Poland*; and King *Lewis* XIII. having no particular Pique againſt Prince *Caſimir*: But the ſecrets of State being only known to them that govern Kingdoms, I pretend to penetrate no further, but content my ſelf to write what they do, and what they ſay. Thou, who in the Abſence of the *Vizir Hazem*, art the Glory of his Highneſs's Council, art beſt able to diſcover the reaſon of ſo extraordinary a Novelty.

The moſt knowing perſons at Court, ſay, this Priſoner will ſuddenly be ſet at Liberty; and that, having no War that may authorize his Detention, it would be unjuſt to retain him.

The Event will teach me, who am Ignorant, and them that will divine, that which perhaps no body

body knows at preſent. May it pleaſe the Great God, Maſter, and Soveraign Moderator of all Things, that the Intelligences and Gueſſes which I give, may always be profitable and agreeable; and that thy Life may be of eternal Duration, for the Happineſs of our Great Emperor and his Empire.

Thou ſhalt ſuddenly know, whether Prince *Caſimir* be retained longer in Priſon, or ſet at Liberty. I would, that King *Vladiſlaus* were in the ſame misfortune, in the hands of the *Janizaries*; and that he, as well as his Kingdom, were Slaves to the Invincible *Sultan*, King of Kings; to whoſe Power may it pleaſe the divine Goodneſs, and the wiſeſt of his Prophets, to ſubject all the Countries of the *Infidels*; and then to place him, with his Wives and all the Prophets, in his Paradiſe.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 7th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XXVI.

To the Kaimakam.

HAving given thee an Accompt of the Impriſonment of *Caſimir*, I will relate to thee the Voyage of King *Vladiſlaus*, his Brother, who is gone a Progreſs into *Hungary* and *Germany*.

The News here, is, That the King of *Poland* was gone to make a Viſit to the King of *Hungary*; who, to do him Honor, ſent the chief of his Nobles to receive him upon the Confines of *Moravia*.

They write alſo, That Arch duke *Leopold* went from *Vienna* to meet him: They embraced like

Brethren; and returned together with the Queen of *Poland*, and her Sister, back to Court. 'Tis added, That the People received this Company with great Acclamations, with the Noise of the Cannon, and all the small Shot of the City.

The Day following, having dined in the *Imperial* Palace, they went together to *Luxemburg*, to visit the Empress *Eleanor*, Widow to the late Emperor of *Germany*.

If *Carcoa* hath not informed thee of these Particulars, thou wilt receive them from *Mamut*, who watches incessantly to give true Intelligence, and penetrate as much as may be, into all that occurs and is done in this great Court, which gives motion to all the Courts of *Europe*.

Reprove me, if I do not well; and punish me, if the Emperor be not well served, and thou satisfied.

Paris, 15th. *of the* 8th. *Moon*,
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XXVII.

To Kerker Hassan *Bassa*.

DO not accuse me of being ill advised, or negligent, if I write to thee Things that thou knowest already. I am only careful in telling thee what happens here; and my Business is not to enquire, whether thou art better informed another way. When I am ordered to write all that comes to my Knowledge, I do my Duty in doing it, and I ought not to be reprehended for it.

I am

I am told, That the *Sultan* is gone with an Army, more numerous than all the Leaves on the Trees, to deſtroy the * *Red-Heads*, * *Perſians* and conquer *Babylon*. I know that the *Mufti*, the *Grand Vizir*, and all the Grandees of the *Divan* followed him; but am ignorant of what he did in his firſt Expedition, when he took *Revan*.

An old *Engliſh* Merchant, who comes from *Iſpahan*, and has ſerved in the Army of the faithful *Muſſulmans*, paſſed this Way in his Return to *England*. He hath been an Eye-witneſs of the great Actions of *Amurath*. He ſays, that this mighty Emperor after his taking of *Revan*, left Twelve thouſand Souldiers in Garriſon there, with Two Hundred thouſand Crowns in Silver, beſides Copper Moneys, to pay them.

He ſaith alſo, that our mighty Monarch, being wearied to ſee ſo much Blood of the *faithful*, yea, of the Heretick *Muſſulmans*, ſpilt, he had ſent the King of *Perſia* a Challenge; offering to fight ſingly in Duel with him, but he would not accept of his Defie.

He tells, how *Amurath* being fallen in the Water, in paſſing the River *Haret*, was in great hazzard of being laid up in Expectation of the laſt Judgment Day, in the *other World*, had it not been for a Young lufty *Solack*, who took him by the Arm, and dragged him out of the River. This Accident was the Prelude of a great good Fortune, which happened to this mighty Prince upon the Bank of another River, called *Mako*, where he had the News of the Birth of a Son born to him in the *Seraglio*, at *Conſtantinople*, whom they call *Alaaddin*; whoſe Nativity hath been celebrated with infinite Demonſtrations of Joy.

This *Engliſh*-man tells us further, that *Amurath* has taken *Tauris*, and appeared publickly there with all the Marks of a formidable Power; That he

had deſtroyed the King of *Perſia*'s *Seraglio*, burnt the publick Markets, and cauſed a Million of fine Trees, which renders the Loſs irrepairable, to be cut down.

Let me know, when thou art at leiſure, whether this News be true; and do me the Favour to tell me our great Emperors Succeſs in the Expedition of *Babylon*. The Politicians here attend the News of it with much Impatience. 'Tis allow'd, that *Amurath* is the moſt Potent of all Princes, the ſtrongeſt Man alive; and that only he can vanquiſh and ruine the Kings of the Earth.

Two Strangers of differing Nations, and both of Royal Blood, are dead in this City. The one is *Don Chriſtopher*, Son of *Don' Antonio*, King of *Portugal*; who, after he had lived Sixty ſix Years, without ever attaining the Crown of his Father, died in a *Convent* of *Derviſes*, called *Cordeliers*, where he was buried, in the ſame Place where his Father's Brother had been formerly.

The other Stranger was called *Zaga Chriſtos*, who was the legitimate Succeſſor of the Kingdom of *Æthiopia*; a Young Man of Twenty five Years, Son to the Empreſs *Nazarenne*, Widow of *Jacob*, Emperor of the *Abyſſins*, who died in a Village near *Paris*. He quitted his Kingdom, as thou knoweſt, forced by Civil Wars; he arrived in *France* in the Year 1635. of the *Egira* of the *Chriſtians*. After many Adventures, he compoſed the Hiſtory of his Travels, which he performed with Troubles and Incommodities which ſeemed inſupportable.

What has he not ſuffered in traverſing many Kingdoms, *Arabia* the *Deſart*, *Egypt*, *Aſia Minor*, and *Jeruſalem*, where he ran the Hazzard of being arreſted by the *Baſſa* that reſides there; whom he eſcaped by retiring by Night to *Nazareth*, amongſt the *Chriſtian Derviſes*, where he concealed himſelf five Months?

He

He ſaid here, that an Eunuch of the *Baſſa* of *Cairo*, had much ſollicited him to forſake the *Chriſtian* Religion, to which he would never conſent; and refuſed to go to *Conſtantinople*, to humble himſelf, by proſtrating his Face in the Duſt of the *Grand Seignior*'s Feet; although the *Baſſa* extreamly preſſed him to it, with very advantageous Offers.

This King has done much Honor to the *Manes* of the dead Prince, whilſt, perhaps, he ſuffers everlaſting Torments; which neither thou nor I ſhall ſuffer, if we always live like faithful *Muſſulmen*, according to the Precepts of the Law, ordained by *Mahomet*, and written in the *Alcoran*.

I ſhall gladly hear that thy Life is ſafe, and my Friendſhip agreeable to thee.

Paris, 20th. *of the* 8th. *Moon,*
of the Year 1638.

LETTER XXVIII.

To the Kaimakam.

THat which hath been ſo long expected, is at length happened: The Queen is brought to Bed of a *Dauphin*; the King is a Father; the Kingdom ſeems to deſire nothing more, and the People witneſs their Joy by a thouſand differing Feſtivities.

The Men, the Women, the Children, and the Aged, run through the Streets as at *Bacchanals*. They rejoyce with their Friends, they go to Church, and thank God, as if a *Meſſiah* had been born to them.

All the Prieſts praiſe God in their Temples for ſuch a preſent; and the *Monks*, not ſo content, deafen the People with the Noiſe of their Bells, and do more than the Drums and Trumpets of the Souldiers, and all the Cannon of the Cittadel and Arſenal. I did, in Company of others, what I ſhould not have dared to perform, if I had been alone, or had not been obſerved.

Thoſe who affirmed, the Queen would be brought to Bed of a Son, pretend now, they had been advertiſed by ſome Divine Revelation, and will paſs for Prophets; and amongſt theſe there are many *Religious*. Obſerve how far their Superſtition extends.

The Court has diſpatched many Expreſſes into all the Provinces of *France*; and others have been ſent to all the Embaſſadors, to give Notice of this Birth to their reſpective Princes.

A Prieſt, that is a Biſhop, hath baptized this Child, without any Ceremony, in Preſence of the Chancellor of *France*, the Princes, Princeſſes, and Grandees of the Kingdom; the further Solemnity being reſerved for another Time.

The King commanded *Te Deum* to be publickly ſung; being the Hymn which is uſual to all *Chriſtians*, to thank God for extraordinary Succeſſes.

Nothing is ſeen in the Streets of *Paris*, but Bone-fires, and Fountains of Wine, which run Day and Night. The People teſtifie their Joy; and the Fires are ſo great on all Sides, that it looks as if the City were to be reduced to Aſhes.

Amongſt ſo many Subjects of Joy, the King has wherewith to afflict him, having been for ſome Days tormented with a violent *Tertian Ague*; and it cannot be but he muſt have his Spirits agitated with ſo many Wars at once. He has Armies againſt *Spain*, in *Flanders*, *Italy*, *Burgundy*, and

and the Empire in *Germany*; without mentioning his Naval Forces, and the Deſigns and Pretentions which he doth not yet declare. Thou maiſt be confident, that Leagues will be formed againſt him, and Conſpiracies againſt his State. The Great Ones of the Kingdom are not aſleep; having long ſince had Deſigns to humble the Favourites and Miniſters, whoſe Deportments diſpleaſed them, and to make themſelves Maſters of Affairs and the Government.

I have a Piece of News to tell thee; but receive it as coming from a Woman, not *Mahmut*. I ſeldom ſend that for aſſured, which in Appearance is not Truth. What I am going to ſay will undoubtedly ſeem ridiculous.

The Women give out, that the *Dauphin* has Teeth, and the Nurſes will witneſs it. Thoſe who eaſily believe Wonders, publiſh this as a moſt certain Truth. The People, who add Faith to the moſt Incredible Things, raiſe Stories upon this, and are full of pretended Auguries.

But there being no Law that obliges us to believe that which we find Incredible, thou maiſt therefore receive this News as thou pleaſeſt, and look upon it as uſeleſs, and excuſe me.

They give the King the Title of *Saint*, which they add to that of *Juſt*, becauſe of his great Piety, in devoting his Son, before he was born, to the *Virgin*, (which the *Chriſtians* ſay is the Mother of their *Meſſiah*) with his Kingdom, People and Perſon, which he hath put under the Protection of the Mother of his God; which he has made appear by Prayers, Proceſſions, and extraordinary Alms.

This Ceremony is ordinary enough with theſe *Infidels*, who by an inexcuſable Idolatry, devote their Towns, and dedicate their Temples to Men that are dead, whom they call Saints; worſhip-